

Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012

Decision [2012] NZCC 26

Redetermination of the *Commerce Act (Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies) Determination 2010* (Commerce Commission Decision 710, 22 December 2010), as required by the High Court in *Vector Limited v Commerce Commission*, HC WN CIV-2011-485-536 [26 September 2011], including all amendments made as of the date of this determination (a history of this determination, including all amendments, may be found over page)

Regulation Branch, Commerce Commission

Wellington, NEW ZEALAND

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22 December 2010	710	Commerce Act (Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies) Determination 2010 ('principal determination').		
29 June2012	[2012] NZCC 18	Electricity and Gas Input Methodologies Determination Amendments (No. 1) 2012		
28 September 2012	[2012] NZCC 26	Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012 ('re-determined principal determination')		

ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION SERVICES INPUT METHODOLOGIES DETERMINATION 2012

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Pursuant to Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986 the Commerce Commission makes the following determination:

PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1.1 <u>Title</u>

This determination is the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012.

- 1.1.2 Application
- (1) The **input methodologies** in this determination apply to **electricity distribution services**.
- (2) The input methodologies relating to cost allocation in Part 2 Subpart 1, Part 5 Subpart 3 Section 2 and Part 5 Subpart 4 Section 4 also apply to any other regulated service supplied by an EDB, as provided by the provision in question.
- (3) The input methodologies in-
 - (a) Part 2 apply in relation to information disclosure regulation under Subpart 4;
 - (b) Part 3 apply to default/customised price-quality regulation under Subpart 6;
 - Part 4 apply in relation to default price-quality paths under sections 53O and 53P of Subpart 6; and
 - (d) Part 5 apply in relation to customised price-quality paths under sections 53Q to 53ZA of Subpart 4,

of Part 4 of the **Act**.

1.1.3 Commencement

This determination comes into force on the day after the date on which notice of it is given in the New Zealand Gazette under s 52W of the **Act**.

1.1.4 Interpretation

- (1) In this determination-
 - (a) unless otherwise stated, references to-
 - (i) 'Sections' are to sections within the same subpart; and
 - (ii) 'Subparts' are to Subparts within the same part,

in which the reference is made;

- (b) unless stated otherwise, references to Parts, Subparts and Sections are to named and numbered parts, subparts and sections of the determination;
- (c) unless the context otherwise requires, a word which denotes the singular also denotes the plural and vice versa; and

- (d) unless stated otherwise, any reference to an allowance, amount, cost, sum or value is a reference to an allowance, amount, cost, value or sum calculated in relation to an EDB in respect of a disclosure year.
- (2) In this determination, including in the schedules, the words or phrases in bold type bear the following meanings:

75th percentile estimate of WACC means, estimate, made in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.7(3)(b)(i), of the 75th percentile for the post-tax **mid-point** estimate of WACC;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.4.7(2), of the 75th percentile for the mid-point estimate of WACC; and
- Part 5, clause 5.3.28, of the 75th percentile for the mid-point estimate of WACC;

2009 disclosed asset means an asset included by the **EDB** in question in the 'Total Regulatory Asset Base Value (Excluding FDC)' category for the **disclosure year** in the **2009 disclosure reports**;

2009 disclosure reports means the reports disclosed by the **EDB** in question in accordance with the Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008 for the **disclosure year** 2009;

Α

ABAA means accounting-based allocation approach, as described in, in the case of -

- (a) operating costs, clause 2.1.3(1); and
- (b) regulated service asset values, clause 2.1.3(2);

ACAM means avoidable cost allocation methodology, as described in clause 2.1.4;

Act means the Commerce Act 1986;

adjusted tax value has the same meaning as in the tax depreciation rules;

actual controllable opex means the amount of operating expenditure made by the EDB in the categories to which allowed controllable opex relates;

additional assets means assets of an EDB which are not existing assets and are forecast to be commissioned;

adjusted depreciation means **total depreciation** for all assets calculated as if no amount of **revaluation** had been included in the calculation of any **opening RAB value** following the determination of the **intial RAB**;

aggregate closing RAB value for additional assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.1(5);

aggregate closing RAB value for existing assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.1(3);

aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.1(4);

aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.1(2);

allocation methodology type means one of ACAM, ABAA or OVABAA;

allocator metric means the value in units (e.g., number of employees or kilometres of cable) for each **cost allocator** or **asset allocator** used to calculate the proportion of **operating costs** or **regulated service asset values** to be allocated to each of-

- (a) electricity distribution services,
- (b) where applicable, each **other regulated service**; and
- (c) where applicable, each unregulated service;

allocator type means the basis for the attribution or allocation of an operating cost or regulated service asset value to electricity distribution services and other regulated services, *viz.* 'directly attributable', 'causal' or 'proxy';

allowable notional revenue has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.1(2);

allowable revenue before tax means allowable revenue before tax as determined by the Commission;

allowed controllable opex means means the allowance (which is reasonable in light of the **expenditure objective**) specified in a **CPP determination** for **operating expenditure** in categories specified as controllable;

amalgamate means amalgamate in accordance with Part 13 of the Companies Act 1993 and **amalgamation** is to be construed accordingly;

amortisation of initial differences in asset values means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.5;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.3(3); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.17;

amortisation of revaluations means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.6;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.3(6); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.18;

arm's-length deduction means in respect of-

- (a) **operating costs** not **directly attributable**, an amount of **operating costs** incurred by an **EDB** in the **supply** of **unregulated services** that have been recouped in an **arm's-length transaction**; and
- (b) regulated service asset values not directly attributable, the amount of regulated service asset values in respect of assets used by an EDB in the supply of unregulated services for which a recoupment of capital costs has been made by the EDB in an arm's-length transaction,

in respect of which the EDB wishes account to be taken for cost allocation purposes;

arm's-length transaction means a dealing or transaction that does not -

- (a) include terms that parties in their respective positions would usually omit; and
- (b) omit terms that parties in their respective positions would usually include,

if the parties were-

- (c) connected or related only by the dealing or transaction in question;
- (d) acting independently; and
- (e) each acting in its own best interests;

assessment period means the period between the end of the most recent **disclosure year** prior to submission of the **CPP application** in question and the **EDB's** anticipated commencement date of the **CPP**, assuming that-

- (a) the **CPP application** is neither discontinued in accordance with s 53S of the **Act** nor deferred in accordance with s 53Z of the **Act**; and
- (b) reasonable time is allotted for the **Commission** to undertake its assessment of the **CPP application** in accordance with ss 53S, 53T and 53U of the **Act**;

asset adjustment process has the meaning specified in clause 2.2.1;

asset allocator means a proportion of a quantifiable measure used to allocate regulated service asset values that are not directly attributable and whose quantum is-

- (a) based on a causal relationship; or
- (b) equal to a proxy asset allocator;

asset category has the meaning specified in Schedule D;

asset life means a finite period in respect of an asset, being-

- (a) its physical asset life; or
- (b) where an alternative asset life to the **physical asset life** is sought for the purpose of a **CPP** pursuant to clause 5.4.12(2)(b), the alternative asset life determined pursuant to clause 5.3.8;

auditor means-

- (a) where the **EDB** is a public entity (as defined in s 4 of the Public Audit Act 2001), the Auditor-General; or
- (b) a person who-
 - (i) is qualified for appointment as auditor of a company under the Companies Act 1993;
 - (ii) is independent; and

where the EDB is a CPP applicant-

- (iii) is not a verifier of the EDB's CPP proposal;
- (iv) has not assisted with the compilation of the information in that proposal;
- (v) has not provided opinions or advice (other than in relation to audit reports) on the methodologies or processes used or to be used in compiling the information in the proposal; and
- (vi) is neither professionally associated with nor directed by any **person** who has provided such assistance, opinions or advice;

В

base year means the disclosure year selected by the Commission;

building blocks allowable revenue after tax means the amount determined in accordance with clause 5.3.3;

building blocks allowable revenue before tax means the amount determined in accordance with clause 5.3.2;

business has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act;

business day means any day on which statistics relating to trading in New Zealand government bonds are published by a financial information service such as Bloomberg or Reuters;

capex means capital expenditure;

capex forecast means the part of the **CPP proposal**, provided pursuant to clause 5.4.29, that forecasts **capex** for the **next period**;

capital contributions means, for the purpose of-

- Part 2, money or the monetary value of other consideration charged to or received from consumers or other parties for the purposes of asset construction or enhancement;
- (b) Part 4, money or the monetary value of other consideration to be charged to or received from **consumers** or other parties for the purposes of asset construction or enhancement; and
- (c) Part 5, money or the monetary value of other consideration forecast to be charged to or received from **consumers** or other parties for the purposes of asset construction or enhancement;

capital costs means either or both the return on or return of regulated service asset values;

capital expenditure means costs, for the purposes of-

- (a) Part 2-
 - (i) incurred in the **acquisition** or development of an asset that is, or is intended to be, **commissioned**; and
 - that are or are intended to be included in the value of commissioned asset; and
- (b) Part 4-
 - (i) forecast to be incurred in the acquisition or development of an **additional asset**; and
 - (ii) that are included in the forecast aggregate value of commissioned asset, but only to the extent that the costs are forecast to be included in an aggregate closing RAB value for additional assets; and
- (c) Part 5-
 - (i) incurred or forecast to be incurred in the acquisition or development of an asset that is, or is intended to be, **commissioned**; and
 - (ii) that are included or are intended to be included in the value of commissioned asset or forecast value of commissioned asset, as the case may be, but only to the extent that the costs are included or are intended to be included in a closing RAB value;

catastrophic event has the meaning specified in clause 5.6.1;

causal relationship means, in relation to-

- (a) operating costs, a circumstance in which a cost driver leads to an operating cost being incurred during the 18 month period terminating on the last day of the disclosure year in respect of which the cost allocation is carried out; and
- (b) regulated service asset values, a circumstance in which a factor influences the utilisation of an asset during the 18 month period terminating on the last day of the disclosure year in respect of which the asset allocation is carried out;

change event has the meaning specified in clause 5.6.2;

closing RAB value means the value determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.4(4); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.6(3);

closing tax losses means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.2(4);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.2(3); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.14(5);

closing works under construction means the amount determined in accordance with clause 5.3.12(3);

Commission has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act;

commissioned means used by an **EDB** to provide **electricity distribution services** and **commission** shall be construed accordingly;

commissioning date means the date that an asset is or is forecast to be first **commissioned**, as the case may be;

consumer has the same meaning as defined in s 2(1) of the Electricity Act 1992;

consumer-owned has the same meaning as defined in s 54D of the Act;

corporate tax rate means the rate of income taxation applying to companies as specified in the **tax rules**;

cost allocator means a proportion of a quantifiable measure used to allocate **operating costs** that are not **directly attributable**, and whose quantum is-

- (a) based on a **causal relationship**; or
- (b) equal to a proxy cost allocator;

cost of debt means the amount specified for r_d in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.1(4);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.4.1(3); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.22(3);

cost of executing an interest rate swap has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.9(3); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.30(3);

CPI means-

- (a) subject to paragraph (c), in respect of the December 2010 quarter and subsequent quarters, the consumer price index stipulated in the 'All Groups Index SE9A' as published by Statistics New Zealand;
- (b) subject to paragraph (c) in respect of each quarter prior to the December
 2010 quarter, the same index as described in paragraph (a) multiplied by
 1.02; and
- (c) in respect of quarters prior to any quarter in which the rate of GST is amended after this determination comes into force, the same index as described in paragraph (a), multiplied by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's forecast change in that index (expressed as a decimal) arising from the amendment;

CPP means customised price-quality path;

CPP applicant means an EDB who-

- (a) is preparing a **CPP proposal**; or
- (b) has made a **CPP proposal** that has not been determined;

CPP application has the meaning specified in clause 5.1.1(2);

CPP determination means a determination of a **CPP** in relation to **electricity distribution services** made by the **Commission** under s 52P of the **Act**;

CPP proposal means a proposal made by an **EDB** to the **Commission** for a **CPP** comprising the information specified in Part 5 Subpart 4;

CPP regulatory period means-

- (a) in relation to a **CPP proposal**, the 5 **disclosure years** following the **assessment period**; and
- (b) in relation to a particular CPP, the period to which the relevant CPP determination relates;

current period means the 5 disclosure years preceding the disclosure year in which the CPP application is submitted;

D

debt premium has the meaning specified in and is the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.4;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.4.4; and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.25;

demand group means a pricing category (irrespective of the pricing methodology used) that has a discrete rate of growth in the demand for **electricity distribution services** over the **CPP regulatory period**;

Examples: industrial **consumers**, *commercial* **consumers**, *residential* **consumers**, *non-standard* **consumer** *groups*, *irrigation connections*, *large capacity connections*, *or a combination or sub-group of each of these*;

depreciation means an allowance to account for the diminution in an asset's remaining service life potential in the **disclosure year** in question with respect to its **opening RAB value**, or, for the purpose of Part 4, its **aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets** and **aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets**, and the amount of such allowance is determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.5(2);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.2.2(2); and
- (c) Part 5 , clause 5.3.7(2);

depreciation temporary differences has the meaning specified, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.8(2);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.5; and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.20(2);

designated individual means an individual who is-

- (a) independent; and
- (b) engaged or instructed by a **person** falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of verifier to verify (in accordance with Schedule G) part or all of the **CPP proposal** which that **person** is engaged to verify;

directly attributable means, in relation to-

- (a) **operating costs**, wholly and solely incurred by the **EDB** in or in relation to its **supply** of one **regulated service**; and
- (b) regulated service asset values, wholly and solely related to an asset used by the EDB in or in relation to its supply of one regulated service;

director means, in the case of an EDB that is -

- (a) a company (as 'company' is defined in s 2 of the Companies Act 1993), an individual occupying the position of director of the EDB, by whatever name that position is called;
- (b) a partnership (other than a special partnership), a partner;
- (c) a special partnership, a general partner; and
- (d) any other body corporate or unincorporate, an individual occupying a position in the body that is comparable with that of director of a company;

disclosure year shall be construed as a 12 month period ending on the date specified

in-

- (a) whilst they are in force, the Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008; or
- (b) thereafter, an **ID determination**,

as the last date in the period to which annual disclosure relates;

Example: under clause 1(3) of the Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008, the Requirements apply in respect of the financial year ending on 31 March. Until an **ID determination** is made, 'disclosure year' means 12 month period ending on 31 March, and 'disclosure year 2010' means 12 month period ending on 31 March 2010.

discretionary discounts and customer rebates has the meaning specified in clause 2.3.3(6);

disposed asset means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, an asset that, in the disclosure year in question, has been sold or transferred, or has been irrecoverably removed from the EDB's possession without consent but is not a lost asset; and
- (b) Part 5, an asset that, in relation to a disclosure year, is-
 - (i) sold or transferred but is not a lost asset; or
 - (ii) forecast to be sold or transferred;

document has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act;

DPP means default price-quality path;

DPP determination means a **DPP** determination in relation to **electricity distribution services** made by the **Commission** under s 52P of the **Act**;

DPP regulatory period means the period to which the relevant **DPP determination** relates;

Ε

easement means a right to use but not possess **land** belonging to another **person** or a right to prevent certain uses of another **person's land**;

easement land means land acquired with the intention of-

- (a) creating an easement in respect of it; and
- (b) disposing of the **land** thereafter;

EDB means a supplier of electricity distribution services;

electricity distribution services means all electricity lines services, other than those supplied by Transpower or any subsidiary of, or successor to Transpower;

Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004 means the Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004 as were originally published by the **Commission** on 31 March 2004 and consolidating all amendments to 7 May 2004;

electricity lines services has the same meaning as defined in s 54C of the Act;

engineer means an individual who is-

- (a) a chartered professional engineer as defined in s 6 of the Chartered Professional Engineers Act 2002;
- (b) acting in that professional capacity; and
- (c) independent;

error has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 4, clause 4.5.1; and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.6.3;

excluded asset means an asset that is-

- (a) not used to supply electricity distribution services as on the last day of the disclosure year 2009;
- (b) designated as 'excluded' type as a result of the asset adjustment process; or
- (c) easement land;

existing assets means assets of an EDB for which an aggregate closing RAB value for existing assets is calculated for the base year;

expenditure objective means objective that capital expenditure and operating expenditure reflect the efficient costs that a prudent non-exempt EDB would require to-

- (a) meet or manage the expected demand for electricity distribution services, at appropriate service standards, during the CPP regulatory period and over the longer term; and
- (b) comply with applicable regulatory obligations associated with those services;

F

finance lease has the same meaning as under GAAP;

fixed life easement means an easement that-

- (a) is of fixed duration; or
- (b) whilst of indefinite duration, is to be held for a fixed period;

forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.5;

forecast aggregate value of disposed assets means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.6;

forecast CPI means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 4, for-
 - a quarter prior to the quarter for which the vanilla WACC applicable to the relevant DPP regulatory period was determined, CPI excluding any adjustments made under paragraphs (b) or (c) of the definition of 'CPI' arising as a result of an event that occurs after the issue of the Monetary Policy Statement referred to in subparagraph (ii);
 - (ii) each later quarter for which a forecast of the change in headline CPI has been included in the Monetary Policy Statement last issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand prior to the date for which the vanilla
 WACC applicable to the relevant DPP regulatory period was determined, the CPI last applying under subparagraph (i) extended by the forecast change; and
 - (iii) in respect of later quarters, the forecast last applying under subparagraph (ii) adjusted such that an equal increment or decrement made to that forecast for each of the following three years results in the forecast for the last of those years being equal to the target midpoint

for the change in headline CPI set out in the Monetary Policy Statement referred to in subparagraph (ii); and

- (b) Part 3 and Part 5, **CPI**, unless **CPI** does not apply to the period in question, in which case it means the most recent **CPI** extended by-
 - (i) in the case of a quarter for which a forecast of the annual percent change in the headline CPI contained in the current Monetary Policy Statement issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand has been made, that forecast; and
 - (ii) in respect of later quarters, a constant annual percent change equal to the arithmetic mean of the values forecast in the most recent four quarters in respect of which a forecast described in subparagraph (i) has been made;

forecast operating expenditure has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.2(6);

forecast regulatory tax allowance has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.13;

forecast value of commissioned asset means the value determined in accordance with clause 5.3.11;

found asset has the meaning specified in clause 2.2.12(1);

G

GAAP means generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, save that, where the cost of an asset is being determined in accordance with this determination, only the cost model of recognition is applied insofar as an election may be made between the cost model of recognition and the fair value model of recognition;

GPB means GDB (as 'GDB' is defined in the Gas Distribution Input Methodologies Determination 2012) or GTB (as 'GTB' is defined in the Gas Transmission Input Methodologies Determination 2012);

GST has the same meaning as defined in s YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007 as amended from time to time, and any equivalent legislation that supplements or replaces that definition;

Η

highly probable means one in respect of which the following conditions have been met at the time the **CPP application** is made:

- (a) the directors have approved a plan to sell either or both the other regulated service or unregulated service, as the case may be;
- (b) the EDB is taking active steps to-

- (i) locate a buyer for the assets; and
- (ii) complete the plan,

referred to in paragraph (a);

- (c) the **EDB** is actively marketing the assets for sale at a price that is reasonable;
- (d) the directors expect the sale to complete within 12 months of the CPP application being made; and
- (e) actions to date do not contemplate that significant amendment to the plan may be made or that it will be withdrawn.

L

ID determination means an information disclosure determination in relation to an **EDB** made by the **Commission** under s 52P of the **Act**;

identifiable non-monetary asset has the same meaning as under GAAP save that goodwill is excluded;

identified programme has the meaning specified in clause D1;

included asset means an asset which, as a result of the **asset adjustment process**, is designated as 'included';

included value means value assigned to an included asset;

incremental adjustment term means the amount determined in accordance with clause 3.3.1(4);

independent means neither in a relationship with, nor having an interest in, the **EDB** in question that is likely to involve him her or it in a conflict of interest between his, her or its duties to the **EDB** and his, her or its duties to the **Commission**;

inflation rate has the meaning specified in clause 3.3.1(5);

initial differences in asset values has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.5(3);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.3(5); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.17(3);

initial RAB has the meaning specified in clause 2.2.2;

initial RAB value means value of an asset in the **initial RAB** determined in accordance with clause 2.2.3(4);

input methodology has the same meaning as defined in s 52C of the Act;

investment grade credit rated means endorsed with a credit rating by an established credit rating agency (such as Standard and Poor's) of "investment grade" on that agency's credit rating scale applicable to long-term investments;

L

land excludes easements;

leverage means the ratio of debt capital to total capital and is the amount specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.2(1);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.4.2(1); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.23(1);

levy means a tax, charge or fee directly imposed by or under legislation-

- (a) on-
 - (i) **EDB**s alone; or
 - a class of persons (other than the general public or businesses in general) that includes EDBs; or
- (b) in relation to electricity distribution services;

line item means, in respect of-

- (a) assets, a group of assets within an asset category for which the same asset allocator is used to allocate their regulated service asset values; and
- (b) costs, a group of operating costs within an opex category for which the same cost allocator is used to allocate them,

to electricity distribution services and other regulated services;

lines has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Electricity Act 1992;

local authority has the same meaning as defined in s 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002;

lost asset means an asset-

- (a) not included in the **initial RAB**; and
- (b) having, in relation to the disclosure year in question, an unallocated opening RAB value,

but determined by the **EDB** in that **disclosure year** never to have been used to provide **electricity distribution services**;

Μ

maximum allowable revenue after tax means the amount determined in accordance with clause 5.3.4;

maximum allowable revenue before tax means the amount determined in accordance with clause 5.3.4;

mid-point estimate of WACC means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, the mid-point estimate of-
 - (i) vanilla **WACC** as estimated in accordance with clause 2.4.1(1); or
 - (ii) post-tax **WACC** as estimated in accordance with clause 2.4.1(2),

as the case may be;

- (b) Part 4, the mid-point estimate of vanilla **WACC**, as estimated in accordance with clause 4.4.1; and
- (c) Part 5, the mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC for a-
 - (i) 3 year period;
 - (ii) 4 year period; or
 - (iii) 5 year period,

as the case may be, as each is estimated in accordance with clause 5.3.22;

modified value means the value of a **value modified asset** assigned in accordance with clause 2.2.1;

multi-rate PIE has the same meaning as defined in s YA 1 of the Income Tax Act 2007;

Ν

network spare means an asset that is held by an **EDB** to replace any other asset it holds should that other asset be withdrawn from use owing to failure or damage;

next period means the period commencing on the first day of the **disclosure year** during which the **CPP application** is submitted and terminating on the last day of the 5 **disclosure years** following the **assessment period**;

non-exempt EDB means an **EDB** other than a **consumer-owned EDB** exempt under s 54G(2) of the **Act**;

notional revenue has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.1(3);

0

ODV handbook means Handbook for Optimised Deprival Valuation of System Fixed Assets of Electricity Lines Businesses published by the Commerce **Commission** on 30 August 2004 and effective 31 August 2004;

ODV valuation means valuation of an asset as of 31 March 2004 in accordance with the **Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004** and the **ODV handbook**;

opening deferred tax has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.7;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.4(1); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.19;

opening RAB value means the value determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.4(3); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.6(1);

opening tax losses means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of –

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.2(3);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.2(3)(a); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.14(3);

opening works under construction has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.12(1);

operating cost means a cost incurred by the EDB in question relating to the supply of-

- (a) regulated services alone; or
- (b) regulated services and one or more unregulated service,

and excludes-

- (c) a cost that is treated as a cost of an asset by GAAP;
- (d) amounts that are depreciation, tax, subvention payments, revaluations or an interest expense, in accordance with their meanings under **GAAP**;
- (e) pass-through costs; and
- (f) recoverable costs;

operating expenditure, for the purpose of -

- (a) Part 4, means the value of operating costs attributable to electricity
 distribution services supplied by an EDB which are forecast to be incurred in
 the disclosure year in question as determined by the Commission; and
- (b) Part 5, means operating costs after application of clause 5.3.5;

opex means operating expenditure;

opex category has the meaning specified in Schedule D;

opex forecast means the part of a **CPP proposal**, provided pursuant to clause 5.4.29, that forecasts **operating expenditure** for the **next period**;

other regulated income, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 4, means forecast income associated with the supply of **electricity distribution services** other than-
 - (iv) through prices;
 - (v) investment-related income;
 - (vi) capital contributions; or
 - (vii) vested assets,

as determined by the Commission; and

(b) Part 5, has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.2(7);

other regulated service means a regulated service, other than electricity distribution services, supplied by the EDB in question;

OVABAA means the optional variation to accounting-based allocation approach, as described in clause 2.1.5;

OVABAA allocation increase means, in respect of either or both-

- (a) **operating costs**; and
- (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable**, as the case may be, allocated to **electricity distribution services**, the dollar difference between the amount determined pursuant to the last application of clause 2.1.5(7)(c) and the application of clause 2.1.5(2)(a) or 2.1.5(3)(a), as the case may be;

Ρ

pass-through cost has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.2(1);

permanent differences means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.3; and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.15;

person has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act;

physical asset life has the meaning specified in clause 2.2.8;

positive permanent differences has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.15(2);

prescribed investor rate has the same meaning as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007 or any subsequent legislation that supplements or replaces the provisions relating to prescribed investor rate in the Income Tax Act 2007;

prices has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.1(4);

programme means a group of related projects with a common purpose;

project means a temporary endeavour requiring concerted effort, undertaken to create a defined outcome;

proxy asset allocator means a proportion of a quantifiable measure-

- (a) used to allocate **regulated service asset values** for which a **causal relationship** cannot be established; and
- (b) whose quantum is based on factors in existence during the 18 month period terminating on the last day of the most recent **disclosure year** in respect of which the proxy allocation is carried out;

proxy cost allocator means a proportion of a quantifiable measure-

- (a) used to allocate **operating costs** for which a **causal relationship** cannot be established; and
- (b) whose quantum is based on factors in existence during the 18 month period terminating on the last day of the most recent **disclosure year** in respect of which the cost allocation is carried out;

Q

qualifying debt has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.9(1); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.30(1);

qualifying issuer means a New Zealand resident limited liability company -

- (a) that-
 - (i) undertakes the majority of its business activities in Australia and New Zealand; or
 - (ii) is part of a corporate group that undertakes the majority of its business activities in Australia and New Zealand;

- (b) that-
 - (i) does not operate predominantly in the banking or finance industries; or
 - (ii) is part of a corporate group that does not operate predominantly in the banking or finance industries; and
- (c) that issues vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds that are publicly traded;

qualifying rating means-

- (a) a Standard and Poor's long term credit rating of the specified grade; or
- (b) an equivalent long term credit rating of another internationally recognised rating agency;

qualifying supplier has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.9(2); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.30(2);

quality standard variation means variation to any standard-

- (a) specified in a **DPP determination**; and
- (b) which prescribes the use by an **EDB** of an historic time series of data relating to service quality measured in accordance with a specified metric or metrics,

where the effect of the variation is limited to a changed outcome of the metric or metrics by which such quality standards are specified but not the metric itself or metrics themselves;

R

recoverable cost has the meaning specified in clause 3.1.3;

regulated goods or services has the same meaning as defined in s 52C of the Act;

regulated service means a type of service **supplied** by an **EDB** pursuant to the **supply** of a **regulated good or service**, which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes the following types of services-

- (a) electricity distribution services;
- (b) gas distribution services as defined in the Gas Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012; and
- (c) gas transmission services as defined in the Gas Transmission Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012);

regulated service asset value means, in respect of an asset-

(a) used by an EDB in the supply of-

- (i) one or more regulated service; or
- (ii) one or more **regulated service** and one or more **unregulated service**;

where at least one of those regulated services is an electricity distribution service-

- (iii) in the disclosure year 2009, its unallocated initial RAB value; and
- (iv) in all other disclosure years, its unallocated closing RAB value; and
- (b) used by an EDB only in the supply of-
 - (i) one or more other regulated service; or
 - (ii) one or more other regulated service and one or more unregulated service;
 - in-
 - (iii) the disclosure year 2009, its unallocated initial RAB value; and
 - (iv) all other disclosure years, its unallocated closing RAB value,

determined in accordance with the **input methodologies** applicable to the **other regulated service**.

regulated supplier means a supplier of regulated goods or services;

regulatory investment value has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.2(2);

regulatory net taxable income has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.1(2);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.1(2); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.13(2);

regulatory period means the regulatory period for default/customised price-quality regulation applicable to an **EDB** as specified in a determination made under s 52P of the **Act**;

regulatory profit / (loss) before tax has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of -

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.1(4);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.1(4); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.13(4);

regulatory taxable income means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.1(3); and
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.1(3); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.13(3);

regulatory tax adjustments means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (d) Part 2, clause 2.3.4;
- (e) Part 4, clause 4.3.3; and
- (f) Part 5, clause 5.3.16;

regulatory tax allowance has the meaning specified, for the purpose of -

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.1; and
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.1;

regulatory tax asset value has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.9; and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.21;

regulatory templates has the meaning specified in clause 5.4.29(2);

related party means-

- (a) a person that, in accordance with GAAP, is related to the EDB in question; or
- (b) any part of the EDB in question that does not supply electricity distribution services;

remaining asset life means term remaining of an asset's **asset life** at the commencement of the **disclosure year** in question;

remaining asset life for existing assets has the meaning specified in clause 4.2.2(3)(a);

remaining asset life for additional assets has the meaning specified in clause 4.2.2(3)(b);

revaluation means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.9(2);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.2.3(2); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.10(2);

which, for the avoidance of doubt, may be a negative number;

revaluation rate has the meaning specified in, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.9(4);
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.2.3(3); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.10(4);

reversal and reverse have the same meanings as under GAAP;

S

selection rationale means a description of either or both of the-

- (a) criteria applied; and
- (b) fundamental reasons used,

for, either or both-

- (c) determining; and
- (d) selecting,

each-

- (e) asset allocator and associated allocator metric; and
- (f) cost allocator and associated allocator metric;

services has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act;

standard depreciation method means, in respect of an asset whose **remaining asset life** is the term remaining of its **physical asset life** at the commencement of the **disclosure year** in question, method specified in clause 5.3.7 excluding any method referred to in the whole clauses to which clause 5.3.7 is subject;

standard error means estimated standard deviation;

standard physical asset life means life for an asset as specified in Schedule A;

supply has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the **Act**, and **supplied** must be construed accordingly;

Т

tax asset value means the value determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.9(2); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.21(2):

tax depreciation rules means the **tax rules** that relate to the determination of depreciation allowances for tax purposes;

tax effect means the product of multiplication by the corporate tax rate;

tax rules means the rules applicable to an **EDB** for determining income tax payable in the Income Tax Act 2007 (as amended from time to time, and any equivalent preceding legislation, or any subsequent legislation that supplements or replaces that Act);

temporary differences means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

(a) Part 2, clause 2.3.8; and

(b) Part 5, clause 5.3.20;

term credit spread difference means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.10; and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.31;

term credit spread differential is determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.4.11(3); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.32(3);

term credit spread differential allowance, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2 and Part 5, means the sum of term credit spread differentials; and
- (b) Part 4, means the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.4.9(2);

total depreciation means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2 and Part 5, the sum of depreciation for all assets; and
- (b) Part 4, the value determined in accordance with clause 4.2.2;

total opening RAB value means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 4, the amount determined in accordance with clause 4.2.1(1); and
- (b) has the meaning specified in clause 5.3.6(7);

total revaluation means, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2 and Part 5, the sum of revaluation for all assets; and
- (b) Part 4, the value determined in accordance with clause 4.2.3;

Transpower has the same meaning as defined in s 54B of the Act;

U

unallocated closing RAB value means value determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.4(2); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.6(6);

unallocated depreciation means an allowance to account for the diminution in an asset's remaining service life potential in the **disclosure year** in question with respect to its **unallocated opening RAB value** and the amount of such allowance is determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.5(1); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.7(1);

unallocated initial RAB value means value of an asset in the **initial RAB** determined in accordance with clause 2.2.3(1);

unallocated opening RAB value means value determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.4(1); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.6(5);

unallocated revaluation means amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.2.9(1); and
- (b) Part 5, clause 5.3.10(1);

unduly deterred means, solely as a result of an allocation to the **unregulated service** in question of either or both of-

- (a) operating costs not directly attributable; and
- (b) regulated service asset values not directly attributable;

the **operating costs** not **directly attributable** or **capital costs** associated with the **regulated service asset values** not **directly attributable** (as the case may be) to be borne by that **unregulated service** would cause that **unregulated service** to be-

- (a) discontinued; or
- (b) not provided,

and 'unduly deter' must be construed accordingly;

unregulated service means any good or service supplied by the EDB that is not a regulated service;

utilised tax losses means the amount determined in accordance with, for the purpose of-

- (a) Part 2, clause 2.3.2;
- (b) Part 4, clause 4.3.2(1); and
- (c) Part 5, clause 5.3.14;

V

value modified asset means an asset which, as a result of the asset adjustment process, is designated as 'value modified' type;

value of commissioned asset means the value determined in accordance with clause 2.2.11;

value of found asset means the value of a found asset determined in accordance with clause 2.2.12(2);

valuer means an individual who-

- (a) is registered as a valuer under the Valuers Act 1948;
- (b) holds a current practising certificate issued by-
 - (i) the Property Institute of New Zealand; or
 - (ii) the New Zealand Institute of Valuers;
- (c) has been engaged to act in his or her professional capacity as a valuer; and
- (d) is **independent**;

vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds means senior unsecured nominal debt obligations denominated in New Zealand dollars without callable, puttable, conversion, profit participation, credit enhancement or collateral features;

verification report means a report prepared by a verifier in accordance with Schedule G; verifier means-

- (a) a person who-
 - (i) is **independent**; and
 - (ii) has been engaged to verify the **CPP applicant's CPP proposal** in accordance with Schedule G; or
- (b) a **designated individual** of a **person** described in paragraph (a);

vested asset means an asset associated with the supply of electricity distribution services received by an EDB-

- (a) without provision of consideration; or
- (b) with provision of nominal consideration;

W

WACC means weighted average cost of capital;

working day has the same meaning as defined in s 2 of the Act; and

works under construction means an asset, or a collection of assets that-

(a) has been or is being or is forecast to be constructed by, or on behalf of, an EDB;

- (b) has not been commissioned; and
- (c) the EDB intends to commission.

PART 2 INPUT METHODOLOGIES FOR INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

SUBPART 1 Cost allocation

- 2.1.1 Cost allocation process
- (1) Any-
- (a) operating costs; and
- (b) regulated service asset values,

that are **directly attributable** to **electricity distribution services supplied** by the **EDB** must be allocated to **electricity distribution services**.

- (2) Any-
- (a) **operating costs**; and
- (b) regulated service asset values,

that are **directly attributable** to any **other regulated service supplied** by the **EDB** must be allocated to the **other regulated service** to which they are **directly attributable**.

- (3) Any operating costs and regulated service asset values that are not allocated in accordance with subclauses (1) and (2) must be allocated to electricity distribution services and other regulated services using, at the supplier's election-
 - (a) ABAA; or
 - (b) subject to clause 2.1.2, another allocation methodology type.

2.1.2 Allocation approaches

- For the purpose of clause 2.1.1(3)(b), whether the supplier may elect to use ACAM or OVABAA to allocate-
 - (a) **operating costs**; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable**, must be determined in accordance with this clause.

- (2) Where, in respect of a **disclosure year**, revenues received by an **EDB** from the **supply** of all **unregulated services** by that **EDB** are-
 - (a) less than 20% of revenues received from the **supply** of all **regulated services supplied** by the **EDB**, subclause (3) applies; and
 - (b) in all other cases, subclause (4) applies.
- (3) Where this subclause applies-

- (a) operating costs; and
- (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** may be allocated to **regulated services**, in aggregate, using **ACAM**.

- (4) Where this subclause applies-
 - (a) where, in a disclosure year, operating costs not directly attributable less any arm's-length deduction are less than 15% of operating costs, ACAM may be applied to the allocation of operating costs not directly attributable;
 - (b) where, in a disclosure year, the total value of regulated service asset values not directly attributable less any arm's-length deduction is less than 10% of the aggregated unallocated closing RAB value, ACAM may be applied to the allocation of regulated service asset values not directly attributable; and
 - (c) in all other cases, **ABAA** or **OVABAA**, at the supplier's election, may be applied to the allocation of either or both-
 - (i) operating costs not directly attributable; or
 - (ii) regulated service asset values not directly attributable,

as the case may be.

- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4)(b) 'aggregated unallocated closing RAB value' means the sum of, in respect of assets used to **supply**-
 - (a) electricity distribution services, unallocated closing RAB values; and
 - (b) any other regulated service, unallocated closing RAB values as determined in accordance with input methodologies applicable to that other regulated service;
- 2.1.3 Accounting-based allocation approach (ABAA)
- (1) **Cost allocators** must be used to allocate **operating costs** not **directly attributable**, less any **arm's-length deduction**, to-
 - (a) electricity distribution services; and
 - (b) other regulated services.
- (2) Asset allocators must be used to allocate regulated service asset values not directly attributable, less any arm's-length deduction, to-
 - (a) electricity distribution services; and
 - (b) other regulated services.

2.1.4 Avoidable cost allocation methodology (ACAM)

- (1) In respect of-
 - (a) **operating costs**; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not directly attributable, less any arm's-length deduction, an assessment must be made as to the proportion of each that would be non-avoidable were the EDB not to supply unregulated services.

- (2) The amounts of non-avoidable-
 - (a) operating costs; or
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable**, assessed in accordance with subclause (1), must be allocated to **regulated services** in aggregate.

- (3) Where the EDB supplies other regulated services, the amounts allocated in accordance with subclause (2) must be allocated to each regulated service supplied by the EDB using the ABAA.
- 2.1.5 Optional variation to accounting-based allocation approach (OVABAA)
- (1) This clause applies to the allocation of-
 - (a) only **operating costs** not **directly attributable**;
 - (b) only regulated service asset values not directly attributable; or
 - (c) **operating costs** not **directly attributable** and **regulated service asset values** not **directly attributable**,

as elected in accordance with clause 2.1.2(4)(c).

- (2) **Operating costs** not **directly attributable** less any **arm's-length deduction** must be initially allocated to-
 - (a) electricity distribution services;
 - (b) other regulated services; and
 - (c) each unregulated service,

using cost allocators.

- (3) **Regulated service asset values** not **directly attributable** less any **arm's-length deduction** must be initially allocated to-
 - (a) electricity distribution services;
 - (b) other regulated services; and
 - (c) each unregulated service,

using asset allocators.

- (4) Where, after application of-
 - (a) subclause (2)(c);
 - (b) subclause (3)(c); or
 - (c) subclauses (2)(c) and (3)(c),

an unregulated service would-

- (d) be **unduly deterred**, subclause (5) applies; and
- (e) not be unduly deterred, the allocation of either or both of-
 - (i) operating costs not directly attributable; and
 - (ii) regulated service asset values not directly attributable

as the case may be, must remain as carried out in accordance with either or both of subclauses (2)(c) and (3)(c), as the case may be.

- (5) Where this subclause applies, any-
 - (a) operating costs; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** that were allocated to an **unregulated service** in accordance with either or both of subclauses (2)(c) and (3)(c), as the case may be, may be reduced to the amount at which the **unregulated service** would no longer be **unduly deterred**.

- (6) For the avoidance of doubt, the adjusted amounts determined in accordance with subclause (5) must be treated as the share of either or both, as the case may be, of-
 - (a) **operating costs**; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** to be borne by the **unregulated service** in question.

- (7) The adjusted amounts determined in accordance with subclause (5) must be deducted from either or both the-
 - (a) operating costs not directly attributable; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values not directly attributable,

as the case may be, to which subclause (2) or (3) applied after any **arm's-length deduction** was made, and the remaining costs or values reallocated between-

- (c) electricity distribution services;
- (d) other regulated services; and

(e) each remaining unregulated service,

in accordance with subclauses (2) and (3), as the case may be.

- (8) Where, after application of subclause (7), the-
 - (a) **operating costs**; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** allocated to another **unregulated service unduly deter** that **unregulated service**, the process in subclauses (5) and (7) may be repeated subject to the modifications specified in subclause (9).

- (9) When re-applying-
 - (a) subclause (5) to another unregulated service, the starting values of-
 - (i) **operating costs**; and
 - (ii) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** allocated to that **unregulated service** must be the values obtained in relation to that **unregulated service** as a result of the previous application of subclause (7); and

- (b) subclause (7), for "to which subclause (2) or (3) applied after any arm'slength deduction was made", substitute "to which this subclause previously applied".
- (10) Subclauses (5) and (7) may be re-applied sequentially in respect of each unregulated service which is unduly deterred until any remaining regulated service asset values or operating costs or both are of such quantum that their allocation to the remaining unregulated services does not result in any of those services being unduly deterred.
- (11) For the avoidance of doubt, the reallocation undertaken in accordance with subclause (7) is carried out by grossing up allocation percentages used to make allocations to electricity distribution services, other regulated services and each remaining unregulated service based on the same cost allocators or asset allocators, as the case may be, used under subclauses (2) and (3), to take into account the omission of the allocation percentages for the unregulated service to which allocation has already been made under subclause (5).
- 2.1.6 Allocation constraints
- (1) For the avoidance of doubt, all allocations of-
 - (a) operating costs; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values,

not **directly attributable** to **other regulated services supplied** by the **EDB** must be consistent with allocations made in accordance with **input methodologies** relating to cost allocation applying to those **other regulated services**.

- (2) Where the OVABAA is applied to both operating costs not directly attributable and regulated service asset values not directly attributable, the combined amount of such costs and values that is re-allocated in accordance with clause 2.1.5(5) must not exceed the amount required to ensure that the unregulated service is not unduly deterred.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, after application of this subpart, notwithstanding anything else that may suggest otherwise, each **unregulated service** must bear at least the total-
 - (a) **operating costs**; and
 - (b) value of assets,

directly attributable to that unregulated service.

- (4) Notwithstanding anything else in this Subpart, the maximum value of-
 - (a) operating costs that may be allocated to electricity distribution services and other regulated services, in aggregate, must not exceed the total value of operating costs; and
 - (b) regulated service asset values that may be allocated to electricity distribution services and other regulated services, in aggregate, must not exceed the total regulated service asset values,

that would be allocated to **electricity distribution services** and **other regulated services**, in aggregate, using **ACAM**.

SUBPART 2 Asset valuation

2.2.1 Asset adjustment process for setting initial RAB

- (1) Asset adjustment process means the process of assets-
 - (a) being designated as one of the following asset types:
 - (i) 'excluded';
 - (ii) 'included'; or
 - (iii) 'value modified';
 - (b) of 'included' type being assigned an included value; and
 - (c) of 'value modified' type being assigned a **modified value**.
- (2) Subject to subclauses (3) to (5), under the asset adjustment process, an **EDB** may elect to undertake none, some or all of the following things:

- (a) designate a load control relay asset owned by an EDB, except a 2009 disclosed asset, as of 'included' type;
- (b) correct the following types of error found in an **EDB's** asset register where the error relates to **2009 disclosed assets**:
 - (i) assets omitted in error, which assets are treated as of 'included' type;
 - (ii) assets included in error, which assets are designated as of 'excluded' type; and
 - (iii) assets allocated to the incorrect asset category, or given an estimation of quantity, age, category or location now known to be incorrect, which assets are designated as of 'value modified' type;
- (c) re-apply a multiplier in an ODV valuation which affects a 2009 disclosed asset, where more accurate information relating to application of the multiplier has subsequently become available, which asset is designated as of 'value modified' type;
- (d) re-apply, in an ODV valuation which affects a 2009 disclosed asset, one of the following types of multiplier in the manner described, which asset is designated as of 'value modified' type:
 - the rugged terrain multiplier in paragraph A.9 of the ODV handbook may be amended to a range of 1.2 - 1.8 times, and, in addition to the circumstances cited in the ODV handbook for its application, that multiplier may also be applied to non-standard designs of overhead line networks that accommodate difficult physical or climatic conditions involving swampy ground, high winds or snow;
 - the business district multiplier in paragraph A.14 of the ODV handbook may be amended to a range of 1.15 - 2.5 times; and
 - (iii) the rocky ground multiplier in paragraph A.15 of the ODV handbook may be amended to a range of 1.0 - 2.0 times, and, in addition to the circumstances cited in the ODV handbook for its application, that multiplier may also be applied to cables laid in loose rock or sand; and
- (e) in respect of a **2009 disclosed asset** whose value in an **ODV valuation** was affected by the application of an optimisation or economic value test, do one of the following things:
 - (i) designate it as of 'included' type and give it an included value;
 - (ii) designate it as of 'excluded' type; or
 - (iii) modify its value,

consistent with re-applying the optimisation or economic value test previously applied in the **ODV valuation**.

- (3) The included value of an asset to which subclause (2)(a) is applied is-
 - (a) its depreciated historic cost determined by applying **GAAP** as of the last day of the **disclosure year** 2009; or
 - (b) where sufficient records do not exist to establish this cost, its depreciated carrying value in the general purpose financial statements of the **EDB**.
- (4) The included value or modified value, as the case may be, of an asset to which subclause
 (2)(b), (2)(c) or (2)(d) is applied, is determined by-
 - (a) taking its-
 - (i) **ODV valuation**; or
 - (ii) where an ODV valuation is not applicable in respect of that asset under the Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004, its value that resulted, or, for an omitted asset, would have resulted, from application of those requirements as of the day on which the asset was first commissioned after the disclosure year 2004;
 - (b) implementing the corrections or modifications required to account for the matters specified in subclauses (2)(b) (2)(d) as the case may be; and
 - (c) adjusting that value to the value as of 31 March 2009 by taking account of-
 - unallocated depreciation in accordance with the standard depreciation method, where the total asset life used for the purpose of that method is the total asset life used for the purpose of the 2009 disclosure reports; and
 - (ii) revaluation to account for consumer price index changes using a method consistent with that used to account for such revaluation in the 2009 disclosure reports.
- (5) The included value or modified value, as the case may be, of an asset to which subclause(2)(e) is applied is determined by-
 - (a) taking its ODV valuation had the assets not been-
 - (i) optimised in accordance with paragraphs 2.18 2.47 and Appendix B of the **ODV handbook**; or
 - subject to the economic value test in accordance with paragraph 2.59 2.65 of the **ODV handbook**;

- (b) re-applying the sub-paragraphs of paragraph (a) in light of more up-to-date information relating to optimisation or economic value that has subsequently become available; and
- (c) adjusting that value to the value as of 31 March 2009 by taking account of-
 - unallocated depreciation in accordance with the standard depreciation method, where the asset life used for the purpose of that method is the asset life used for the purpose of the 2009 disclosure reports; and
 - (ii) revaluation to account for consumer price index changes using a method consistent with that used to account for such revaluation in the 2009 disclosure reports.

2.2.2 <u>Composition of initial RAB</u>

Initial RAB means-

- (a) **2009 disclosed assets**; and
- (b) included assets,

less-

- (c) excluded assets;
- (d) intangible assets, unless they are-
 - (i) **finance leases**; or
 - (ii) identifiable non-monetary assets; and
- (e) works under construction.

2.2.3 Initial RAB values for assets

- (1) Subject to subclause (3), the unallocated initial RAB value of-
 - (a) an **included asset** or **value modified asset**, is its **included value** or **modified value**, as the case may be; and
 - (b) any other asset is-
 - where the asset is included in the value of 'Regulatory Value of System Fixed Assets', its value as on the last day of the **disclosure year** 2009 included in 'Total Regulatory Asset Base Value (Excluding FDC)' in the 2009 disclosure reports multiplied by 1.0245; and
 - (ii) where the asset is included in the value of 'Regulatory Value of Non-System Fixed Assets', its value as on the last day of the disclosure year 2009 included in 'Total Regulatory Asset Base Value (Excluding FDC)' in the 2009 disclosure reports.

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(a), in the case of a system fixed asset valued in accordance with one of paragraphs (b) to (e) of clause 2.2.1(2), unallocated initial RAB value is its included value or modified value (as the case may be) multiplied by 1.0245.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (1), where an asset is used by an EDB in the supply of-
 - (a) one or more **regulated service**; or
 - (b) one or more regulated service and one or more unregulated service,

where at least one of those **regulated services** is an **electricity distribution service**, the unallocated initial RAB value is the value of the asset had no allocation of asset value relevant to regulatory disclosures been undertaken.

- (4) The initial RAB value of an asset is determined as the value allocated to **electricity distribution services** as a result of-
 - (a) adopting its **unallocated initial RAB value**; and
 - (b) applying clause 2.1.1 to it.
- (5) In this clause, 'system fixed asset' has the same meaning as defined in the **Electricity** (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2004.
- 2.2.4 RAB roll forward
- (1) Unallocated opening RAB value in respect of an asset in relation to-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, is its unallocated initial RAB value; and
 - (b) a **disclosure year** thereafter, is its **unallocated closing RAB value** in the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) Unallocated closing RAB value means, in the case of-
 - (a) a found asset, its value of found asset;
 - (b) a **disposed asset**, nil;
 - (c) a **lost asset**, nil;
 - (d) any other asset with an **unallocated opening RAB value**, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

unallocated opening RAB value - unallocated depreciation + unallocated revaluation; and

- (e) any other asset having a **commissioning date** in the **disclosure year** in question, its **value of commissioned asset**.
- (3) Opening RAB value, in respect of an asset, is, for-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, its initial RAB value; and

- (b) a **disclosure year** thereafter, its **closing RAB value** in the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (4) Closing RAB value, in respect of an asset, is determined as the value allocated to electricity distribution services as a result of-
 - (a) adopting its unallocated closing RAB value; and
 - (b) applying clause 2.1.1 to it.

2.2.5 Depreciation

(1) Unallocated depreciation, in the case of an asset with an unallocated opening RAB value, is determined, subject to subclause (3) and clauses 2.2.6 and 2.2.7, in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life] × unallocated opening RAB value.

(2) Depreciation, in the case of an asset with an **opening RAB value**, is determined, subject to subclause (3) and clause 2.2.6, in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life] × opening RAB value.

- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and (2)-
 - (a) unallocated depreciation and depreciation are nil in the case of-
 - (i) land;
 - (ii) an easement other than a fixed life easement; and
 - (iii) a **network spare** in respect of the period before which depreciation for the **network spare** in question commences under **GAAP**; and
 - (b) in all other cases, where the asset's **physical asset life** at the end of the **disclosure year** is nil-
 - unallocated depreciation is the asset's unallocated opening RAB value; and
 - (ii) depreciation is the asset's **opening RAB value**.

2.2.6 Depreciation - alternative method

Where, under a **CPP**, in accordance with clause 5.3.8, an alternative depreciation method is applied to an asset, unallocated depreciation and depreciation for that asset, in respect of each **disclosure year** of the **CPP regulatory period**, are determined in accordance with that alternative depreciation method, subject to, in the case of unallocated depreciation, clause 2.2.7.

2.2.7 Unallocated depreciation constraint

For the purpose of clause 2.2.5, the sum of **unallocated depreciation** of an asset calculated over its **asset life** may not exceed the sum of-

- (a) all unallocated revaluations applying to that asset in all disclosure years; and
- (b) in the case of an asset-
 - (i) in the initial RAB, its unallocated initial RAB value; or
 - (ii) not in the initial RAB, its value of commissioned asset or value of found asset.

2.2.8 Physical asset life

- (1) Physical asset life means, subject to subclauses (2) and (4), in the case of-
 - (a) a **fixed life easement**, the fixed duration or fixed period (as the case may be) referred to in the definition of **fixed life easement**;
 - (b) an extended life asset or a refurbished asset, its physical service life potential as determined by the EDB;
 - (c) a reduced life asset, its physical service life potential determined by an **engineer**, subject to subclause (3);
 - (d) a **found asset** for which a similar asset exists as described in subclause
 2.2.12(2)(b)(i), the **asset life** applying to the similar asset;
 - (e) an asset not referred to in paragraphs (a) (d)-
 - (i) in the initial RAB and an included asset; or
 - (ii) not in the **initial RAB**,

and-

- (iii) having a standard physical asset life, its standard physical asset life;
- (iv) not having a standard physical asset life, the asset life applying to an asset with an unallocated opening RAB value that is similar in terms of asset type; and
- (v) in all other cases, the physical service life potential determined by an engineer, subject to subclause (3);
- (f) an asset (other than a composite asset) not referred to in paragraphs (a)-(e), its remaining physical service life potential as on the last day of the disclosure year 2009 as determined in accordance with the method used to determine depreciation for the purpose of the 2009 disclosure reports;
- (g) a composite asset, the average asset life of the assets comprising it determined in accordance with paragraphs (a)-(f), with the modification that each such asset life must be weighted with respect to the proportion of its

respective **opening RAB value** to the sum of the **opening RAB values** of the components in the earliest **disclosure year** in which all component assets were held by the **EDB**.

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), physical asset life means, in the case of a dedicated asset which is not expected to be used by the EDB to provide electricity distribution services beyond the term of the fixed term agreement relating to the asset between the EDB and the consumer, at the EDB's election, the term of that agreement instead of the physical asset life that would otherwise apply under that subclause.
- (3) For the purpose of subclauses (1)(c) and (1)(e)(v), a determination made in accordance with this clause by an **engineer** of physical service life potential-
 - (a) in relation to an asset with an unallocated opening RAB value is deemed applicable to all assets of similar asset type for which there is a requirement in this clause for an engineer's determination of physical service life potential; and
 - (b) must be evidenced by a report written by the **engineer** in question that includes an acknowledgement by the **engineer** that the report may be publicly disclosed by an **EDB** pursuant to an **ID determination**.
- (4) In the case of an EDB subject to a CPP, the physical asset life at the start of a CPP regulatory period of an asset that would, in accordance with subclause (1), become fully depreciated during that regulatory period, is equal to the duration of the CPP regulatory period.
- (5) In this clause-
 - (a) 'dedicated asset' means an asset operated for the benefit of a particular consumer pursuant to a fixed term agreement for the supply of electricity distribution services between the EDB in question and that consumer;
 - (b) 'extended life asset' means an asset whose physical service life potential is greater than its **standard physical asset life**;
 - (c) 'refurbished asset' means an asset on which work (other than maintenance) has been carried out resulting in an extension to its physical service life potential;
 - (d) 'reduced life asset' means an asset determined by the EDB to have a physical service life potential shorter than its standard physical asset life;
 - (e) 'composite asset' means a configuration of two or more assets that is not capable of operation in the absence of any of those assets.

2.2.9 Revaluation

(1) Unallocated revaluation is the amount determined, subject to subclause (3), in accordance with the formula-

unallocated opening RAB value × revaluation rate.

(2) Revaluation is the amount determined, subject to subclause (3), in accordance with the formula-

opening RAB value × revaluation rate.

- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and (2), where-
 - (a) the asset's physical asset life at the end of the disclosure year is nil; or
 - (b) the asset is a-
 - (i) disposed asset; or
 - (ii) lost asset,

unallocated revaluation and revaluation are nil.

(4) Revaluation rate means, in respect of a **disclosure year**, the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $(CPI_4 \div CPI_4^{-4}) -1,$

where-

*CPI*⁴ means **CPI** for the quarter that coincides with the end of the **disclosure year**; and

 CPI_4^{-4} means **CPI** for the quarter that coincides with the end of the preceding **disclosure year**.

2.2.10 Revaluation treated as income

Revaluation, for the purpose of determining profitability, must be treated as income.

2.2.11 Value of commissioned assets

- (1) Value of commissioned asset, in relation to an asset (including an asset in respect of which capital contributions were received or a vested asset), is the cost of the asset to an EDB determined by applying GAAP to the asset as on its commissioning date, except that, subject to subclause (2), the cost of-
 - (a) an intangible asset, unless it is-
 - (i) a **finance lease**; or
 - (ii) an identifiable non-monetary asset,

is nil;

- (b) an easement, is limited to its market value as on its commissioning date as determined by a valuer;
- (c) easement land is nil;
- (d) a network spare-
 - (i) which is not required, in light of the historical reliability and number of the assets it is held to replace; or
 - (ii) whose cost is not treated wholly as or part of the cost of an asset under GAAP,

is nil;

- (e) an asset-
 - (i) acquired from another regulated supplier; and
 - used by that regulated supplier in the supply of regulated goods or services,

is limited to the unallocated opening RAB value of the asset for the **regulated supplier** as on the the day before the **commissioning date** (as 'unallocated opening RAB value' is defined in the **input methodologies** applying to the **regulated goods or services supplied** by the **regulated supplier**);

- (f) an asset that was previously used by an EDB in its supply of other regulated services is limited to the unallocated opening RAB value of the asset in relation to those other regulated services as on the day before the commissioning date (as 'unallocated opening RAB value' is defined in the input methodologies applying to the regulated goods or services supplied by the EDB);
- (g) an asset acquired from a **related party**, other than an asset to which paragraphs (e) or (f) apply, determined in accordance with subclause (5);
- (h) an asset in respect of which capital contributions were received where such contributions do not reduce the cost of the asset when applying GAAP, is the cost of the asset by applying GAAP reduced by the amount of the capital contributions; and
- a vested asset in respect of which its fair value is treated as its cost under GAAP, must exclude any amount of the fair value of the asset determined under GAAP that exceeds the amount of consideration provided by the EDB.
- (2) When applying GAAP for the purpose of subclause (1), the cost of financing is-

- (a) applicable only in respect of the period commencing on the date the asset becomes a works under construction and terminating on its commissioning date; and
- (b) calculated for a-
 - non-exempt EDB, using, subject to subclause (3), a rate no greater than the 75th percentile estimate of WACC applying in respect of the relevant date for its calculation under GAAP; and
 - (ii) consumer-owned EDB, using a rate no greater than the EDB's estimate of its post-tax WACC as at the relevant date for its calculation under GAAP.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(b)(i)-
 - (a) where no WACC in respect of the relevant date has been published pursuant to clause 2.4.8, the rate is calculated using a rate no greater than the EDB's estimate of its post-tax WACC as at the relevant date for its calculation under GAAP; and
 - (b) where an asset has not been commissioned within the period to which the 75th percentile estimate of WACC referred to in subclause (2)(b)(i) applied, the cost of financing after that period is calculated using a rate no greater than the 75th percentile estimate of WACC applying to that later period.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt-
 - (a) revenue derived in relation to works under construction that is not included in regulatory income under an ID determination or preceding regulatory information disclosure requirements reduces the cost of an asset by the amount of the revenue where such reduction is not otherwise made under GAAP; and
 - (b) where expenditure on an asset which forms part of the cost of that asset under GAAP is incurred by an EDB after that asset was commissioned, such expenditure is treated as relating to a separate asset.
- (5) For the purpose of paragraph 5.3.11(1)(g)2.2.11(1)(g), the cost of a commissioned asset, or component of a commissioned asset, acquired from a related party must be one of the following-
 - (a) the price paid by the EDB for the asset, where the cost of all assets acquired from the related party first commissioned in that disclosure year is less than-

- (i) one percent of the sum of opening RAB values for the EDB for that disclosure year, or
- (ii) 20% of the cost of all assets first commissioned by the EDB in that disclosure year;
- (b) the price paid by the EDB for the asset, where-
 - at least 50% of the related party's sales of assets are to third parties, and third parties may purchase the same or substantially similar assets from the related party on substantially the same terms and conditions, including price; or
 - (ii) that price is substantially the same as the price paid for substantially similar assets (including any adjustments for inflation using CPI or other appropriate input price index) in the preceding 3 disclosure years from a party other than a **related party**;
- (c) the price paid by the EDB to the related party following a competitive tender process, provided that-
 - (i) the price is no more than 5% higher than the price of the lowest conforming tender received;
 - (ii) all relevant information material to consideration of a proposal was provided to third parties, or made available upon request;
 - (iii) at least one other qualifying proposal was received; and
 - (iv) the EDB retains for a period of 7 years following the closing date of tender proposals a record of the tender and tender process, including request for information and/or proposal, the criteria used for the assessment of proposals, reasons for acceptance or rejection of proposals, and all proposals and requests for information on the tender for the purposes of making proposals;
- (d) its depreciated historic cost on the day before the acquisition by the EDB determined in accordance with GAAP;
- (e) its inventory value on the day before the acquisistion by the **EDB** determined in accordance with **GAAP**;
- (f) its market value as at its commissioning date as determined by a valuer;
- (g) its directly attributable cost as would be incurred by the group to which the EDB and related party are a part, determined in accordance with GAAP, as if the consolidated group was the EDB;
- (h) the price paid by the EDB for the asset, provided-

- the price cannot otherwise be determined under paragraphs (a) (g), and
- (ii) no fewer than 2 directors of the EDB provide a written certification that they are satisfied that the price of any assets determined in accordance with this paragraph reflect the price or prices for those assets that would be received in an arm's-length transaction; or
- (i) nil.

2.2.12 Value of found asset

- (1) Found asset means, in relation to a disclosure year, an asset-
 - (a) other than **easement land**;
 - (b) other than an intangible asset, unless it is-
 - (i) a finance lease; or
 - (ii) an identifiable non-monetary asset;
 - (c) not having a commissioning date in the disclosure year in question;
 - (d) the value of which-
 - (i) is not included as an unallocated opening RAB value in the disclosure year in question nor was so included in any prior disclosure year pursuant to clause 2.2.4(1); and
 - (ii) was not included in an unallocated closing RAB value in any prior disclosure year in accordance with clause 2.2.4(2); and
 - (e) first determined by the EDB in the disclosure year in question to have a commissioning date after the disclosure year 2009.
- (2) The value of found asset is-
 - (a) the found asset's cost calculated consistently with GAAP; or
 - (b) where sufficient records do not exist to establish the **found asset's** cost for the purposes of **GAAP**-
 - (i) where an asset with an unallocated opening RAB value for that disclosure year is similar (in terms of asset type and age) to the found asset, the unallocated opening RAB value of the similar asset; and
 - (ii) in all other cases, its market value as determined by a valuer as at the date that the asset was first determined to have been commissioned in a prior disclosure year after the disclosure year 2009.

SUBPART 3 Treatment of taxation

2.3.1 Regulatory tax allowance

- (1) Regulatory tax allowance is, where regulatory net taxable income is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, the tax effect of regulatory net taxable income; and
 - (b) a negative number, nil.
- (2) Regulatory net taxable income is **regulatory taxable income** less **utilised tax losses**.
- (3) Regulatory taxable income is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

regulatory profit / (loss) before tax + permanent differences + regulatory tax adjustments.

- (4) Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax means the amount of 'regulatory profit / (loss) before tax' as determined in accordance with an **ID determination**.
- 2.3.2 Tax losses
- (1) Utilised tax losses means opening tax losses, subject to subclause (2).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), utilised tax losses may not exceed **regulatory taxable income**.
- (3) In this clause, 'opening tax losses' in relation to a disclosure year that commenced-
 - (a) in 2009, are nil; and
 - (b) after 2009, are closing tax losses for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3)(b), 'closing tax losses' means the amount determined in accordance with the following formula, in which each term is an absolute value:

opening tax losses + current period tax losses - utilised tax losses.

- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4), current period tax losses is, where **regulatory taxable income** is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, nil; and
 - (b) a negative number, regulatory taxable income.

2.3.3 Permanent differences

(1) Permanent differences is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

positive permanent differences - discretionary discounts and customer rebates negative permanent differences.

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'positive permanent differences' means, subject to subclause (3), the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-

- treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
- (ii) not included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
- (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - (i) included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services,

if the difference in treatment of amounts of-

- (c) income under paragraphs (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); or
- (d) expenditure or loss under paragraph (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

is a difference that-

- (e) is not a **reversal** or partial **reversal** of a difference for a prior **disclosure year**; and
- (f) will not **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), positive permanent differences excludes any amounts that are-
 - (a) amortisation of initial differences in asset values; or
 - (b) amortisation of revaluations.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'negative permanent differences' means, subject to subclause (5), the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - (i) included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss)
 before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-

- treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
- (ii) not included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax,

if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraphs (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraphs (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

and such differences-

- (e) are not the reversal of a difference in a prior disclosure year; and
- (f) will not **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4), negative permanent differences excludes amounts that are-

(a) discretionary discounts and customer rebates;

- (b) expenditure or loss determined in accordance with the tax rules that is-
 - (i) interest; or
 - (ii) incurred in borrowing money; and
- (c) any-
 - (i) tax losses; or
 - (ii) subvention payment made or received by an **EDB**.
- (6) Discretionary discounts and customer rebates means the expenditure or loss allowed as a deduction under the **tax rules** in respect of the-
 - (a) sum of all payments made; and
 - (b) value of all credit amounts given,

to **persons** by an **EDB** in respect of the **supply** of **electricity distribution services** owing to those **persons'** direct or indirect ownership interest in the **EDB**.

2.3.4 <u>Regulatory tax adjustments</u>

(1) Regulatory tax adjustments are determined in accordance with the formula-

amortisation of initial differences in asset values + amortisation of revaluations notional deductible interest.

(2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'notional deductible interest' means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(regulatory investment value × leverage × cost of debt) + term credit spread differential allowance.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'regulatory investment value' means the value for 'regulatory investment value' determined in accordance with the ID determination applicable to the disclosure year and the regulated good or service in question.
- 2.3.5 Amortisation of initial differences in asset values
- (1) Amortisation of initial differences in asset values is, subject to subclause (4), determined in accordance with the formula-

opening unamortised initial differences in asset values ÷ weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets.

- (2) For the purpose of this clause, 'opening unamortised initial differences in asset values' means, in respect of-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, initial differences in asset values; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, subject to subclause (4), closing unamortised initial difference in asset values for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(a), 'initial differences in asset values' means, subject to subclause (4), the sum of initial RAB values less the sum of regulatory tax asset values on the first day of the disclosure year 2010.
- (4) For the purpose of subclauses (1) and (2)-
 - (a) no account may be taken of unamortised initial differences in asset values of sold assets from the date of sale; and
 - (b) account must be taken of unamortised initial differences in asset values of acquired assets from the date of acquisition.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (2)(b), 'closing unamortised initial difference in asset values' is determined in accordance with the formula-

Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values - amortisation of initial difference in asset values.

2.3.6 Amortisation of revaluations

Amortisation of revaluations is calculated in accordance with the formula-

total depreciation - adjusted depreciation.

2.3.7 Deferred tax

(1) Opening deferred tax means, in respect of-

- (a) the disclosure year 2010, nil; and
- (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, closing deferred tax for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b), 'closing deferred tax' is determined in accordance with the formula-

opening deferred tax + tax effect *of* **temporary differences** - **tax effect** *of* **amortisation of initial difference in asset values** + *deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the* **disclosure year** *in question* + *cost allocation adjustment*.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year in question' means the amount of deferred tax associated with the assets acquired by the EDB from another regulated supplier excluding the reversal of temporary adjustments arising as a consequence of the sale, as determined in accordance with input methodologies applicable to the regulated services that the assets in question were used to supply.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the amount referred to in subclause (3) must include proportionate adjustments for-
 - (a) the tax effect of temporary differences; and
 - (b) the amortisation of initial differences in asset values,

up to the date the assets in question were acquired.

- (5) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'cost allocation adjustment' means the tax effect of the dollar value difference between the change in the sum of regulatory tax asset values on the last day of the disclosure year and the change in the sum of closing RAB values as a result only of applying-
 - (a) the result of the asset allocation ratios to the **tax asset value** in accordance with clause 2.3.9(1); and
 - (b) clause 2.1.1 to the unallocated closing RAB value.

2.3.8 Temporary differences

(1) Temporary differences is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

depreciation temporary differences + positive temporary differences - negative temporary differences.

(2) For the purpose of this clause, 'depreciation temporary differences' means **adjusted depreciation** less tax depreciation.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2) 'tax depreciation' means the sum of the amounts determined for all assets of an EDB by application of the tax depreciation rules to the regulatory tax asset value of each asset.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'positive temporary differences' means the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - treated as taxable if the tax rules were applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (ii) not included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - (i) included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services,

less any amount that are **depreciation temporary differences**, if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraphs (b)(i) and(b)(ii),

and such differences-

- (e) are the reversal of a difference in a prior disclosure year; or
- (f) will **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'negative temporary differences' means the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - (i) included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss)
 before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-

- treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
- (ii) not included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax,

less any amount that are **depreciation temporary differences**, if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraphs (b)(i) and (b)(ii),

and such differences-

- (e) are the reversal of a difference in a prior disclosure year; or
- (f) will **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.

2.3.9 Regulatory tax asset value

(1) Regulatory tax asset value, in relation to an asset, means the value determined in accordance with the formula-

tax asset value × *result of asset allocation ratio.*

- (2) Tax asset value means, in respect of-
 - (a) an asset-
 - (i) in the initial RAB where, in the disclosure year 2010, the sum of unallocated initial RAB values is less than the sum of the adjusted tax values of all assets in the initial RAB;
 - (ii) acquired from a **regulated supplier** who used it to **supply regulated goods or services**; or
 - (iii) acquired or transferred from a related party,

the value of the asset determined by applying the **tax depreciation rules** to its notional tax asset value; and

- (b) any other asset, its **adjusted tax value**.
- (3) 'Notional tax asset value' means, for the purpose of-
 - (a) subclause (2)(a)(i), **adjusted tax value** of the asset in the **disclosure year** 2010 adjusted to account proportionately for the difference between the-
 - (i) sum of the **unallocated initial RAB values**; and
 - (ii) sum of the adjusted tax values,

of all assets in the initial RAB;

- (b) subclause (2)(a)(ii), value after applying the tax depreciation rules to the tax asset value (as 'tax asset value' is defined in the input methodologies applying to the regulated goods or services in question) in respect of the disclosure year in which the asset was acquired; and
- (c) subclause (2)(a)(iii), value in respect of the **disclosure year** in which the asset was acquired or transferred that is-
 - (i) consistent with the **tax rules**; and
 - (ii) limited to its value of commissioned asset.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'result of asset allocation ratio' means, where an asset or group of assets maintained under the **tax rules**-
 - (a) has a matching asset or group of assets maintained for the purpose of Subpart 2, the value obtained in accordance with the formula-

opening RAB value or sum of opening RAB values, as the case may be ÷

unallocated opening RAB value or sum of unallocated opening RAB values, as the case may be,

applying the formula in respect of the asset or smallest group of assets maintained for the purpose of Subpart 2 that has a matching asset or group of assets maintained under the **tax rules**; and

(b) does not have a matching asset or group of assets maintained for the purpose of Subpart 2, the value of the asset allocated to the **supply** of **electricity distribution services** were clause 2.1.1 to apply to the asset or group of assets.

SUBPART 4 Cost of capital

2.4.1 Methodology for estimating the weighted average cost of capital

- (1) The **Commission** will determine a mid-point estimate of vanilla **WACC** for the **disclosure** year 2011 and each **disclosure** year thereafter-
 - (a) in respect of the 5 years commencing on the first day of the **disclosure year** in question;
 - (b) subject to subclause (3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question; and
 - (c) in accordance with the formula-

 $r_d L + r_e(1 - L).$

- (2) The **Commission** will determine a mid-point estimate of post-tax **WACC** for the **disclosure year** 2011 and each **disclosure year** thereafter-
 - (a) in respect of the 5 years commencing on the first day of the **disclosure year** in question;
 - (b) subject to subclause (3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question; and
 - (c) in accordance with the formula-

 $r_d (1 - T_c)L + r_e (1 - L).$

- (3) The Commission will estimate or determine, as the case may be, the amounts or values-
 - (a) to which this subclause applies; and
 - (b) in respect of the **disclosure year** 2011,

as soon as practicable after this determination comes into force.

- (4) In this clause-
 - L is **leverage**;
 - r_d is the cost of debt and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f + p + d$;

 r_e is the cost of equity and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f(1 - T_i) + \theta_e TAMRP$;

- T_c is the average corporate tax rate;
- *r*_f is the risk-free rate;
- *p* is the **debt premium**;
- d is the debt issuance costs;
- T_i is the average investor tax rate;
- β_e is the equity beta; and

TAMRP is the tax-adjusted market risk premium.

- (5) For the purpose of this clause-
 - (a) the average investor tax rate, the equity beta, the debt issuance costs, the average corporate tax rate and the tax-adjusted market risk premium are the amounts specified in or determined in accordance with clause 2.4.2; and
 - (b) the risk-free rate must be estimated in accordance with clause 2.4.3.

2.4.2 Fixed WACC parameters

- (1) Leverage is 44%.
- (2) The average investor tax rate is the average of the investor tax rates that, as at the date that the estimation is made, will apply to each of the **disclosure years** in the 5 year period commencing on the first day of the **disclosure year** in question.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), ' investor tax rate' is-
 - (a) for the **disclosure year** 2011, 29%; and
 - (b) for a **disclosure year** thereafter, the maximum **prescribed investor rate** applicable at the start of that **disclosure year** to **an individual** who is-
 - (i) resident in New Zealand; and
 - (ii) an investor in a **multi-rate PIE**.
- (4) The average corporate tax rate is the average of the **corporate tax rates** that, as at the date that the estimation is made, will apply during the 5 year period commencing on the first day of the **disclosure year** in question.
- (5) The equity beta is 0.61.
- (6) The debt issuance costs are 0.35%.
- (7) The tax-adjusted market risk premium is, for a 5 year period commencing on the first day of-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2011, 7.1%; and
 - (b) a **disclosure year** thereafter, 7.0%.
- 2.4.3 Methodology for estimating risk-free rate

The Commission will estimate a risk-free rate-

- (a) for each disclosure year; and
- (b) subject to clause 2.4.1(3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question,

by-

- (c) obtaining, for notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds, the wholesale market linearly-interpolated bid yield to maturity for a residual period to maturity equal to 5 years on each **business day** in the month preceding the start of the **disclosure year**;
- (d) calculating the annualised interpolated bid yield to maturity for each **business day**; and
- (e) calculating the un-weighted arithmetic average of the daily annualised interpolated bid yields to maturity.

2.4.4 Methodology for estimating debt premium

- (1) Debt premium means the spread between-
 - (a) the bid yield to maturity on vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds that-
 - (i) are issued by an EDB or a GPB;
 - (ii) are publicly traded;
 - (iii) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) have a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
 - (b) the contemporaneous interpolated bid yield to maturity of notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds having a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- (2) The Commission will estimate an amount for the debt premium-
 - (a) for each **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) subject to clause 2.4.1(3), within 1 month of the start of each **disclosure year**.
- (3) The debt premium will be estimated by-
 - (a) identifying publicly traded vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds issued by a qualifying issuer that are-
 - (i) **investment grade credit rated**; and
 - (ii) of a type described in the paragraphs of subclause (4);
 - (b) in respect of each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a)-
 - (i) obtaining its wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity;
 - (ii) calculating by linear interpolation with respect to maturity, the contemporaneous wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity for a notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bond with the same remaining term to maturity; and
 - (iii) calculating its contemporaneous interpolated bid to bid spread over notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds with the same remaining term to maturity, by deducting the yield calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) from the yield obtained in accordance with sub-paragraph (i),

for each business day in the month preceding the start of the disclosure year;

(c) calculating, for each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a), the unweighted artihmetic average of the daily spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (b)(iii); and

- (d) subject to subclause (4), estimating, by taking account of the average spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (c), the average spread that would reasonably be expected to apply to a vanilla NZ\$ denominated bond that-
 - (i) is issued by an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**;
 - (ii) is publicly traded;
 - (iii) has a qualifying rating of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) has a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- For the purpose of subclause (3)(d), the Commission will have regard, subject to subclause (5), to the spreads observed on the following types of vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds issued by a qualifying issuer:
 - (a) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**;
 - (b) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an entity other than an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (c) those that-
 - (i) have a qualifying rating of a grade different to BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (d) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of a grade different to BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an entity, other than an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**; and
 - (e) those that are-
 - (i) investment grade credit rated; and
 - (ii) issued by an entity that is majority owned by the Crown or a **local authority**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4)-

- (a) progressively lesser regard will ordinarily be given to the spreads observed on the bond types described in subclause (4) in accordance with the order in which the bond types are described;
- (b) the spread on any bond of the type described in subclause (4) that has a remaining term to maturity of less than 5 years will ordinarily be considered to be the minimum spread that would reasonably be expected to apply on an equivalently credit-rated bond issued by the same entity with a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
- (c) the **Commission** will adjust spreads observed on bonds described under subclauses (4)(b) to (4)(e) to approximate the spread that is likely to have been observed had the bonds in question been of the type described in subclause (4)(a).

2.4.5 Standard error of debt premium

- (1) The Commission will estimate an amount for a standard error of a debt premium-
 - (a) subject to clause 2.4.1(3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question; and
 - (b) as either-
 - (i) the result of the formula specified in subclause (2); or
 - (ii) 0.0015,

whichever is the greater.

(2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b)(i), the formula is-

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{\Phi}_{i} - \overline{p}}$$

where-

N is the number of **qualifying issuers** issuing bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 2.4.4(3)(d);

 p_i is each **qualifying issuer's** arithmetic average spread for its bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 2.4.4(3)(d); and

 \overline{p} is the **debt premium**,

provided that for the purposes of determining N and p_i , no regard may be had to any bonds of the types described in clauses 2.4.4(4)(b) to 2.4.4(4)(e).

2.4.6 Methodology for estimating the WACC standard error

- (1) The **Commission** will determine an amount for a **standard error** of a **mid-point estimate of WACC**-
 - (a) subject to clause 2.4.1(3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question; and
 - (b) in accordance with this clause.
- (2) The **standard error** for a mid-point estimate of vanilla **WACC** determined in accordance with clause 2.4.1(1) will be determined in accordance with the formula-

 $\sqrt{0.00003 + 0.0169E^2(TA\hat{M}RP) + 0.1936 \operatorname{var}(\hat{p})}$

(3) The **standard error** for a mid-point estimate of post-tax **WACC** determined in accordance with clause 2.4.1(2) will be determined in accordance with the formula-

$$\sqrt{0.00003 + 0.0169E^2(TA\hat{M}RP)} + (-T_c)^2(0.1936 \operatorname{var}(\hat{p}))$$

- (4) In this clause-
 - (a) $E^2(TA\hat{M}RP)$ is the square of the tax-adjusted market risk premium determined in accordance with clause 2.4.2(7);
 - (b) $\operatorname{var}(\hat{p})$ is the square of the **standard error** of the **debt premium** determined in accordance with clause 2.4.5; and
 - (c) T_c is the average corporate tax rate determined in accordance with clause 2.4.2(4).

2.4.7 <u>Methodology for estimating the WACC range</u>

- (1) The Commission will determine a WACC range for each mid-point estimate of WACC-
 - (a) for each disclosure year; and
 - (b) subject to clause 2.4.1(3), within 1 month of the start of the **disclosure year** in question.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'WACC range' means the values falling between the 25th percentile and 75th percentile inclusive of the **mid-point estimate of WACC**.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)-
 - (a) the mid-point estimate of WACC must be treated as the 50th percentile; and
 - (b) the-
 - (i) 75th percentile must be determined in accordance with the formula-

mid-point estimate of WACC + 0.674 × standard error; and

(ii) 25th percentile must be determined in accordance with the formula-

mid-point estimate of WACC - 0.674 × standard error,

where 'standard error' means the **standard error** of the relevant **mid-point estimate of WACC**, as determined in accordance with clause 2.4.6(2) or 2.4.6(3), as the case may be.

2.4.8 Publication of estimates

The **Commission** will publish all determinations and estimates that it is required to make by this subpart-

- (a) on its website; and
- (b) no later than 1 month after having made them.

2.4.9 Interpretation of terms relating to term credit spread differential

- (1) Qualifying debt means a line of debt-
 - (a) with an original tenor greater than 5 years; and
 - (b) issued by a **qualifying supplier**.
- (2) Qualifying supplier means a **regulated supplier** whose debt portfolio, as at the date of that supplier's most recently published audited financial statements, has a weighted average original tenor greater than 5 years.
- (3) Cost of executing an interest rate swap means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $A \times B$,

where-

- (a) 'A' is the amount that is half of the New Zealand dollar wholesale bid and offer spread for a vanilla interest rate swap determined at the time of pricing the **qualifying debt**, (which, for the avoidance of doubt, is expressed in terms of basis points per annum; and
- (b) 'B' is the book value in New Zealand dollars of the **qualifying debt** at its date of issue.

2.4.10 Term credit spread difference

(1) Term credit spread difference is determined in accordance with the formula-

 $T \times U$,

where-

(a) 'T' is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(V - W) - (X - Y);

except that where that amount is-

- (i) less than 0.0015, T is 0.0015; and
- (ii) more than 0.006, T is 0.006; and
- (b) 'U' is the book value in New Zealand dollars of the **qualifying debt** at its date of issue.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-
 - 'V' is the yield shown on the Bloomberg New Zealand 'A' fair value curve for a bond with a tenor equal to, or closest to, the original tenor of the qualifying debt;
 - (b) 'W' is the New Zealand swap rate quoted by Bloomberg for a tenor equal to the original tenor of the qualifying debt;
 - 'X' is the yield shown on the Bloomberg New Zealand 'A' fair value curve for a bond with a tenor of 5 years;
 - (d) 'Y' is the New Zealand swap rate quoted by Bloomberg for a tenor of 5 years; and
 - (e) V, W, X and Y are determined as at the same time on the same pricing date of the **qualifying debt**.
- (3) For the purpose of this clause, where the qualifying debt is issued to a related party, 'original tenor of the qualifying debt' means the-
 - (a) tenor of the **qualifying debt**; or
 - (b) period from the **qualifying debt**'s date of issue to the earliest date on which its repayment is or may be required,

whichever is the shorter.

2.4.11 Methodology for estimating term credit spread differential

- (1) This clause applies to the determination of the amount of any term credit spread differential in respect of a qualifying debt for the purpose of disclosure pursuant to an ID determination of a-
 - (a) term credit spread differential allowance; or
 - (b) term credit spread differential.
- (2) Disclosure to which this clause applies may only be made by a **qualifying supplier**.
- (3) Term credit spread differential is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $(A \div B) \times C \times D,$

where-

- (a) 'A' is the sum of the-
 - (i) term credit spread difference;
 - (ii) cost of executing an interest rate swap; and
 - (iii) debt issuance cost re-adjustment;
- (b) 'B' is the book value of the qualifying supplier's total interest-bearing debt as at the date to which the supplier's financial statements audited and published in the disclosure year in question relate;
- (c) 'C' is **leverage**; and
- (d) 'D' is, in relation to the qualifying supplier, the average of-
 - (i) the sum of opening RAB values; and
 - (ii) the sum of **closing RAB values**.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3)(a)(iii), 'debt issuance cost re-adjustment' is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(0.0175 ÷ original tenor of the qualifying debt - 0.0035) × book value in New Zealand dollars of the qualifying debt at its date of issue,

which amount, for the avoidance of doubt, will be a negative number.

PART 3 INPUT METHODOLOGIES FOR BOTH DEFAULT AND CUSTOMISED PRICE-QUALITY PATHS

SUBPART 1 Specification of price

3.1.1 Specification and definition of prices

- (1) For the purpose of s 53M(1)(a) of the Act, the maximum-
 - (a) **price** or **prices** that may be charged; or
 - (b) revenues that may be recovered,

by an **EDB** will be specified in a s 52P determination as a weighted average price cap applying to that **EDB** for a **regulatory period**, defined in terms of a relationship between **allowable notional revenue** and **notional revenue** whereby-

- (c) notional revenue must not exceed allowable notional revenue;
- (d) the same quantities are used to determine **notional revenue** and **allowable notional revenue**; and
- (e) the maximum weighted average price that may be charged during the regulatory period will not be affected by the actual prices charged by the EDB during that period.
- (2) Allowable notional revenue means, in respect of a 12 month period, a function of-
 - (a) relevant **CPIs**;
 - (b) the X factor applicable to the EDB; and
 - (c) prices in the preceding 12 month period multiplied by quantities net of-
 - (i) the sum of relevant pass-through costs; and
 - (ii) the sum of relevant recoverable costs.
- (3) Notional revenue means, in respect of a 12 month period, **prices** in that period multiplied by quantities net of-
 - (a) the sum of relevant **pass-through costs**; and
 - (b) the sum of relevant recoverable costs.
- (4) Prices means-
 - (a) individual tariffs, fees or charges; or
 - (b) individual components thereof,

posted in nominal terms exclusive of **GST** for the **supply** of an **electricity distribution service**, and must include a posted discount if a discount is taken up by **consumers**.

- (5) In this clause-
 - (a) 'quantities' means the amounts supplied (other than forecast) of electricity distribution services corresponding to the extent practicable to prices, expressed in units of kWh, kVA, kW, day or other unit applicable to such supply; and
 - (b) 'posted discount' means a discount to charges payable for the supply of electricity distribution services-
 - (i) that is offered by an **EDB** in a published tariff schedule; and
 - (ii) the take-up of which is determined by **consumers**.

3.1.2 Pass-through costs

- (1) Subject to subclause (4), a pass-through cost is-
 - (a) a cost listed in subclause (2); or
 - (b) subject to subclause (3)-
 - (i) a **levy**, other than one listed in subclause (2), specified by way of amendment to the **DPP determination**; or
 - (ii) a cost in respect of the EDB in question specified in a CPP determination.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(a), the costs are-
 - (a) rates on system fixed assets paid or payable by an **EDB** to a **local authority** under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002; and
 - (b) levies payable-
 - (i) under regulations made under s 53ZE of the Act;
 - (ii) under regulations made under the Electricity Industry Act 2010; or
 - (iii) by all members of the Electricity and Gas Complaints Commissioner Scheme by virtue of their membership.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b), the levy or cost in question must-
 - (a) be-
 - (i) associated with the supply of electricity distribution services;
 - (ii) outside the control of the **EDB**;
 - (iii) not a **recoverable cost**;

- (iv) appropriate to be passed through to consumers; and
- (v) one in respect of which provision for its recovery is not otherwise made explicitly or implicitly in the **DPP** or, where applicable, **CPP**;
- (b) come into effect during a **DPP regulatory period** or, where applicable, **CPP regulatory period**; and
- (c) have been reasonably unforeseen at the time the **DPP determination** or, where applicable, **CPP determination**, was made.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), where a cost relates to both electricity distribution services and other services supplied by the EDB, only the proportion of the cost attributable to the supply of electricity distribution services (as determined in accordance with clause 2.1.1), may be a pass-through cost.

3.1.3 <u>Recoverable costs</u>

- (1) A recoverable cost is a cost that is-
 - (a) any positive net balance determined in accordance with clause 3.3.2(2), provided that any requirements pursuant to an **ID determination** regarding **auditor** certification of any value determined in accordance with Subpart 3 have been met;
 - (b) a charge payable to Transpower for electricity lines services provided to a non-exempt EDB in respect of the transmission system in accordance with the transmission pricing methodology Transpower uses to determine the prices it charges for its services, as specified in the Electricity Industry Participation Code;
 - a charge payable by an EDB to Transpower in respect of a new investment contract (as 'new investment contract' is defined in the Electricity Industry Participation Code) between those parties, or an equivalent type of contract, subject to the requirement specified in subclause (2);
 - (d) a charge payable by an EDB for the supply of system operator services, where 'system operator' has the same meaning as defined in s 5 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010, to the extent that the charge is not a pass-through cost;
 - (e) an amount of a charge described in paragraphs (b) or (c) that the Commission is satisfied an EDB has avoided liability to pay as a result of the EDB having purchased transmission assets from Transpower, subject to-
 - (i) the requirement specified in subclause (2); and
 - (ii) subclause (4);
 - (f) an amount equal to transmission costs that an efficient market operation service provider (as 'market operation service provider' is defined in the

Electricity Industry Participation Code) is able to avoid as a result of the connection of distributed generation determined in accordance with Schedule 6.4 of Part 6 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code;

- (g) claw-back applied by the Commission under sections 54K(3) or 53ZB(3) of the Act;
- (h) a standard application fee for a **CPP proposal** under 53Q(2)(c), subject to the proviso specified in subclause (5);
- (i) a fee notified by the Commission as payable by the EDB in respect of the Commission assessing a CPP proposal and determining a CPP in accordance with s 53Y of the Act, subject to the proviso specified in subclause (5);
- (j) a fee payable to a verifier subject to the requirement specified in subclause
 (3);
- (k) any **auditor's** cost incurred for the purpose of meeting clauses 5.1.4 or 5.5.3, subject to the requirement specified in subclause (3); or
- a fee payable to an engineer for the purpose of meeting a requirement of clauses 5.4.5(c) or 5.4.12(4)(c), subject to the requirement specified in subclause (3).
- (2) The requirement of this subclause is that in respect of a particular EDB, the Commission's approval for the amount of cost must be obtained in accordance with any process relating to the type of cost in question specified in a DPP determination.
- (3) The requirement of this subclause is that the amount that may be recovered in respect of a particular **EDB** must be specified by the **Commission** in a **CPP determination**.
- For the purpose of subclause (1)(e)(ii), the amount is a recoverable cost only in the 5 disclosure years from and including the disclosure year in respect of which the Commission first approved the amount of the cost.
- (5) For the purpose of subclauses (1)(h) and (1)(i), the proviso is that the **CPP proposal** is not discontinued by the **Commission** under s 53S of the **Act**.
- (6) In this clause, 'Electricity Industry Participation Code' has the same meaning as 'code' is defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2010.

SUBPART 2 Amalgamations

3.2.1 <u>Treatment of amalgamations</u>

- (1) The **DPPs** of **non-exempt EDBs** subject to **DPPs** that have **amalgamated** must be aggregated from the start of the **disclosure year** following the **amalgamation**.
- (2) A **DPP** for an amalgamated **EDB** formed from an **EDB** subject to a **DPP** and an **EDB** subject to a **CPP** applies at the end of the existing **CPP**.

- (3) A **DPP** for an amalgamated **EDB** formed from 2 **EDBs** each subject to a **CPP** applies at the end of the existing **CPPs**.
- (4) Nothing in subclauses (2) and (3)-
 - (a) precludes a CPP applying to the amalgamated EDB at the end of the existing
 CPP or CPPs, as the case may be; nor
 - (b) derogates from the application of a **DPP** to **electricity distribution services** that are-
 - (i) **supplied** by the amalgamated **EDB**; and
 - (ii) not specified services,

pending expiry of any **DPP** or **CPP** applying to the specified services.

- (5) A **CPP** for an amalgamated **EDB** may not apply before 3 **disclosure years** of any **CPP** applying to the **EDBs** from which it was formed have been completed.
- (6) Upon the determination of a CPP for an amalgamated EDB, the termination date of any CPP to which the amalgamated EDB is subject, pursuant to subclauses (2) and (3), is treated as amended to the day before the day on which the CPP for the amalgamated EDB will apply.
- (7) Following an amalgamation, the Commission may not reset starting prices for specified services to take effect during the remainder of the regulatory period applicable to the specified services except-
 - (a) for the purpose of s 54K; or
 - (b) when making, upon application and in accordance with this clause, a **CPP determination** for the amalgamated **EDB**.
- (8) For the purpose of this clause, 'specified services' means regulated goods or services supplied by the amalgamated EDB that, at the time of amalgamation, were subject to a DPP or a CPP.

SUBPART 3 Incremental rolling incentive scheme

3.3.1 Calculation of annual incremental changes and adjustment term

- (1) The incremental change for the first disclosure year of a CPP regulatory period is determined as the difference between allowed controllable opex and actual controllable opex.
- (2) The incremental change for a **disclosure year** of a **CPP regulatory period** other than the **first** or final **disclosure year** must be determined in accordance with the formula-

(allowed controllable opex_t - actual controllable opex_t) - (allowed controllable opex_{t-1} - actual controllable opex_{t-1}),

where-

- t means the **disclosure year** in question; and
- $_{t-1}$ means the **disclosure year** preceding the **disclosure year** in question.
- (3) The incremental change for the final **disclosure year** of the **CPP regulatory period** is treated as nil.
- (4) The incremental adjustment term is determined-
 - (a) in the next disclosure year following a CPP regulatory period; and
 - (b) by applying the inflation rate to the result of the formula-

```
(allowed controllable opex<sub>t-1</sub> - actual controllable opex<sub>t-1</sub>) - (allowed controllable opex t-2 - actual controllable opex t-2)
```

where-

t-1 means the final **disclosure year** of the preceding **CPP regulatory period**; and

 $_{t-2}$ means the penultimate **disclosure year** of the preceding **CPP regulatory period**.

(5) Inflation rate means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

$$[(CPI_1 + CPI_2 + CPI_3 + CPI_4) \div (CPI_1^{-4} + CPI_2^{-4} + CPI_3^{-4} + CPI_4^{-4})] -1,$$

where-

 CPI_n means forecast CPI for the nth quarter of the disclosure year in question; and

 CPI_n^{-4} means forecast CPI for the equivalent quarter in the preceding disclosure year.

3.3.2 Determination of amount to be taken into account as a recoverable cost

- (1) Each incremental change determined in accordance with clause 3.3.1 and incremental adjustment term is notionally carried forward, subject to clause 3.3.3, from the disclosure year in respect of which it is determined into each of the subsequent 5 disclosure years by applying the inflation rate.
- (2) In each of the **disclosure years** after a **CPP regulatory period in**to which an amount has been carried pursuant to subclause (1), a net balance must be determined by addition of-
 - (a) any incremental changes carried into that disclosure year from a preceding
 CPP regulatory period; and
 - (b) any incremental adjustment term carried into that disclosure year.

3.3.3 Calculating gains and losses after a catastrophic event

Where-

- (a) a price-quality path is amended pursuant to clause 5.6.5 by reason of a **catastrophic event**; and
- (b) incremental changes calculated in the remaining **disclosure years** of the **regulatory period** in accordance with clauses 3.3.1(1) and 3.3.1(2) are negative,

clause 3.3.2(1) does not apply to those incremental changes.

PART 4 INPUT METHODOLOGIES FOR DEFAULT PRICE-QUALITY PATHS

SUBPART 1 Cost allocation

4.1.1 Allocation of operating costs and asset costs

- (1) Operating expenditure forecast for an EDB must be determined by the Commission consistent with the allocation by the EDB of operating costs to electricity distribution services for the base year in accordance with clause 2.1.1.
- (2) **Capital expenditure** forecast to be the **forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets** will be included in the **aggregate closing RAB for additional assets**, but only to the extent that the **forecast value of commissioned assets** is consistent with the value found after the application of clause 2.1.1.

SUBPART 2 Asset Valuation

4.2.1 <u>RAB values and roll forward</u>

- (1) Total opening RAB value for a disclosure year means the sum of-
 - (a) aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets calculated under subclause
 (2); and
 - (b) aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets calculated under subclause (4) for those additional assets which have a forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets determined for a prior disclosure year occurring after the base year.
- (2) Aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets means, for-
 - (a) the **base year**, the sum of each 'opening RAB value' for all assets calculated in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, the **aggregate closing RAB value for existing assets** for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (3) Aggregate closing RAB value for existing assets means, for-
 - (a) the **base year**, the sum of each 'closing RAB value' for all assets calculated in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets – depreciation *for* existing assets + revaluation *for* existing assets – forecast aggregate value of disposed assets.

- (4) Aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets means the aggregate closing RAB value for additional assets for the preceding disclosure year.
- (5) Aggregate closing RAB value for additional assets means, for-
 - (a) additional assets in respect of the disclosure year for which their forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets is determined, the forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets; and
 - (b) additional assets for a disclosure year following that for which their forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets is determined, the value determined for those additional assets in accordance with the formula-

aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets – depreciation *for* additional assets + revaluation *for* additional assets.

4.2.2 Total depreciation

- (1) Total depreciation means the sum of depreciation for **existing assets** and **additional assets** calculated under subclause (2).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'depreciation' means, subject to subclause (3), in the case of-
 - (a) existing assets of the EDB, for-
 - (i) the **base year**, the sum of all amounts of 'depreciation' determined in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and
 - (ii) each disclosure year thereafter, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life for existing assets] × aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets; and

(b) **additional assets** of the **EDB**, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life for additional assets] × aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)-
 - (a) 'remaining asset life for existing assets' for a **disclosure year** means the value determined in accordance with the formula-

aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets for the base year ÷ total depreciation for the base year,

less the number of **disclosure years** from the **base year** to the **disclosure year** in question; and

(b) 'remaining asset life for additional assets' for a disclosure year means 45 years less the number of disclosure years from the disclosure year for which the forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets for the relevant additional assets is determined to the disclosure year in question.

4.2.3 Total revaluation

- (1) Total revaluation means the sum of revaluation for **existing assets** and **additional assets** calculated under subclause (2).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'revaluation' means, subject to subclause (3), in the case of-
 - (a) existing assets, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

(aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets × 0.999 – forecast aggregate value of disposed assets) × *revaluation rate*; and

(b) additional assets, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

aggregate opening RAB value for additional assets × *revaluation rate*.

(3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'revaluation rate' means, in respect of a **disclosure year**, the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

$$(CPI_4 \div CPI_4^{-4}) - 1,$$

where-

*CPI*⁴ means **forecast CPI** for the quarter that coincides with the end of the **disclosure year**; and

 CPI_4^{-4} means forecast CPI for the quarter that coincides with the end of the preceding disclosure year.

4.2.4 Revaluation treated as income

Total revaluation, for the purpose of determining profitability, must be treated as income.

4.2.5 Forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets

Forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets means the forecast cost of **additional assets** if **GAAP** were to be applied to determine the cost of the assets to the **EDB** in the

disclosure year in question, and is equal to forecast **capital expenditure** for the relevant **disclosure year** as determined by the **Commission**.

4.2.6 Forecast aggregate value of disposed assets

Forecast aggregate value of disposed assets means the value of assets forecast to be **disposed** of by an **EDB** in the **disclosure year** in question, and is equal to the portion of the forecast **aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets** relating to assets forecast to be **disposed** of for the **disclosure year** in question as determined by the **Commission**.

SUBPART 3 Treatment of taxation

4.3.1 <u>Regulatory tax allowance</u>

- (1) Regulatory tax allowance is, where regulatory net taxable income is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, the tax effect of regulatory net taxable income; and
 - (b) a negative number, nil.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'regulatory net taxable income' means, subject to subclause (3), regulatory taxable income less utilised tax losses.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'regulatory taxable income' means, subject to subclause (4), the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

regulatory profit / (loss) before tax + regulatory tax adjustments.

(4) For the purpose of subclause (3), 'regulatory profit / (loss) before tax' is the amount determined in accordance with the following formula-

allowable revenue before tax + other regulated income – operating expenditure – total depreciation – term credit spread differential allowance.

4.3.2 Tax losses

- (1) Utilised tax losses means opening tax losses, subject to subclause (2).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), utilised tax losses may not exceed **regulatory taxable income**.
- (3) In this clause-
 - (a) 'opening tax losses' for a **disclosure year** means closing tax losses for the preceding **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) 'closing tax losses' means, for-
 - (i) the **base year**, the 'closing tax losses' determined in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and

(ii) each **disclosure year** thereafter, the amount determined in accordance with the formula, in which each term is an absolute value:

opening tax losses + current period tax losses - utilised tax losses.

- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3)(b)(ii), 'current period tax losses' is, where **regulatory taxable income** is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, nil; and
 - (b) a negative number, **regulatory taxable income**.

4.3.3 <u>Regulatory tax adjustments</u>

(1) Regulatory tax adjustments are determined, subject to subclauses (2) and (3), in accordance with the formula-

amortisation of initial differences in asset values + amortisation of revaluations – *notional deductible interest*.

(2) For the purpose of subclause(1), 'notional deductible interest' means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(opening investment value × leverage × cost of debt) + term credit spread differential allowance.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'amortisation of initial differences in asset values' is, subject to subclause (5), in respect of-
 - (a) each **disclosure year** prior to that for which the weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets is nil, determined in accordance with the formula-

initial differences in asset values ÷ *weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets; and*

- (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, nil.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'opening investment value' means the amount obtained in accordance with the formula-

total opening RAB value + opening deferred tax.

- (5) For the purpose of subclause (3)-
 - (a) 'initial differences in asset values' means the 'initial differences in asset values' calculated in accordance with Part 2 as of the **base year**;
 - (b) 'weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets' means the 'weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets' determined in accordance with Part 2.

(6) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'amortisation of revaluations' in relation to an EDB for a disclosure year is calculated in accordance with the formula-

total depreciation – adjusted depreciation.

4.3.4 Deferred tax

- (1) Opening deferred tax means, for-
 - (a) the base year, the 'opening deferred tax' determined in accordance with Part2 for that disclosure year; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, closing deferred tax for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b), 'closing deferred tax' is determined in accordance with the formula-

opening deferred tax + tax effect *of* depreciation temporary differences – tax effect *of* amortisation of initial differences in asset values.

4.3.5 Depreciation temporary differences

(1) Depreciation temporary differences means, subject to subclause (2), the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

adjusted depreciation – *tax depreciation*.

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'tax depreciation' for a disclosure year means, for-
 - (a) the **base year**, the 'tax depreciation' determined in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, subject to subclause (3), determined in accordance with the formula-

total opening regulatory tax asset value × average DV rate.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)-
 - (a) 'total opening regulatory tax asset value' for a disclosure year means, for-
 - (i) the **base year**, the sum of each 'regulatory tax asset value' determined in accordance with Part 2 for that **disclosure year**; and
 - each disclosure year thereafter, the total closing regulatory tax asset value for the preceding disclosure year;
 - (b) 'average DV rate' is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

tax depreciation for the **base year** ÷ *total opening regulatory tax asset value for the* **base year**; and

(c) 'total closing regulatory tax asset value' means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

total opening regulatory tax asset value – tax depreciation + forecast aggregate value of commissioned assets.

SUBPART 4 Cost of capital

- 4.4.1 <u>Methodology for estimating the weighted average cost of capital</u>
- (1) The Commission will determine a mid-point estimate of vanilla WACC-
 - (a) as of the first business day of the month 7 months prior to the start of each
 DPP regulatory period;
 - (b) in respect of a 5 year period;
 - (c) subject to subclause (2), no later than 6 months prior to the start of each **DPP** regulatory period; and
 - (d) in accordance with the formula-

 $r_d L + r_e(1 - L).$

- (2) The Commission will estimate or determine, as the case may be, the amounts or values-
 - (a) to which this subclause applies; and
 - (b) in respect of the **DPP regulatory period** applying at the date this determination comes into force,

as soon as practicable after this determination comes into force.

- (3) In this clause-
 - L is **leverage**;
 - r_d is the cost of debt and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f + p + d$;

 r_e is the cost of equity and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f(1 - T_i) + \beta_e TAMRP$;

- *r*_f is the risk-free rate;
- *p* is the **debt premium**;
- *d* is the debt issuance costs;
- T_i is the average investor tax rate;
- β_e is the equity beta; and

TAMRP is the tax-adjusted market risk premium.

- (4) For the purpose of this clause-
 - (a) the average investor tax rate, the equity beta, the debt issuance costs and the tax-adjusted market risk premium are the amounts specified in or determined in accordance with clause 4.4.2; and
 - (b) the risk-free rate must be estimated in accordance with clause 4.4.3.

4.4.2 Fixed WACC parameters

- (1) Leverage is 44%.
- (2) The average investor tax rate is the average of the investor tax rates that, as at the date that the estimation is made, will apply to each of the **disclosure years** in the 5 year period commencing on the first day of the **DPP regulatory period** in question.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'investor tax rate' is-
 - (a) for the **disclosure year** 2011, 29%; and
 - (b) for a **disclosure year** thereafter, the maximum **prescribed investor rate** that will apply at the start of that **disclosure year** to **an individual** who is-
 - (i) resident in New Zealand; and
 - (ii) an investor in a **multi-rate PIE**.
- (4) The equity beta is 0.61.
- (5) The debt issuance costs are 0.35%.
- (6) The tax-adjusted market risk premium is, for a 5 year period commencing on the first day of-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2011, 7.1%; and
 - (b) a **disclosure year** thereafter, 7.0%.

4.4.3 <u>Methodology for estimating risk-free rate</u>

The Commission will estimate a risk-free rate-

- (a) as of the first business day of the month 7 months prior to the start of each
 DPP regulatory period;
- (b) in respect of a 5 year period; and
- (c) subject to clause 4.4.1(2), no later than 6 months prior to the start of each **DPP regulatory period**,

by-

(d) obtaining, for notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds, the wholesale market linearly

interpolated bid yield to maturity for a residual period to maturity equal to 5 years on each **business day** in the month 8 months prior to the start of the **DPP regulatory period**;

- (e) calculating the annualised interpolated bid yield to maturity for each **business day**; and
- (f) calculating the un-weighted arithmetic average of the daily annualised interpolated bid yields to maturity.
- 4.4.4 <u>Methodology for estimating debt premium</u>
- (1) Debt premium means the spread between-
 - (a) the bid yield to maturity on vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds that-
 - (i) are issued by an EDB or a GPB;
 - (ii) are publicly traded;
 - (iii) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) have a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
 - (b) the contemporaneous interpolated bid yield to maturity of notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds having a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- (2) The Commission will estimate an amount for the debt premium-
 - (a) for each **DPP regulatory period**; and
 - (b) subject to clause 4.4.1(2), no later than 6 months prior to the start of each DPP regulatory period.
- (3) The debt premium will be estimated as of the first **business day** of the month 7 months prior to the start of each **DPP regulatory period** by-
 - (a) identifying publicly traded vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds issued by a qualifying issuer that are-
 - (i) **investment grade credit rated**; and
 - (ii) of a type described in the paragraphs of subclause (4);
 - (b) in respect of each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a)-
 - (i) obtaining its wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity;
 - (ii) calculating by linear interpolation with respect to maturity, the contemporaneous wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity for a notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bond with the same remaining term to maturity; and

 (iii) calculating its contemporaneous interpolated bid to bid spread over notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds with the same remaining term to maturity, by deducting the yield calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) from the yield obtained in accordance with sub-paragraph (i),

for each **business day** in the month 8 months prior to the start of the **DPP regulatory period**;

- (c) calculating, for each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a), the unweighted arithmetic average of the daily spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (b)(iii); and
- (d) subject to subclause (4), estimating, by taking account of the average spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (c), the average spread that would reasonably be expected to apply to a vanilla NZ\$ denominated bond that-
 - (i) is issued by an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**;
 - (ii) is publicly traded;
 - (iii) has a qualifying rating of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) has a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- For the purpose of subclause (3)(d), the Commission will have regard, subject to subclause (5), to the spreads observed on the following types of vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds issued by a qualifying issuer:
 - (a) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (b) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an entity other than an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (c) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of a grade different to BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (d) those that-

- (i) have a qualifying rating of a grade different to BBB+; and
- (ii) are issued by an entity, other than an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**; and
- (e) those that are-
 - (i) investment grade credit rated; and
 - (ii) issued by an entity that is majority owned by the Crown or a **local authority**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4)-
 - (a) progressively lesser regard will ordinarily be given to the spreads observed on the bond types described in subclause (4) in accordance with the order in which the bond types are described;
 - (b) the spread on any bond of the type described in subclause (4) that has a remaining term to maturity of less than 5 years will ordinarily be considered to be the minimum spread that would reasonably be expected to apply on an equivalently credit-rated bond issued by the same entity with a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
 - (c) the **Commission** will adjust spreads observed on bonds described under subclauses (4)(b) to (4)(e) to approximate the spread that is likely to have been observed had the bonds in question been of the type described in subclause (4)(a).

4.4.5 Standard error of debt premium

- (1) The Commission will estimate an amount for a standard error of a debt premium-
 - (a) subject to clause 4.4.1(2), no later than 6 months prior to the start of eachDPP regulatory period; and
 - (b) as either-
 - (i) the result of the formula specified in subclause (2); or
 - (ii) 0.0015,

whichever is the greater.

(2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b)(i), the formula is-

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{\Phi}_{i} - \overline{p}}$$

where-

N is the number of **qualifying issuers** issuing bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 4.4.4(3)(d);

 p_i is each **qualifying issuer's** arithmetic average spread for its bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause subclause 4.4.4(3)(d); and

 \overline{p} is the **debt premium**,

provided that for the purposes of determining N and p_i , no regard may be had to any bonds of the types described in clauses 4.4.4(4)(b) to 4.4.4(4)(e).

4.4.6 Methodology for estimating the WACC standard error

The Commission will determine standard errors for mid-point estimates of WACC-

- (a) subject to clause 4.4.1(2), no later than 6 months prior to the start of each **DPP regulatory period**; and
- (b) in accordance with the formula-

$$\sqrt{0.00003+0.0169E^2(TA\hat{M}RP)+0.1936\text{var}(\hat{p})}$$

where-

 $E^{2}(TA\hat{M}RP)$ is the square of the tax-adjusted market risk premium determined in accordance with clause 4.4.2(6); and

 $var(\hat{p})$ is the square of the **standard error** of the **debt premium** determined in accordance with clause 4.4.5.

4.4.7 Methodology for estimating the 75th percentile of vanilla WACC

- (1) The Commission will estimate a 75th percentile estimate of WACC-
 - (a) for each **DPP regulatory period**; and
 - (b) no later than 6 months prior to the start of each **DPP regulatory period**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-
 - (a) the mid-point estimate of WACC must be treated as the 50th percentile; and
 - (b) the 75th percentile must be determined in accordance with the formula-

mid-point estimate of WACC + 0.674 × standard error,

where 'standard error' means the **standard error** of the **mid-point estimate of WACC**, as determined in accordance with clause 4.4.6(b).

4.4.8 Publication of estimates

The **Commission** will publish all determinations and estimates that it is required to make by this subpart-

- (a) on its website; and
- (b) no later than 1 month after having made them.

4.4.9 Application of cost of capital methodology

- (1) Where the Commission takes into account the cost of capital in making a DPP determination, the Commission will use the 75th percentile estimate of WACC most recently published in accordance with clause 4.4.8.
- (2) **Term credit spread differential allowance** for a **disclosure year** and an **EDB** is the maximum of nil and the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

a × b ÷ c,

where-

a means the 'term credit spread differential allowance' calculated in accordance with Part 2 for the **base year**;

b means the total opening RAB value for the disclosure year in question; and

c means the **aggregate opening RAB value for existing assets** for the **base year**.

(3) Where a qualifying supplier discloses a term credit spread differential allowance pursuant to an ID determination, the Commission, for the purpose of assessing the qualifying supplier's profitability pursuant to its powers relating to default price-quality regulation in s 53P of the Act, will treat such an allowance as an expense in the disclosure year in respect of which that allowance was disclosed.

SUBPART 5 Reconsideration of the default price-quality path

4.5.1 <u>Error</u>

Error means incorrect data-

(a) discovered in a **DPP determination** and clearly unintended by the **Commission** to be included in it; or

(b) relied upon by the **Commission** in making or amending a **DPP determination** and clearly unintended by the **Commission** to be relied upon in making or amending it,

determined by the **Commission** to have an impact on the price path by an amount at least equivalent to 1% of the aggregated **allowable notional revenue** for the **disclosure years** of the **DPP** affected by the incorrect data.

- 4.5.2 <u>When price-quality paths may be reconsidered</u>
- (1) An EDB's DPP may be reconsidered by the Commission if-
 - (a) the Commission considers; or
 - (b) the EDB in question satisfies it, upon application,

that-

- (c) there has been **error**; or
- (d) subclause (2) applies.
- (2) This subclause applies if-
 - (a) false or misleading information relating to the making or amending of a **DPP determination** has been knowingly-
 - (i) provided by an **EDB** or its agents to the **Commission**; or
 - (ii) disclosed pursuant to the Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008 or an **ID determination**; and
 - (b) the **Commission** relied on that information in making or amending a **DPP determination**.

4.5.3 Amending price-quality path after reconsideration

- (1) Where, after reconsidering a DPP, the Commission determines that the DPP should be amended, the Commission may amend either or both of the price path or the quality standards specified in the DPP determination, subject to the rest of this clause.
- (2) The Commission will not amend the-
 - (a) price path more than is reasonably necessary to mitigate the effect of-
 - (i) error; or
 - (ii) the provision of false or misleading information,

on **price**; or

(b) quality standards more than are reasonably necessary to mitigate the effect of-

- (i) error; or
- (ii) the provision of false or misleading information,

on quality.

SUBPART 6 Treatment of periods that are not 12 month periods

4.6.1 Treatment of periods that are not 12 month periods

Where the start or end date of any **disclosure year** is not aligned with the start or end date of a **DPP regulatory period**, the **Commission** may apply the **input methodologies** modified to the extent necessary to allow any allowance, amount, cost, sum or value for that **disclosure year** to be calculated or determined in a way commensurate with the change in the length of the **disclosure year** to a period other than 12 months.

SUBPART 7 Availability of Information

4.7.1 Availability of information

- (1) Where an EDB has not disclosed the information necessary to calculate any allowance, amount, cost, sum or value referred to in this Part in accordance with Part 2 for a base year or a later disclosure year, then the information may instead be determined by the Commission using information disclosed by the EDB in accordance with an ID determination, prior information disclosure requirements or a request for information by the Commission under s 53ZD of the Act.
- (2) Any information determined in accordance with subclause (1) must be determined in accordance with Part 2 using such assumptions or modifications to the information that are reasonably necessary in light of the nature of the calculation or determination to be made and the information available.

PART 5 INPUT METHODOLOGIES FOR CUSTOMISED PRICE-QUALITY PATHS

SUBPART 1 Contents of a CPP application

- 5.1.1 Applying for a CPP
- (1) An **EDB** seeking a **CPP** in accordance with s 53Q of the **Act** must provide the **Commission** with a **CPP application**.
- (2) CPP application means the information specified in-
 - (a) this subpart; and
 - (b) Subpart 4.

5.1.2 Evidence of consumer consultation

For the purpose of clause 5.1.1(2)(a), in respect of **consumer** consultation, the specified information is-

- (a) a description as to how the requirements of clause 5.5.1 were met;
- (b) a list of respondents to the consultation required by that clause;
- (c) a description of all issues raised by consumers in response to the CPP applicant's intended CPP proposal;
- (d) a summary of the arguments raised in respect of each issue described in accordance with paragraph (c); and
- (e) in respect of the issues described in accordance with paragraph (c), an explanation as to whether its CPP proposal accommodates the arguments referred to in (d); and
 - (i) if so, how; and
 - (ii) if not, why not.

5.1.3 Verification-related material

- (1) For the purpose of clause 5.1.1(2)(a), in respect of verification, the specified information is-
 - (a) in the case of a **CPP proposal** seeking only a **quality standard variation**, nil; and
 - (b) in the case of any other CPP proposal-
 - (i) a verification report; and

 (ii) any information relating to the CPP proposal, other than information required to be included in a CPP proposal by Subpart 4, provided to the verifier by or on behalf of the CPP applicant, pursuant to clause 5.5.2(3);

Examples: instructions as to how to interpret information provided to the **verifier***; details as to the source of the information*; and

- (iii) subject to subclause (2), a certificate signed by the verifier stating that the relevant parts of the CPP proposal were verified and verification report was prepared in accordance with Schedule G.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b)(iii), the CPP applicant must ensure that the certificate described in subclause (1)(b)(iii) relates to verification of the relevant parts of the CPP proposal as submitted to the Commission.

5.1.4 Audit report

- (1) For the purpose of clause 5.1.1(2)(a), in respect of audit, the specified information is a report written by an **auditor** and signed by that **auditor** (either in an individual's name or that of a firm) in respect of an audit undertaken of the matters specified in clause 5.5.3, stating-
 - (a) the work done by the **auditor**;
 - (b) the scope and limitations of the audit;
 - (c) the existence of any relationships (other than that of auditor) which the auditor has with, or any interests which the auditor has in, the CPP applicant or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (d) whether the **auditor** obtained all information and explanations that he or she required to undertake the audit, and, if not-
 - (i) details of the information and explanations not obtained; and
 - (ii) any reasons provided by the **CPP applicant** for its or their non-provision;
 - (e) the **auditor's** opinion of the matters in respect of which the audit was undertaken.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, an audit report of an audit undertaken other than expressly for the purpose of clause 5.5.3 is an audit report complying with subclause (1) if the report relates to an audit fulfilling the requirements of clause 5.5.3.
- (3) The **CPP applicant** must ensure that the audit report required by this clause relates to the **CPP proposal** as submitted to the **Commission**.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the audit report required by this clause need not be-
 - (a) prepared in advance of the verifier undertaking verification of the CPP proposal; nor

(b) provided to the **verifier**.

(5) If, notwithstanding subclause (4), an audit report prepared in accordance with this clause is provided to the **verifier**, subclause (3) continues to apply.

5.1.5 <u>Certification</u>

- (1) For the purpose of clause 5.1.1(2)(a), in respect of certification, the specified information is the certificates recording the certifications specified in clause 5.5.4.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, one physical **document** may contain more than one of the certifications specified in clause 5.5.4.

SUBPART 2 Commission assessment of a customised price-quality path proposal

5.2.1 Evaluation criteria

The **Commission** will use the following evaluation criteria to assess each **CPP proposal**:

- (a) whether the **CPP proposal** is consistent with the **input methodologies** specified in Part 5;
- (b) the extent to which a CPP in accordance with the CPP proposal would promote the purpose of Part 4 of the Act;
- (c) whether data, analysis, and assumptions underpinning the CPP proposal are fit for the purpose of the Commission determining a CPP under s 53V, including consideration as to the accuracy and reliability of data and the reasonableness of assumptions and other matters of judgement;
- (d) whether proposed capital expenditure and operating expenditure meet the expenditure objective;
- (e) the extent to which any proposed quality standard variation better reflects the realistically achievable performance of the EDB over the CPP regulatory period, taking into account either or both-
 - (i) statistical analysis of past SAIDI and SAIFI performance; and
 - the level of investment provided for in proposed maximum allowable revenue before tax,

as the case may be; and

- (f) the extent to which-
 - the CPP applicant has consulted with consumers on its CPP proposal; and
 - (ii) the CPP proposal is supported by consumers, where relevant.

SUBPART 3 Determination of customised price-quality paths

SECTION 1 Determination of annual allowable revenues

5.3.1 Annual allowable revenues

Amounts for-

- (a) **controllable opex** for the **CPP regulatory period**;
- (b) building blocks allowable revenue before tax for the next period;
- (c) **building blocks allowable revenue after tax** for the **next period**;
- (d) maximum allowable revenue before tax for the CPP regulatory period; and
- (e) maximum allowable revenue after tax for the CPP regulatory period,

will be determined.

5.3.2 Building blocks allowable revenue before tax

(1) Building blocks allowable revenue before tax for each **disclosure year** of the **next period** is determined in accordance with the formula-

(regulatory investment value × *cost* of *capital* + term credit spread differential allowance - total revaluation) \div (1- corporate tax rate)

- + total depreciation
- + forecast operating expenditure
- other regulated income
- + (permanent differences + regulatory tax adjustments utilised tax losses) \times (corporate tax rate \div (1- corporate tax rate)).
- (2) Regulatory investment value means the amount obtained in accordance with the formula-

total opening RAB value + opening deferred tax + RAB proportionate investment.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'RAB proportionate investment' means the sum of proportionate value of each asset forecast to be **commissioned** less the sum of proportionate value of each **disposed asset**.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3), 'proportionate value' means for-
 - (a) an asset forecast to be commissioned, its forecast value of commissioned asset multiplied by the proportion of that disclosure year in question from the forecast commissioning date to the end of that disclosure year out of the whole disclosure year; and

- (b) a **disposed asset**, its **opening RAB value** multiplied by the proportion of the **disclosure year** in question from the start of that **disclosure year** to the date of sale or transfer out of the whole **disclosure year**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'cost of capital' means the **75th percentile estimate of** WACC published most recently prior to submission of the CPP proposal, in respect of the term that the Commission has determined is the appropriate duration of the CPP.
- (6) Forecast operating expenditure means, in relation to a CPP proposal -
 - (a) that has not been assessed by the Commission, the amount of operating expenditure for the relevant disclosure year included by the CPP applicant in its opex forecast; or
 - (b) undergoing assessment by the Commission, the amount of operating expenditure determined for the relevant disclosure year by the Commission after assessment of the amount in paragraph (a) against the expenditure objective.
- (7) Other regulated income means income associated with the **supply** of **electricity distribution services** other than-
 - (a) through **prices**;
 - (b) investment-related income;
 - (c) capital contributions; or
 - (d) vested assets.
- (8) For the purpose of this clause, all values and amounts are expressed in nominal terms.
- 5.3.3 Building blocks allowable revenue after tax
- (1) Building blocks allowable revenue after tax is **building blocks allowable revenue before** tax less forecast regulatory tax allowance.
- (2) For the purpose of this clause, all values and amounts are expressed in nominal terms.
- 5.3.4 Price path
- (1) The present value of the series of values of maximum allowable revenues after tax must equal the present value of the series of **building blocks allowable revenues after tax** less any value of claw-back for the **CPP regulatory period**, where present values are determined in accordance with subclause (3).
- (2) In subclause (1)-
 - the reference to claw-back is a reference to claw-back, determined by the Commission pursuant to s 53V(2)(b), in the case of a CPP determination made-

- after deferral of the relevant CPP proposal in accordance with s 53Z(2) of the Act; or
- (ii) in response to a CPP proposal made in accordance with provisions in a DPP determination relating to the submission of CPP proposals in response to a catastrophic event; and
- (b) each reference to a series of values is a reference to the value determined in respect of each **disclosure year** of the **CPP regulatory period**.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (1), the present value of each series must be determined using a discount rate equal to the 75th percentile estimate of WACC published most recently prior to submission of the CPP proposal in respect of the term that the Commission has determined is the appropriate duration of the CPP.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, where claw-back is determined where-
 - (a) subclause (2)(a)(i) applies, it will only be determined in respect of the period between the date when the CPP would have taken effect had deferral not occurred and the date the CPP determination will come into effect; and
 - (b) subclause (2)(a)(ii) applies, it will only be determined in respect of the period between the date of the catastrophic event and the date the CPP determination will come into effect.
- (5) The maximum allowable revenue before tax for the first disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period is the amount of maximum allowable revenue before tax in the first disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period required for subclause (1) to be satisfied.
- (6) The maximum allowable revenue before tax for each **disclosure year** of the **CPP regulatory period** except the first must equal-

 $MAR_{y-1} \times (1 + \triangle CPI) \times (1 - X) \times (1 + \triangle Q),$

where-

 MAR_{y-1} is the maximum allowable revenue before tax in the preceding disclosure year;

∆CPI is the **inflation rate**;

X is the X factor for the EDB, being the same value in each year of the CPP regulatory period; and

 ΔQ is the forecast weighted average growth in quantities (in percentage terms) from the preceding **disclosure year** to the current **disclosure year**.

(7) The forecast weighted average growth in quantities (in percentage terms) for each disclosure year must be weighted by taking into account-

- (a) the relative growth in demand for each **demand group**; and
- (b) the relative proportion of fixed and variable components in **prices** charged to either or both of-
 - (i) retailers; and
 - (ii) consumers.
- (8) Maximum allowable revenue after tax is **maximum allowable revenue before tax** less forecast regulatory tax allowance.
- (9) For the purpose of subclause (8), 'forecast regulatory tax allowance' means-
 - (a) where **opening tax losses** are nil in every **disclosure year** of the **next period**, **forecast regulatory tax allowance**; and
 - (b) in all other cases, the amount calculated in accordance with clause 5.3.13 with the modification that the reference in clause 5.3.13(4) to 'building blocks allowable revenue before tax' is substituted with 'maximum allowable revenue before tax'.

SECTION 2 Cost allocation and asset valuation

- 5.3.5 Allocating forecast values of operating costs not directly attributable
- (1) **Operating costs** forecast in each **disclosure year** of the **next period** must, in the case of an **operating cost** for which disclosure pursuant to an **ID determination** has-
 - (a) been made for the last disclosure year of the current period, be consistent with the operating costs allocated to electricity distribution services in that disclosure; and
 - (b) not been so made, be consistent with an allocation of operating costs to electricity distribution services carried out in respect of the last disclosure year of the current period in accordance with clause 2.1.1.
- (2) Where a sale of the assets used to **supply electricity distribution services** and either or both-
 - (a) an other regulated service; and
 - (b) an **unregulated service**,

is

- (c) completed between the start of the **assessment period** and the time the **CPP application** is made; or
- (d) highly probable,

operating costs attributable to **electricity distribution services**, in respect of each **operating cost** not **directly attributable** affected by the sale, is determined as the value

allocated to **electricity distribution services** as a result of applying clause 2.1.1 in respect of the last **disclosure year** of the **assessment period**.

5.3.6 RAB roll forward

- (1) The opening RAB value of an asset in relation to-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, is the initial RAB value; and
 - (b) a disclosure year thereafter, is, where the disclosure year-
 - follows a disclosure year in respect of which disclosure pursuant to an ID determination relating to that asset has been made, that asset's disclosed closing RAB value;
 - (ii) is the first disclosure year of the next period for which disclosure pursuant to an ID determination relating to that asset for the preceding disclosure year has not been made, determined in accordance with subclause (2); or
 - (iii) is any other **disclosure year**, the **closing RAB value** for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b)(ii), the opening RAB value of an asset to which this subclause applies is determined as the value allocated to **electricity distribution services** as a result of applying clause 2.1.1 to its **unallocated closing RAB value** for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (3) Closing RAB value means, subject to subclause (4), for an asset-
 - (a) with an **opening RAB value**, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

opening RAB value - depreciation + revaluation;

- (b) having or forecast to have a **commissioning date** in that **disclosure year**, where the asset-
 - has been commissioned by the date the CPP application is made, its value of commissioned asset; or
 - (ii) has not been commissioned by the date the CPP application is made, its forecast value of commissioned asset,

but only to the extent that the value would be included in the closing RAB value consistent with application of clause 2.1.1; or

- (c) that is or is forecast to be a **disposed asset**, nil.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3), where a sale of the assets used to **supply electricity distribution services** and either or both-

- (a) an other regulated service; and
- (b) an **unregulated service**,
- is
- (c) completed between the start of the **assessment period** and the time the **CPP application** is made; or
- (d) highly probable,

closing RAB value in respect of each asset not **directly attributable** affected by the sale is determined as the value allocated to **electricity distribution services** as a result of applying clause 2.1.1 in respect of its **unallocated closing RAB value** of the last **disclosure year** of the **assessment period**.

- (5) The unallocated opening RAB value of any asset in relation to-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, is the unallocated initial RAB value;
 - (b) a disclosure year thereafter, is, where the disclosure year-
 - follows a disclosure year in respect of which disclosure pursuant to an ID determination relating to that asset has been made, that asset's disclosed unallocated closing RAB value; and
 - (ii) is any other **disclosure year**, its **unallocated closing RAB value** in the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (6) Unallocated closing RAB value means, in relation to-
 - (a) an asset that is or is forecast to be a **disposed asset**, nil;
 - (b) any other asset with an **unallocated opening RAB value**, the value determined in accordance with the formula-

unallocated opening RAB value - unallocated depreciation + unallocated revaluation; and

- (c) any other asset-
 - that has a commissioning date between the commencement of the disclosure year in which the CPP application is made and the application's submission, its value of commissioned asset; or
 - (ii) forecast to have a commissioning date thereafter, its forecast value of commissioned asset.
- (7) The total opening RAB value in relation to-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, is the sum of all initial RAB values; and

- (b) any **disclosure year** thereafter, is the total closing RAB value in the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (8) For the purpose of subclause (7), 'total closing RAB value' means, in relation to a disclosure year, the sum of closing RAB values for all assets.
- 5.3.7 Depreciation
- (1) Unallocated depreciation, in the case of an asset with an unallocated opening RAB value, is determined, subject to subclause (3) and clauses 5.3.8 and 5.3.9, in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life] × unallocated opening RAB value.

(2) Depreciation, in the case of an asset with an **opening RAB value**, is determined, subject to subclause (3) and clause 5.3.8, in accordance with the formula-

[1 ÷ remaining asset life] × opening RAB value.

- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and (2)-
 - (a) unallocated depreciation and depreciation are nil in the case of-
 - (i) land; and
 - (ii) an easement other than a fixed life easement; and
 - (iii) **network spare** in respect of the period before which depreciation for the **network spare** in question commences under **GAAP**; and
 - (b) in all other cases, where the asset's **physical asset life** at the end of the **disclosure year** is nil-
 - unallocated depreciation is the asset's unallocated opening RAB value; and
 - (ii) depreciation is the asset's **opening RAB value**.

5.3.8 Depreciation - alternative method

- (1) Depreciation and, subject to clause 5.3.9, unallocated depreciation may be determined in respect of a CPP regulatory period using an alternative method to the standard depreciation method, provided the Commission is satisfied that the result of applying the alternative method would better promote the purpose of Part 4 than the result of applying the standard depreciation method.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt, subclause (1) does not apply to the determination of depreciation or unallocated depreciation in the **assessment period**.

5.3.9 Unallocated depreciation constraint

For the purposes of clauses 5.3.7 and 5.3.8, the sum of **unallocated depreciation** of an asset calculated over its **asset life** may not exceed the sum of-

- (a) all unallocated revaluations applying to that asset in all disclosure years; and
- (b) in the case of an asset-
 - (i) in the initial RAB, its unallocated initial RAB value; and
 - (ii) not in the initial RAB, its value of commissioned asset or forecast value of commissioned asset, as the case may be.

5.3.10 Revaluation

(1) Unallocated revaluation, subject to subclause (3), is determined in accordance with the formula-

unallocated opening RAB value × revaluation rate.

(2) Revaluation, subject to subclause (3), is determined in accordance with the formula-

opening RAB value × revaluation rate.

- (3) For the purposes of subclauses (1) and (2), where-
 - (a) the asset's **physical asset life** at the end of the **disclosure year** is nil; or
 - (b) the asset is a-
 - (i) **disposed asset**; or
 - (ii) lost asset,

unallocated revaluation and revaluation are nil.

(4) Revaluation rate means, in respect of a **disclosure year**, the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $(CPI_4 \div CPI_4^{-4}) -1,$

where-

*CPI*⁴ means **forecast CPI** for the quarter that coincides with the end of the **disclosure year**; and

 CPI_4^{-4} means forecast CPI for the quarter that coincides with the end of the preceding disclosure year.

5.3.11 Forecast value of commissioned assets

(1) Forecast value of commissioned asset, in relation to an asset for which capital expenditure is included in forecast capital expenditure (including an asset in respect of which capital contributions are or are forecast to be received, or a vested asset) is the

forecast cost of the asset to an **EDB** determined by applying **GAAP** to the asset as on its forecast **commissioning date**, except that, subject to subclauses (2) and (3), the cost of-

- (a) an intangible asset, unless it is-
 - (i) a finance lease; or
 - (ii) an identifiable non-monetary asset,

is nil;

- (b) an **easement**, is limited to its forecast market value as on its forecast **commissioning date** as determined by a **valuer**;
- (c) easement land is nil;
- (d) a network spare-
 - (i) which is not required, in light of the historical reliability and number of the assets it is held to replace; or
 - (ii) whose cost is not treated as the cost of an asset under **GAAP**, whether wholly or in part,

is nil;

- (e) an asset-
 - (i) to be acquired from another regulated supplier; and
 - used by that regulated supplier in the supply of regulated goods or services,

is limited to its value determined in accordance with **input methodologies** applicable to the **services supplied** by that other **regulated supplier** as on the forecast **commissioning date**;

- (f) an asset that was previously used by an EDB in its supply of other regulated services is limited to its value determined in accordance with input methodologies applicable to those other regulated services as on the day before the forecast commissioning date;
- (g) an asset or assets, or components of assets, forecast to be acquired from a related party, and forecast to be commissioned during any disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period other than assets to which paragraphs (e) or (f) apply, are the forecast values as determined by the EDB, supported by a written certification by no fewer than 2 directors of the EDB that they are reasonably satisfied that the asset values are consistent with values determined in accordance with subclause (6);
- (h) an asset in respect of which capital contributions are or are forecast to be received where such contributions are not taken into account when applying

GAAP, is the cost of the asset by applying **GAAP** reduced by the amount of the **capital contributions**; and

- a vested asset in respect of which its fair value is or would be treated as its cost under GAAP, must exclude any amount of the fair value of the asset determined under GAAP that exceeds the amount of consideration provided or forecast to be provided by the EDB.
- (2) Where an asset forecast to be commissioned is forecast to be used to supply either or both an other regulated service and an unregulated service, its regulated service asset value borne by regulated services, in aggregate-
 - (a) may not exceed the total value of the asset that would be allocated to regulated services, in aggregate, using ACAM; and
 - (b) must be based only on forecast changes in the **EDB's business** of **supplying** electricity distribution services.
- (3) When applying GAAP for the purposes of subclause (1), the cost of financing is-
 - (a) applicable only in respect of the period commencing on the date the asset becomes or is forecast to become a works under construction and terminating on its commissioning date or forecast commissioning date, as the case may be; and
 - (b) calculated using, subject to subclause (4), a rate no greater than the 75th percentile estimate of post-tax **WACC**-
 - (i) published pursuant to clause 2.4.8 applicable in respect of the relevant date for its calculation under **GAAP**; or
 - (ii) where no estimate has been published in respect of that date, the most recently published estimate.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt-
 - (a) revenue derived or forecast to be derived in relation to works under construction that is not included in regulatory income under an ID determination or preceding regulatory information disclosure requirements reduces the cost of an asset by the amount of the revenue where such reduction is not otherwise made under GAAP; and
 - (b) where expenditure on an asset which forms or is forecast to form part of the cost of that asset under GAAP is incurred or forecast to be incurred by an EDB after that asset is commissioned or forecast to be commissioned, such expenditure is treated as relating to a separate asset.
- (5) In this clause, 'forecast capital expenditure' means, in relation to a CPP proposal-

- (a) that has not been assessed by the Commission, the amount of capital expenditure for the relevant disclosure year of the next period included by the CPP applicant in its capex forecast; and
- (b) undergoing assessment by the Commission, the amount of capital expenditure determined for the relevant disclosure year of the next period by the Commission after assessment of the amount in paragraph (a) against the expenditure objective.
- (6) For the purpose of paragraph 5.3.11(1)(g), the forecast value of any assets, or components of assets, must be consistent with values determined in accordance with one of the following
 - (a) the forecast price to be paid by the EDB for the asset, where the forecast cost of all assets to be acquired from the related party and first commissioned in any disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period will be less than –
 - (i) one percent of the sum of **opening RAB values** for the **EDB** for that **disclosure year**, or
 - (ii) 20% of the cost of all assets to be first commissioned by the EDB in that disclosure year;
 - (b) the forecast price to be paid by the EDB for the asset, where-
 - (i) it is reasonably expected that at least 50% of the related party's sales of assets will be to third parties in the disclosure year in which the asset is first commissioned, and third parties may purchase the same or substantially similar assets from the related party on substantially the same terms and conditions, including price; or
 - (ii) that forecast price is substantially the same as the price paid for substantially similar assets (including any adjustments for inflation using CPI or an appropriate input price index) in the preceding 3 disclosure years from a party other than a related party;
 - (c) the price to be paid by the EDB to the related party for an asset to be commissioned in a disclosure year in the CPP regulatory period has been determined following a completed competitive tender process, provided that-
 - (i) the price is no more than 5% higher than the price of the lowest conforming tender received;
 - (ii) all relevant information material to consideration of the proposal was provided to third parties, or made available upon request;
 - (iii) at least one other qualifying proposal was received; and

- (iv) the EDB retains for a period of 7 years following the closing date of tender proposals a record of the tender and tender process, including request for information and/or proposal, the criteria used for the assessment of proposals, reasons for acceptance or rejection of proposals, and all proposals and requests for information on the tender for the purposes of making proposals;
- (d) its forecast depreciated historic cost on the day before the forecast acquisition by the **EDB** determined in accordance with **GAAP**;
- (e) its forecast inventory value on the day before the forecast acquisition by the **EDB** determined in accordance with **GAAP**;
- (f) its forecast market value as at its commissioning date as determined by a valuer;
- (g) its forecast directly attributable cost as would be incurred by the group to which the EDB and related party are a part, determined in accordance with GAAP, as if the consolidated group was the EDB;
- (h) the forecast price to be paid by the EDB for the asset reflects the price or prices that would be paid in an arm's-length transaction, provided the price cannot otherwise be determined under paragraphs (a) – (g).

5.3.12 Works under construction

- (1) Opening works under construction means, in respect of-
 - (a) the first disclosure year of the next period where that year is consecutive to
 a disclosure year in respect of which disclosure pursuant to an ID
 determination-
 - (i) has not been made, initial works under construction; and
 - (ii) has been made, the value of works under construction last disclosed in accordance with the ID determination to the extent that it is intended to be included in a closing RAB value; and
 - (b) any year other than the first **disclosure year** of the **next period**, **closing works under construction** of the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(a)(i), 'initial works under construction' means expenditure incurred on works under construction as of the first day of the disclosure year in question, calculated in accordance with clause 5.3.11, modified in that references in that clause to "forecast commissioning date" are substituted with "forecast date that expenditure is incurred".
- (3) Closing works under construction is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

opening works under construction + *sum of* capital expenditure - (*sum of* value of commissioned assets + *sum of* forecast value of commissioned assets),

where-

- (a) the sum of value of commissioned assets only includes values to the extent that they are included in closing RAB values disclosed pursuant to an ID determination; and
- (b) the sum of forecast value of commissioned assets only includes values to the extent that they are included in the sum of closing RAB values provided pursuant to clause 5.4.11(d)(ii).

SECTION 3 Treatment of taxation

5.3.13 Forecast regulatory tax allowance

- (1) Forecast regulatory tax allowance is, where forecast regulatory net taxable income is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, the **tax effect** of forecast **regulatory net taxable income**; and
 - (b) a negative number, nil.
- (2) Regulatory net taxable income means regulatory taxable income less utilised tax losses.
- (3) Regulatory taxable income is determined in accordance with the formula-

regulatory profit / (loss) before tax + permanent differences + regulatory tax adjustments.

(4) Regulatory profit / (loss) before tax means the value determined in accordance with the formula-

building blocks allowable revenue before tax + other regulated income - operating expenditure - total depreciation.

5.3.14 Tax losses

- (1) Utilised tax losses means **opening tax losses**, subject to subclause (2).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), utilised tax losses may not exceed **regulatory taxable income**.
- (3) Opening tax losses in relation to-
 - the first disclosure year of the next period, is nil, subject to subclause (4); and
 - (b) subsequent **disclosure years** of the **next period**, is closing tax losses for the preceding **disclosure year**.

- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3)(a), if the Commission is satisfied that an EDB will incur forecast tax losses, opening tax losses is the amount of losses in respect of which the Commission is satisfied.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (3)(b), 'closing tax losses' means the amount determined in accordance with the following formula, in which each term is an absolute value:

opening tax losses + *current period tax losses* - **utilised tax losses**.

- (6) In this clause, 'current period tax losses' is, where regulatory taxable income is-
 - (a) nil or a positive number, nil; and
 - (b) a negative number, regulatory taxable income.

5.3.15 Permanent differences

(1) Permanent differences is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

positive permanent differences - **discretionary discounts and customer rebates** - negative permanent differences.

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'positive permanent differences' means, subject to subclause (3), the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (ii) not included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - (i) included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services,

if the difference in treatment of amounts of-

- (c) income under paragraph (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); or
- (d) expenditure or loss under paragraph (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

is a difference that is not -

- (e) a reversal or partial reversal of a difference for a prior disclosure year; and
- (f) forecast to **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), positive permanent differences excludes any amounts that are-
 - (a) amortisation of initial differences in asset values; or
 - (b) amortisation of revaluations.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'negative permanent differences' means, subject to subclause (5), the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - (i) included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss)
 before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (ii) not included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax,

if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraph (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraph (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

and such differences are not-

- (e) the reversal of a difference in a prior disclosure year; and
- (f) forecast to **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4), negative permanent differences excludes any amounts that are-
 - (a) discretionary discounts and customer rebates;
 - (b) expenditure or loss determined in accordance with the tax rules that is-
 - (i) interest; or
 - (ii) forecast to be incurred in borrowing money; and
 - (c) any-
 - (i) tax losses; and
 - (ii) subvention payment made or received by an **EDB**.

5.3.16 Regulatory tax adjustments

(1) Regulatory tax adjustments are determined in accordance with the formula-

amortisation of initial differences in asset values + amortisation of revaluations notional deductible interest.

(2) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'notional deductible interest' means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(regulatory investment value × leverage × cost of debt) + term credit spread differential allowance.

5.3.17 Amortisation of initial differences in asset values

(1) Amortisation of initial differences in asset values is, subject to subclause (4), determined in accordance with the formula-

opening unamortised initial differences in asset values ÷ weighted average remaining useful life of relevant assets.

- (2) For the purpose of this clause, 'opening unamortised initial differences in asset values' means, in respect of-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2010, initial differences in asset values; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, subject to subclause (4), closing unamortised initial difference in asset values for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(a), 'initial differences in asset values' means, subject to subclause (4), the sum of initial RAB values less the sum of regulatory tax asset values on the first day of the disclosure year 2010.
- (4) For the purpose of subclauses (1) and (2)-
 - (a) no account may be taken of unamortised initial differences in asset values of sold assets from the date of sale; and
 - (b) account must be taken of unamortised initial differences in asset values of acquired assets from the date of acquisition.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (2)(b), 'closing unamortised initial difference in asset values' is determined in accordance with the formula-

Opening unamortised initial differences in asset values - amortisation of initial difference in asset values

5.3.18 Amortisation of revaluations

Amortisation of revaluations in relation to an **EDB** for a **disclosure year** is calculated in accordance with the formula-

total depreciation - adjusted depreciation.

5.3.19 Deferred tax

- (1) Opening deferred tax means, in respect of-
 - (a) the **disclosure year** 2010, nil; and
 - (b) each **disclosure year** thereafter, closing deferred tax for the preceding **disclosure year**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b), 'closing deferred tax' is determined in accordance with the formula-

opening deferred tax + tax effect *of* **temporary differences** - **tax effect** *of* **amortisation of initial difference in asset values** + *deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the* **disclosure year** *in question* + *cost allocation adjustment*.

- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'deferred tax balance relating to assets acquired in the disclosure year in question' means the amount of deferred tax associated with the assets acquired by the EDB from another regulated supplier, excluding the reversal of temporary adjustments arising as a consequence of the sale, as determined in accordance with input methodologies applicable to the regulated services that the assets in question were used to supply.
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, the amount referred to in subclause (3) must include proportionate adjustments for-
 - (a) the tax effect of temporary differences; and
 - (b) the amortisation of initial differences in asset values,

up to the date the assets in question were acquired.

- (5) For the purpose of subclause (2), 'cost allocation adjustment' means the tax effect of the dollar value difference between the change in the sum of regulatory tax asset values on the last day of the disclosure year and the change in the sum of closing RAB values as a result only of applying-
 - (a) the result of asset allocation ratios to the **tax asset value** in accordance with clause 5.3.21(1); and
 - (b) clause 2.1.1 to the **unallocated closing RAB value**, where either or both clauses 5.3.6(1)(b)(ii) and 5.3.6(3) apply.

5.3.20 Temporary differences

(1) Temporary differences is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

depreciation temporary differences + positive temporary differences - negative temporary differences.

- (2) For the purpose of this clause, 'depreciation temporary differences' is **adjusted depreciation** less tax depreciation.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2) 'tax depreciation' is the sum of the amounts determined for all assets by application of the tax depreciation rules to the regulatory tax asset value of each asset.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'positive temporary differences' means the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - treated as taxable if the tax rules were applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (ii) not included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - (i) included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services,

less any amount that is **depreciation temporary differences**, if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraph (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraph (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

and such differences-

- (e) are the **reversal** of a difference in a prior **disclosure year**; or
- (f) are forecast to **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (1), 'negative temporary differences' means the sum of-
 - (a) all amounts of income-
 - (i) included as amounts of income in determining regulatory profit / (loss)
 before tax; and
 - (ii) not treated as taxable were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and

- (b) all amounts of expenditure or loss-
 - treated as deductions were the tax rules applied to determine income tax payable in respect of the EDB's supply of electricity distribution services; and
 - (ii) not included as amounts of expenditure or loss in determining regulatory profit / (loss) before tax,

less any amount that is **depreciation temporary differences**, if there are differences between the values in-

- (c) paragraph (a)(i) and paragraph (a)(ii); and
- (d) paragraph (b)(i) and paragraph (b)(ii),

and such differences-

- (e) are the **reversal** of a difference in a prior **disclosure year**; or
- (f) are forecast to **reverse** in a subsequent **disclosure year**.

5.3.21 Regulatory tax asset value

(1) Regulatory tax asset value, in relation to an asset, means the value determined in accordance with the formula-

tax asset value × *result of asset allocation ratio.*

- (2) Tax asset value means, in respect of-
 - (a) an asset-
 - (i) in the initial RAB where, in the disclosure year 2010, the sum of unallocated initial RAB values is less than the sum of the adjusted tax values of all assets in the initial RAB;
 - acquired from a regulated supplier who used it to supply regulated goods or services; or
 - (iii) acquired or transferred from a related party,

the value of the asset determined by applying the **tax depreciation rules** to its notional tax asset value; and

- (b) any other asset, its forecast **adjusted tax value**.
- (3) 'Notional tax asset value' means, for the purpose of-
 - (a) subclause (2)(a)(i), adjusted tax value of the asset in the disclosure year 2010 adjusted to account proportionately for the difference between the-
 - (i) sum of the **unallocated initial RAB values**; and

(ii) sum of the **adjusted tax values**,

of all assets in the initial RAB;

- (b) subclause (2)(a)(ii), value after applying the tax depreciation rules to the tax asset value (as 'tax asset value' is defined in the input methodologies applying to the regulated goods or services in question) in respect of the disclosure year in which the asset was acquired; and
- (c) subclause (2)(a)(iii), value in respect of the **disclosure year** in which the asset was acquired or transferred that is-
 - (i) consistent with the **tax rules**; and
 - (ii) limited to its value of commissioned asset.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), ' result of asset allocation ratio' means, where an asset or group of assets maintained under the **tax rules**-
 - (a) has a matching asset or group of assets maintained for the purpose of Part 2 Subpart 2, the value obtained in accordance with the formula-

opening RAB value or *sum of* **opening RAB values**, as the case may be ÷

unallocated opening RAB value or *sum of* unallocated opening RAB values, as the case may be,

applying the formula in respect of the asset or smallest group of assets maintained for the purpose of Part 2 Subpart 2 that has a matching asset or group of assets maintained under the **tax rules**; and

(b) does not have a matching asset or group of assets maintained for the purpose of Part 2 Subpart 2, the value of the asset allocated to the supply of electricity distribution services were clause 2.1.1 to apply to the asset or group of assets.

SECTION 4 Cost of capital

5.3.22 Methodology for estimating the weighted average cost of capital

- (1) The Commission will determine mid-point estimates of vanilla WACC for the disclosure year 2011 and each disclosure year thereafter -
 - (a) in respect of a-
 - (i) 3 year period;
 - (ii) 4 year period; and
 - (iii) 5 year period,

commencing on the first day of the September prior to the **disclosure year** in question;

- (b) subject to subclause (2), each September; and
- (c) in accordance with the formula-

 $r_d L + r_e(1 - L).$

- (2) The **Commission** will estimate or determine, as the case may be, the amounts or values-
 - (a) to which this subclause applies; and
 - (b) in respect of the disclosure year 2011,

as soon as practicable after this determination comes into force.

- (3) In this clause-
 - L is **leverage**;
 - r_d is the cost of debt and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f + p + d$;

 r_e is the cost of equity and is estimated in accordance with the formula $r_f(1 - T_i) + \theta_e TAMRP$;

- *r*_f is the risk-free rate;
- *p* is the **debt premium**;
- *d* is the debt issuance costs;
- T_i is the average investor tax rate;
- β_e is the equity beta; and

TAMRP is the tax-adjusted market risk premium.

- (4) For the purpose of this clause-
 - the average investor tax rate, the equity beta, the debt issuance costs, and the tax-adjusted market risk premium are the amounts specified in or determined in accordance with clause 5.3.23; and
 - (b) the risk-free rate must be estimated in accordance with clause 5.3.24.

5.3.23 Fixed WACC parameters

- (1) Leverage is 44%.
- (2) The average investor tax rate is the average of the investor tax rates that, as at the date that the estimation is made, will apply to each of the **disclosure years** in the **CPP** regulatory period in question.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2), ' investor tax rate' is-

- (a) for the disclosure year 2011, 29%; and
- (b) for a **disclosure year** thereafter, the maximum **prescribed investor rate** applicable at the start of that **disclosure year** to **an individual** who is-
 - (i) resident in New Zealand; and
 - (ii) an investor in a **multi-rate PIE**;
- (4) The equity beta is 0.61.
- (5) The debt issuance costs are, for the purpose of calculating a vanilla WACC to match-
 - (a) a 3 year period, 0.58%;
 - (b) a 4 year period, 0.44%; and
 - (c) a 5 year period, 0.35%.
- (6) The tax-adjusted market risk premium is, for a **CPP regulatory period** commencing on the first day of-
 - (a) the disclosure year 2011, 7.1%; and
 - (b) a **disclosure year** thereafter, 7.0%.

5.3.24 Methodology for estimating risk-free rate

- The Commission will estimate a risk-free rate for the purpose of calculating a vanilla WACC to match a 5 year period-
 - (a) for each **disclosure year**; and
 - (b) subject to clause 5.3.22(2), each September;

by-

- (c) obtaining, for notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds, the wholesale market linearlyinterpolated bid yield to maturity for a residual period to maturity equal to 5 years on each **business day** in the preceding August;
- (d) calculating the annualised interpolated bid yield to maturity for each **business day**; and
- (e) calculating the un-weighted arithmetic average of the daily annualised interpolated bid yields to maturity.
- (2) The risk-free rate for the purpose of calculating a vanilla WACC to match a-
 - (a) 3 year period must be estimated by applying subclause (1) with the modification that each reference to "5" is substituted with "3"; and
 - (b) 4 year period must be estimated by applying subclause (1) with the modification that each reference to "5" is substituted with "4".

5.3.25 Methodology for estimating debt premium

- (1) Debt premium means the spread between-
 - (a) the bid yield to maturity on vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds that-
 - (i) are issued by an EDB or a GPB;
 - (ii) are publicly traded;
 - (iii) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) have a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
 - (b) the contemporaneous interpolated bid yield to maturity of notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds having a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- (2) The **Commission** will estimate an amount for the debt premium each September, subject to clause 5.3.22(2).
- (3) For the purpose of calculating a vanilla WACC to match a 5 year period, an amount for the debt premium will be estimated in respect of the first business day of each September by-
 - (a) identifying publicly traded vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds issued by a qualifying issuer that are-
 - (i) investment grade credit rated; and
 - (ii) of a type described in the paragraphs of subclause (4);
 - (b) in respect of each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a)-
 - (i) obtaining its wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity;
 - (ii) calculating by linear interpolation with respect to maturity, the contemporaneous wholesale market annualised bid yield to maturity for a notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bond with the same remaining term to maturity; and
 - (iii) calculating its contemporaneous interpolated bid to bid spread over notional benchmark New Zealand government New Zealand dollar denominated nominal bonds with the same remaining term to maturity, by deducting the yield calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (ii) from the yield obtained in accordance with sub-paragraph (i),

for each business day in the preceding August;

- (c) calculating, for each bond identified in accordance with paragraph (a), the unweighted arithmetic average of the daily spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (b)(iii); and
- (d) subject to subclause (4), estimating, by taking account of the average spreads identified in accordance with paragraph (c), the average spread that would reasonably be expected to apply to a vanilla NZ\$ denominated bond that-
 - (i) is issued by an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**;
 - (ii) is publicly traded;
 - (iii) has **a qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (iv) has a remaining term to maturity of 5 years.
- For the purpose of subclause (3)(d), the Commission will have regard, subject to subclause (5), to the spreads observed on the following types of vanilla NZ\$ denominated bonds:
 - (a) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (b) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of grade BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an entity other than an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (c) those that-
 - (i) have a **qualifying rating** of a grade different to BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an EDB or a GPB that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a local authority;
 - (d) those that-
 - (i) have a qualifying rating of a grade different to BBB+; and
 - (ii) are issued by an entity, other than an **EDB** or a **GPB** that is neither majority owned by the Crown nor a **local authority**; and
 - (e) those that are-
 - (i) investment grade credit rated; and

- (ii) issued by an entity that is majority owned by the Crown or a local authority.
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4)-
 - (a) progressively lesser regard will ordinarily be given to the spreads observed on the bond types described in subclause (4) in accordance with the order in which the bond types are described.
 - (b) the spread on any bond of the type described in subclause (4) that has a remaining term to maturity of less than 5 years will ordinarily be considered to be the minimum spread that would reasonably be expected to apply on an equivalently credit-rated bond issued by the same entity with a remaining term to maturity of 5 years; and
 - (c) the **Commission** will adjust spreads observed on bonds described under subclauses (4)(b) to (4)(e) to approximate the spread that is likely to have been observed had the bonds in question been of the type described in subclause (4)(a).
- (6) An amount of a **debt premium** for the purpose of calculating a vanilla **WACC** to match a-
 - (a) 3 year period will be estimated by applying the preceding subclauses of this clause with the modification that each reference to "5" is substituted with "3"; and
 - (b) 4 year period will be estimated by applying the preceding subclauses of this clause with the modification that each reference to "5" is substituted with "4".

5.3.26 Standard error of debt premium

- (1) The Commission will make all estimates of standard errors of debt premiums-
 - (a) in accordance with this clause; and
 - (b) subject to clause 5.3.22(2), each September.
- (2) The **Commission** will estimate an amount for a **standard error** of a **debt premium** for the purpose of calculating a vanilla **WACC** to match a 5 year period as either-
 - (a) the result of the formula-

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{\phi}_{i} - \overline{p}^{2}}$$

where-

N is the number of **qualifying issuers** issuing bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 5.3.25(3)(d);

 p_i is each **qualifying issuer's** arithmetic average spread for its bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause subclause 5.3.25(3)(d); and

 \overline{p} is the **debt premium** obtained in accordance with clause 5.3.25(3),

provided that for the purposes of determining N and p_i , no regard may be had to any bonds of the types described in clauses 5.3.25(4)(b) to 5.3.25(4)(e); or

(b) 0.0015,

whichever is the greater.

- (3) The **Commission** will estimate an amount for a **standard error** of a **debt premium** for the purpose of calculating a vanilla **WACC** to match a 3 year period as either-
 - (a) the result of the formula-

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \mathbf{\Phi}_{i} - \overline{p}}$$

where-

N is the number of **qualifying issuers** issuing bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 5.3.25(3)(d) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(a);

 p_i is each **qualifying issuer's** arithmetic average spread on its bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 5.3.25(3)(d) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(a); and

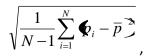
 p is the **debt premium** obtained in accordance with clause 5.3.25(3) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(a),

provided that for the purposes of determining N and p_i , no regard may be had to any bonds of the types described in clauses 5.3.25(4)(b) to 5.3.25(4)(e) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(a); or

(b) 0.0015,

whichever is the greater.

- (4) The **Commission** will estimate an amount for a **standard error** of a **debt premium** for the purpose of calculating a vanilla **WACC** to match a 4 year period as either-
 - (a) the result of the formula-



where-

N is the number of **qualifying issuers** issuing bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 5.3.25(3)(d) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(b);

 p_i is each **qualifying issuer's** arithmetic average spread for its bonds of the type described in the subparagraphs of clause 5.3.25(3)(d) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(b); and

 \overline{P} is the **debt premium** obtained in accordance with clause 5.3.25(3) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(b),

provided that for the purposes of determining N and p_i , no regard may be had to any bonds of the types described in clauses 5.3.25(4)(b) to 5.3.25(4)(e) as modified by clause 5.3.25(6)(b); or

(b) 0.0015,

whichever is the greater.

5.3.27 Methodology for estimating the WACC standard error

- (1) The Commission will determine standard errors for mid-point estimates of WACC-
 - (a) to match periods of-
 - (i) 3 years;
 - (ii) 4 years; and
 - (iii) 5 years;
 - (b) subject to clause 5.3.22(2), each September; and
 - (c) in accordance with the formula-

 $\sqrt{0.00003+0.0169E^2(TA\hat{M}RP)+0.1936\text{var}(\hat{p})}$

(2) In this clause-

- (a) $E^2(TA\hat{M}RP)$ is the square of the tax-adjusted market risk premium determined in accordance with clause 5.3.23(6); and
- (b) $var(\hat{p})$ is the square of the **standard error** of the **debt premium** determined in accordance with clause 5.3.26(3), 5.3.26(3)(b) or 5.3.26(1) to match a term of 3 years, 4 years or 5 years, as the case may be.

5.3.28 Methodology for estimating the 75th percentile of the vanilla WACC

- (1) The **75th percentile estimates** of the **WACC** will be estimated by the **Commission**, subject to clause (2), in respect of **mid-point estimates of WACC**-
 - (a) to match terms of-
 - (i) 3 years;
 - (ii) 4 years; and
 - (iii) 5 years; and
 - (b) subject to clause 5.3.22(2), each September.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-
 - (a) a **mid-point estimate of WACC** must be treated as the 50th percentile; and
 - (b) its corresponding 75th percentile must be determined in accordance with the formula-

mid-point estimate of WACC + 0.674 × standard error,

where 'standard error' means the **standard error** of the relevant **mid-point estimate of WACC**, as determined in accordance with clause 5.3.27.

5.3.29 Publication of estimates

The **Commission** will publish all determinations and estimates that it is required to make by this section-

- (a) on its website; and
- (b) no later than 1 month after having made them.

5.3.30 Interpretation of terms relating to term credit spread differential

- (1) Qualifying debt means a line of debt-
 - (a) with an original tenor greater than, for the purpose of calculating a vanilla
 WACC to match a-
 - (i) 3 year period, 3 years;
 - (ii) 4 year period, 4 years; or
 - (iii) 5 year period, 5 years; and
 - (b) issued by a **qualifying supplier**.
- (2) Qualifying supplier means a CPP applicant whose debt portfolio, as at the date of that supplier's audited financial statements published most recently prior to making the CPP application, has a weighted average original tenor greater than, for the purpose of calculating a vanilla WACC to match a-

- (a) 3 year period, 3 years;
- (b) 4 year period, 4 years; and
- (c) 5 year period, 5 years.
- (3) Cost of executing an interest rate swap means the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $A \times B$,

where-

- 'A' is the amount that is half of the New Zealand dollar wholesale bid and offer spread for a vanilla interest rate swap determined at the time of pricing the **qualifying debt** (which, for the avoidance of doubt, is expressed in terms of basis points per annum); and
- (b) 'B' is the book value in New Zealand dollars of the **qualifying debt** at its date of issue.

5.3.31 Term credit spread difference

(1) Term credit spread difference is determined in accordance with the formula-

Τ×U,

where-

(a) 'T' is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

(V - W) - (X - Y);

except that where that amount is-

- (i) less than 0.0015, T is 0.0015; and
- (ii) more than 0.006, T is 0.006; and
- (b) 'U' is the book value in New Zealand dollars of the **qualifying debt** at its date of issue.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-
 - 'V' is the yield shown on the Bloomberg New Zealand 'A' fair value curve for a bond with a tenor equal to, or closest to, the original tenor of the qualifying debt;
 - (b) 'W' is the New Zealand swap rate quoted by Bloomberg for a bond with a tenor equal to the original tenor of the qualifying debt;
 - (c) 'X' is the yield shown on the Bloomberg New Zealand 'A' fair value curve for a bond with a tenor of 5 years;

- (d) 'Y' is the New Zealand swap rate quoted by Bloomberg for a bond with a tenor of 5 years; and
- (e) V, W, X and Y are determined as at the same time on the same pricing date of the **qualifying debt**.
- (3) For the purpose of this clause, where the qualifying debt is issued to a related party, 'original tenor of the qualifying debt' means the-
 - (a) tenor of the qualifying debt; or
 - (b) period from the **qualifying debt's** date of issue to the earliest date on which its repayment is or may be required,

whichever is the shorter.

- (4) The term credit spread difference for the purpose of calculating a vanilla **WACC** to match a–
 - (a) 3 year period will be estimated by applying the preceding subclauses of this clause with the modification that each reference to '5 years' is substituted with '3 years'; and
 - (b) 4 year period will be estimated by applying the preceding subclauses of this clause with the modification that each reference to '5 years' is substituted with '4 years'.

5.3.32 Methodology for estimating term credit spread differential

- (1) This clause applies to the determination of the amount of any **term credit spread differential** in respect of a **qualifying debt** proposed in a **CPP proposal**.
- (2) Term credit spread differentials may only be determined in respect of a qualifying supplier.
- (3) Term credit spread differential is the amount determined in accordance with the formula-

 $(A \div B) \times C \times D,$

where-

- (a) 'A' is the sum of the-
 - (i) term credit spread difference;
 - (ii) cost of executing an interest rate swap; and
 - (iii) debt issuance cost re-adjustment, as determined in accordance with subclause (4);

- (b) 'B' is the book value of the qualifying supplier's total interest-bearing debt as at the date to which the supplier's financial statements audited and published most recently before the CPP proposal is made relate;
- (c) 'C' is **leverage**; and
- (d) 'D' is, in relation to the qualifying supplier, the average of-
 - (i) the sum of **opening RAB values**; and
 - (ii) the sum of **closing RAB values**.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3)(a)(iii), the amount of the debt issuance cost readjustment is determined in accordance with the formula-

(0.0175 ÷ original tenor of the qualifying debt) - (0.0175 ÷ years in the CPP regulatory period) × book value in New Zealand dollars of the qualifying debt at its date of issue,

which amount, for the avoidance of doubt, will be a negative number.

SUBPART 4 Information required in a CPP proposal

SECTION 1 General matters

- 5.4.1 Application of this subpart
- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a **CPP proposal** must contain at least the information specified in this subpart.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-
 - (a) where a CPP applicant seeks only a quality standard variation, its CPP
 proposal need only contain the information specified in clauses 5.4.2, 5.4.3,
 5.4.4 and 5.4.5; and
 - (b) where a CPP proposal is made in accordance with provisions in a DPP determination relating to the submission of CPP proposals in response to a catastrophic event, the information specified in clause 5.4.3 is not required.

5.4.2 <u>Reasons for the proposal</u>

A CPP proposal must contain a-

- (a) detailed description of the CPP applicant's rationale for seeking a CPP; and
- (b) summary of the key evidence in the proposal supporting that rationale.

5.4.3 Information regarding priority of proposal

- (1) A **CPP proposal** must contain an explanation as to why the proposal deserves to be prioritised for assessment before other **CPP proposals**, were the **Commission** to exercise its prioritisation powers under s 53Z of the **Act**.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), a **CPP applicant** must address the prioritisation criteria specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of s 53Z(3) of the **Act**, *viz*.-
 - (a) urgency of any proposed additional investment (compared to historic rates of investment) required to meet **consumer** requirements on quality, in accordance with subclause (3); and
 - (b) materiality of the proposal relative to the size and revenues of the applicant in accordance with subclause (4).
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(a), the CPP applicant must explain-
 - (a) how any proposed investment-
 - (i) compares with historic rates of investment; and
 - (ii) relates to meeting consumer requirements on quality; and
 - (b) the optimal timing of any proposed investment, including any timeframes that would apply to the process of undertaking that proposed investment.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (2)(b), the CPP applicant must-
 - (a) explain the current size of its **business** and how the proposed **CPP** would affect the size of its **business**; and
 - (b) describe its revenue under the **DPP** and explain how its revenue under the proposed **CPP** would differ, if at all, from that revenue.

5.4.4 Duration of regulatory period

Where a CPP applicant seeks a CPP of 3 years' or 4 years' duration-

- (a) the duration of the CPP sought must be stated in the CPP proposal; and
- (b) the **CPP proposal** must contain an explanation as to why that duration better meets the purpose of Part 4 of the **Act** than 5 years.

SECTION 2 Information regarding quality

5.4.5 Information on proposed quality standard variation

Where a **CPP applicant** seeks a **quality standard variation**, the **CPP proposal** must contain the following information:

- (a) different values of either or both of-
 - (i) μ_{SAIDI} and μ_{SAIFI} ; and

(ii) σ_{SAIDI} and σ_{SAIFI} ,

to those which would be determined in accordance with the methodology for calculating reliability limits specified in the **DPP determination**;

- (b) an explanation of the reasons for the proposed quality standard variation;
- (c) an engineer's report on the extent to which the quality standard variation better reflects the realistically achievable performance of the EDB over the CPP regulatory period based on either or both of-
 - (i) statistical analysis of past SAIDI and SAIFI performance; and
 - the level of investment provided for in proposed maximum allowable revenue before tax; and
- (d) an estimation and evaluation of the effect of the proposed quality standard variation, had it applied in an earlier period of 5 years by use of historic data, by contrast with the quality standards specified in the DPP determination.

SECTION 3 Price path information

- 5.4.6 Interpretation
- (1) In this section, the meanings of defined terms that are values or amounts to be determined by the **Commission** when making a **CPP determination** are modified to mean the values or amounts proposed by the **CPP applicant**, subject to any other provision to the contrary.
- (2) Any values and amounts used by a **CPP applicant** to determine the quantum of allowances, amounts, sums or values required by this section must be consistent with other information provided in accordance with this part.

5.4.7 Proposed building blocks allowable revenue

- (1) A CPP proposal must contain amounts for-
 - (a) **building blocks allowable revenue before tax** for each **disclosure year** of the **next period**; and
 - (b) **building blocks allowable revenue after tax** for each **disclosure year** of the **next period**.
- (2) A **CPP proposal** must contain all data, information, calculations and assumptions used to determine the amounts required by subclause (1), including but not limited to-
 - (a) forecasts of-
 - (i) regulatory investment value;
 - (ii) total depreciation;

- (iii) total revaluation; and
- (iv) other regulated income;
- (b) all data, information, calculations and assumptions used to derive the forecasts of **other regulated income** provided pursuant to paragraph (a);
- (c) forecast operating expenditure; and
- (d) any proposed term credit spread differential allowance.
- (3) A **CPP proposal** must contain the following information:
 - (a) actual **other regulated income** for each **disclosure year** of the **current period**; and
 - (b) data, calculations and assumptions demonstrating how the forecast of **other** regulated income provided pursuant to subclause (2)(a)(iv) is consistent with information provided in accordance with paragraph (a).
- (4) All calculations, values and amounts required by this clause must be presented in a spreadsheet format which -
 - (a) clearly demonstrates how building blocks allowable revenue before tax and building blocks allowable revenue after tax for each disclosure year of the next period have been derived using the formulae specified in clauses 5.3.2 and 5.3.3; and
 - (b) where data has been computed or derived from other values on the spreadsheet through the use of formulae, makes the underlying formulae accessible.

5.4.8 Maximum Allowable Revenues

- (1) A CPP proposal must contain amounts for-
 - (a) maximum allowable revenue before tax for each disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period; and
 - (b) maximum allowable revenue after tax for each disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period.
- (2) For the purpose of subclauses (1)(a) and (1)(b), the CPP applicant must -
 - (a) apply an X factor; and
 - (b) state the value of the X factor.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2) the X factor is that defined in the **CPP applicant's DPP determination**, subject to subclause (4).

- (4) For the purpose of subclause (3), a different X factor may be used provided that the CPP proposal contains an explanation and supporting evidence as to why it would better meet the purpose of Part 4 of the Act.
- (5) A **CPP proposal** must contain all data, calculations and assumptions used to derive the forecast weighted average growth in quantities in accordance with clause 5.3.4(7), including-
 - (a) a description of each **demand group**;
 - (b) the rationale for the selection of **demand groups**;
 - (c) the forecast growth in demand for each demand group
 - (d) the basis for the forecast growth in demand for each demand group;
 - (e) evidence that the forecast growth in demand for each demand group is consistent with all other relevant demand forecasts included in the CPP proposal;
 - (f) the basis for the assumptions used concerning the relative proportion of fixed and variable components in the **prices** charged to each **demand group** selected in paragraph (a);
 - (g) reconciliation between the assumptions referred to in paragraph (f) and the calculation of **notional revenue** made pursuant to any requirement pursuant to s 53N of the **Act** (whether that requirement is contained in a s 52P determination or otherwise) relating to compliance with the price-quality path; and
 - (h) the basis for each weighting term.
- (6) For the purpose of this clause, 'DPP annual compliance statement' means the most recent annual compliance statement made by the supplier in accordance with a DPP determination.
- (7) All calculations and values required by this clause must be presented in a spreadsheet format which clearly demonstrates how maximum allowable revenue before tax and maximum allowable revenue after tax for each disclosure year of the CPP regulatory period have been derived from building blocks allowable revenue after tax and the variables in clause 5.4.7.
- (8) For the purpose of subclause (7), the spreadsheet must be provided in a format that-
 - (a) shows clearly how the values required by subclause (1) were derived in accordance with the formulae specified in clauses 5.3.2 to 5.3.4; and
 - (b) where data has been computed or derived from other values on the spreadsheet through the use of formulae, makes the underlying formulae accessible.

SECTION 4 Cost allocation information

5.4.9 Cost allocation information

- (1) Where a CPP applicant-
 - (a) makes allocations of **operating costs** not **directly attributable** pursuant to clause 5.3.5(1); or
 - (b) determines opening RAB values pursuant to clause 5.3.6(1)(b)(ii),

the **CPP proposal** must contain the information specified in subclause (2).

- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), the information is that specified in the applicable tables in Schedule B, subject to subclause (4), which tables comprise-
 - (i) Table 1, relating to allocation of the **unallocated initial RAB value**;
 - (ii) Table 2, relating to allocation of the **unallocated closing RAB value**;
 - (iii) Table 3, relating to allocation of **operating costs** not **directly applicable**;
 - (iv) Table 4, relating to arm's-length deductions from regulated service asset values for assets wth an unallocated closing RAB value in the last disclosure year of the current period; and
 - (v) Table 5, relating to **arm's-length deductions** from **operating costs**.
- (3) In respect of-
 - (a) operating costs not directly attributable allocated to electricity distribution services in accordance with clause 5.3.5(2); or
 - (b) closing RAB values determined in accordance with clause 5.3.6(4),

the **CPP proposal** must contain the information specified in Schedule C, subject to subclause (4), which tables comprise-

- (c) Table 1, relating to allocation of the **unallocated closing RAB value**;
- (d) Table 2 relating to allocation of **operating costs** not **directly applicable**;
- (e) Table 3, relating to arm's-length deductions from regulated service asset values for assets wth an unallocated closing RAB value at the end of the last year of the assessment period; and
- (f) Table 4, relating to **arm's-length deductions** from **operating costs**.
- (4) For the purpose of this clause-
 - (a) the information specified in the tables of the schedules referred to must be provided on spreadsheets; and
 - (b) where data has been computed or derived from other values on the spreadsheet through the use of formulae, all underlying formulae must be accessible.

5.4.10 Certification requirements

(1) Where any arm's-length deduction was applied for the purpose of this Section, the CPP proposal must contain certification by no fewer than 2 of the EDB's directors in the following terms, where words in bold bear the meanings specified in this determination:

"I, [insert name], **director** of [insert name of Supplier of services regulated under Part 4 of the Commerce Act] certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, my belief is that having had regard to the attached information [information required by clause 5.4.9(2)] for the purpose of the supplier's **CPP proposal**, it was appropriate to make the **arm's-length deductions** the amount and nature of which are detailed in the tables below, **namely**:

Table 4 of Schedule B / Table 5 of Schedule B / Table 3 of Schedule C / Table 4 of Schedule C [delete as appropriate]."

(2) Where, in relation to **regulated service asset values**, **OVABAA** was applied for the purpose of this clause in accordance with Subpart 3 Section 2, the **CPP proposal** must contain certification by no fewer than 2 of the **EDB's directors** in respect of its application in the following terms, where words in bold bear the meanings specified in this determination:

"I, [insert name], **director** of [insert name of Supplier of **services** regulated under Part 4 of the Commerce Act] certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, my belief is that having had regard to the attached information (being information required by clause 5.4.9(2)) for the purpose of the supplier's **CPP proposal**-

- (a) the attached information is accurate;
- (b) the OVABAA was applicable in accordance with clause 2.1.2; and
- (c) the following unregulated services would be unduly deterred had adjustments to allocations of regulated service asset values (in accordance with clause 2.1.5) not been made: [list relevant unregulated services]."
- (3) Where, in relation to operating costs provided in a CPP proposal in accordance with subclause 5.4.8(1) and Schedule C, the OVABAA was applied, the CPP proposal must contain certification by no fewer than 2 of the EDB's directors in respect of application of the OVABAA in the following terms:

"I, [insert name], director of [insert name of Supplier of services regulated under Part 4 of the Commerce Act] certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, my belief is that having had regard to the attached information (being information required by clause 5.4.9(2)) for the purpose of the supplier's CPP proposal-

(a) the attached information is accurate;

- (b) the OVABAA was applicable in accordance with clause 2.1.2; and
- (c) the following unregulated services would be unduly deterred had adjustments to allocations of operating costs (in accordance with clause 2.1.5) not been made: [list relevant unregulated services]."

SECTION 5 Asset valuation information

5.4.11 RAB roll forward information

In respect of each disclosure year commencing after-

- (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
- (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last **disclosure year** of the **next period**, provide values, in accordance with Subpart 3 Section 2, for the-

- (c) total opening RAB value; and
- (d) sum of each of the following things:
 - (i) forecast value of commissioned assets; and
 - (ii) closing RAB values.

5.4.12 Depreciation information

- (1) In respect of each **disclosure year** of the **CPP regulatory period**, provide the information specified in this clause.
- (2) The sum of depreciation for each type of asset-
 - (a) for which the proposed method of determining depreciation is the **standard depreciation method**; and
 - (b) for which the proposed method of determining depreciation is something other than the **standard depreciation method**.
- (3) For each type of asset to which subclause (2)(b) applies-
 - (a) a description of the type of asset;
 - (b) a description of the proposed depreciation method;
 - (c) where the proposed asset life is different to the physical asset life, the proposed asset for the type of asset;
 - (d) where the proposed asset life for the type of asset is different to the physical asset life, the proposed remaining asset life;
 - (e) forecast **depreciation** over the **asset life** for the type of asset, including details of all assumptions made;

- (f) forecast **depreciation** over the **asset life** for the type of asset determined in accordance with the **standard depreciation method**;
- (g) evidence to demonstrate that the proposed depreciation method including, where applicable, any proposed asset life different to the physical asset life, better meets the purpose of Part 4 of the Act than the standard depreciation method; and
- (h) a description of any consultation undertaken with consumers on the proposed depreciation method, including-
 - (i) the extent of any **consumer** disagreement; and
 - (ii) the **EDB's** view in response.
- (4) For each asset or type of asset for which a different physical asset life to the standard physical asset life is proposed-
 - (a) a description of the assets or types of asset;
 - (b) to which clauses 2.2.8(1)(c) and 2.2.8(1)(e)(v) apply, an engineer's report addressing the suitability of the proposed physical asset life; and
 - (c) any other evidence to demonstrate that the requirements of clause 2.2.8 in respect of the particular type of asset are met.
- 5.4.13 Revaluation information
- (1) In respect of each disclosure year commencing after-
 - (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
 - (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last **disclosure year** of the **next period** provide the following things:

- (c) sum of opening RAB values;
- (d) forecast CPI for the last quarter of the dislosure year;
- (e) forecast CPI for the last quarter of the preceding disclosure year; and
- (f) revaluation rate.

5.4.14 Commissioned assets information

- (1) In respect of each disclosure year commencing after-
 - (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
 - (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last disclosure year of the next period, provide the-

- (c) sum of value of commissioned assets; and
- (d) sum of forecast value of commissioned assets,

in respect of each of the following groups of assets:

- (e) assets-
 - (i) acquired or intended to be acquired from a related company; or
 - (ii) transferred from a part of the EDB that supplies unregulated services;
- (f) assets-
 - acquired or intended to be acquired from another regulated supplier and used by that regulated supplier in the supply of regulated services; or
 - transferred or intended to be transferred from a part of the EDB that supplies other regulated services;
- (g) **network spares**; and
- (h) all other assets having a commissioning date or forecast to have a commissioning date in that period.
- (2) In respect of each value provided in accordance with subclause (1) provide-
 - (a) all data, information, calculations and assumptions used to derive it from relevant data provided in the **capex forecast**; and
 - (b) where **capital contributions** are taken into account in any value disclosed pursuant to subclause (1)-
 - (i) the amount of such **capital contributions**, with respect to asset types and quantities; and
 - (ii) policies relevant to such **capital contributions**.
- (3) In respect of each asset to which subclause (1)(e) applies, provide—
 - (a) the name of the relevant **person** or other part of the **EDB**, as the case may be; and
 - (b) where the acquisition was or is intended to be from a related company, a description of the relationship between the EDB and that person.
- (4) In respect of the likely vendor of each asset to which subclause (1)(f) applies, provide—
 - (a) the name of the vendor;
 - (b) a description of each asset likely to be acquired from that vendor; and

(c) the forecast **closing RAB value** of each asset in the vendor's regulatory asset base for the **disclosure year** in which the acquisition is intended.

5.4.15 Asset disposals information

- (1) In respect of each disclosure year commencing after-
 - (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
 - (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last **disclosure year** of the **next period**, in respect of each of the following groups of assets:

- (c) assets likely to be-
 - (i) sold to a **related company**; or
 - (ii) transferred to another part of the EDB; and
- (d) all other disposed assets,

provide the-

- (e) sum of unallocated opening RAB values; and
- (f) sum of **opening RAB values**.
- (2) In respect of each asset to which the values provided pursuant to subclause (1) relate, provide—
 - (a) the name of the relevant **person** or other part of the **EDB**, as the case may be; and
 - (b) where the disposal is proposed to be to a **related company**, a description of the relationship between the **EDB** and that **person**.

5.4.16 Works under construction information

In respect of each disclosure year commencing after-

- (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
- (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last disclosure year of the next period, provide-

- (c) opening works under construction;
- (d) sum of capital expenditure;

- (e) sum of **value of commissioned assets** but only to the extent that values are included in **closing RAB values** disclosed pursuant to an **ID determination**;
- (f) sum of forecast value of commissioned assets but only to the extent that values are included in the sum of closing RAB values provided pursuant to clause 5.4.11(d)(ii); and
- (g) sum of closing works under construction.

SECTION 6 Tax information

5.4.17 Interpretation

In this section, a term that is not emboldened but is defined for the purpose of a specific clause in Subpart 3 Section 3 bears the same meaning as it does in the clause of Subpart 3 Section 3 in which it is defined.

5.4.18 Period in respect of which tax information to be provided

A **CPP proposal** must contain the information specified in this section in respect of each **disclosure year** commencing after-

- (a) where disclosure has been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the last disclosure so made; or
- (b) where disclosure has not been made pursuant to an **ID determination**, the **disclosure year** 2009,

to the last **disclosure year** of the **next period**, in accordance with Subpart 3 Section 3.

5.4.19 Regulatory tax allowance information

- (1) forecast regulatory tax allowance and particulars of how it was calculated
- (2) other regulated income
- (3) sum of discretionary discounts and customer rebates;
- (4) notional deductible interest and the **cost of debt** assumptions relied upon in its calculation

5.4.20 Tax losses information

- (1) amount of opening tax losses (if any) and particulars of how it was calculated
- (2) information describing the nature and amounts of significant items giving rise to any **opening tax losses**
- (3) information demonstrating that any **opening tax losses** arose from the **supply** of **electricity distribution services**

5.4.21 Permanent differences information

(1) sum of **positive permanent differences**

(2) sum of negative permanent differences

- (3) amounts and nature of items used to determine-
 - (a) positive permanent differences; and
 - (b) negative permanent differences

5.4.22 Amortisation of initial differences in asset values information

- (1) opening unamortised balance of the initial differences in asset values by asset category
- (2) amortisation in respect of the disclosure year
- (3) average weighted remaining useful life of the assets relevant to calculation of the initial **regulatory tax asset value**

5.4.23 Amortisation of revaluations information

- (1) unamortised balance of **revaluations** to date
- (2) adjusted depreciation
- (3) average weighted remaining useful life of the assets used to determine the **amortisation** of revaluations
- (4) particulars of how the average weighted remaining useful life was calculated

5.4.24 Deferred tax information

- (1) opening deferred tax
- (2) analysis of temporary differences and other adjustments by nature that give rise to **opening deferred tax** value
- (3) closing deferred tax
- (4) reconciliation of **opening deferred tax** to closing deferred tax by nature of temporary differences and other adjustments

5.4.25 Temporary differences information

- (1) description of the methodology and depreciation rates by **asset category** used to determine the forecast tax depreciation
- (2) amounts and nature of other forecast temporary differences
- (3) particulars of the calculation of the **tax effect** of temporary differences showing tax rates used

5.4.26 <u>Regulatory tax asset value information</u>

- (1) sum of tax asset values at the start of the disclosure year
- (2) sum of tax asset values by asset category at the start of the disclosure year
- (3) sum of regulatory tax asset values at the start of the disclosure year
- (4) sum of regulatory tax asset values by asset category at the start of the disclosure year

- (5) weighted average remaining tax life of assets and tax depreciation methodology employed, by **asset category**
- (6) particulars of the calculation used to derive the regulatory tax asset values at the start of the disclosure year from the tax asset values at the start of the disclosure year
- (7) sum of **regulatory tax asset values** at the end of the **disclosure year**
- (8) reconciliation between the sum of regulatory tax asset values at the start of the disclosure year and the sum of regulatory tax asset values at the end of the disclosure year, by asset category, showing the values of capital additions, disposals, tax depreciation and other asset adjustments including cost allocation adjustments

SECTION 7 Cost of capital information

5.4.27 Information regarding WACC

- (1) A **CPP proposal** must identify the **75th percentile estimate of WACC** used for the purpose of clause 5.4.7(1).
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), the identified **75th percentile estimate of WACC** must be the amount most recently published by the **Commission** in accordance with clause 5.3.29 prior to submission of the **CPP proposal** corresponding to the **EDB's** proposed duration of the **CPP regulatory period**.
- (3) Where a **term credit spread differential allowance** is proposed, a **CPP proposal** must contain all data, information, calculations, Bloomberg print-outs and assumptions used to determine any proposed **term credit spread differential**.

SECTION 8 Expenditure information

5.4.28 Capex, opex, demand and network qualitative information

The information specified in Schedule D must be-

- (a) contained in a CPP proposal; and
- (b) provided in accordance with the requirements of that schedule.

5.4.29 Capex, opex, demand and network quantitative information

- (1) A **CPP proposal** must contain the information specified in the **regulatory templates** and that information must be-
 - (a) in spreadsheet format whereby each item of data is linked between all cells to which it is relevant, irrespective of whether such cells are on the same or different tabs; and
 - (b) provided in accordance with the instructions specified in clause 5.4.30.
- (2) Regulatory templates means the tables included in Schedule E named-
 - (a) Table 1: Top 5;

- (b) Table 2: Capex Summary;
- (c) Table 3: Opex Summary;
- (d) Table 4: Capex Project Programme;
- (e) Table 5: Opex Project Programme;
- (f) Table 6: Overheads;
- (g) Table 7: Unit rate escalators;
- (h) Table 8: Cost allocation A; and
- (i) Table 9: Cost allocation B.
- (3) Where data provided in accordance with subclause (1) has been computed or derived from other amounts or values on the spreadsheet through the use of formulae, the underlying formulae for the cells containing the data must be accessible.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), terms used in the **regulatory templates** must be interpreted in the same way as those terms are defined for the purpose of Schedule D.

5.4.30 Instructions for completion of the regulatory templates

- Provide the information specified in the Capex Project Programme and Opex Project Programme tables of the regulatory templates for each project and for each programme.
- (2) For the purpose of specifying the relevant capex category or opex category in accordance with subclause (1), where expenditure within each project or programme is relevant to more than one capex category or opex category-
 - (a) select the **capex category** or **opex category** that is most relevant based on the nature of the expenditure; or
 - (b) redefine the project or programme into two or more new projects or programmes and reallocate the expenditure so as to resolve the overlap.
- (3) For the purpose of specifying the relevant service category in accordance with subclause
 (1), where expenditure within each project or programme is relevant to more than one service category-
 - (a) select the **service category** that is most relevant based on the nature of the expenditure; or
 - (b) redefine the project or programme into two or more new projects or programmes and reallocate the expenditure so as to resolve the overlap.
- (4) For the purpose of subclause (1), the total Project/Programme amounts provided in the Asset Category sub-table must reconcile to the total Project/Programme amounts provided in the Project Costs by Source sub-table.
- (5) Provide the information specified in the Overheads table of the **regulatory templates** in respect of **general management**, **administration and overheads opex**.

- (6) Provide the information specified in the Unit rate escalators table of the regulatory templates for each unit rate for which an escalator has been applied.
- (7) Provide the information specified in the Top 5 table of the regulatory templates-
 - (a) in respect of **projects** or **programmes** meeting paragraph (a) or (b) of the definition in clause D1 of Schedule D of identified programme; and
 - (b) using the information provided in accordance with subclause (1).
- (8) Provide the information specified in the Capex Summary and Opex Summary tables of the regulatory templates using the information provided in accordance with subclause (1).
- (9) Where clause 5.3.5(2) applies, provide the information specified in the Cost allocation B table of the **regulatory templates**.

5.4.31 Transitional information format provisions

- (1) For **CPP proposals** made on or before 31 March 2016, the **CPP proposal** may contain actual and forecast expenditure information-
 - (a) relating to the **current period** and **next period** using the **opex categories** and **capex categories**; or
 - (b) in accordance with the -
 - (i) **CPP applicant's** own **opex** categories and **capex** categories in respect of the **current period** and **next period**; and
 - (ii) opex categories and capex categories in respect of the next period.
- For the avoidance of doubt, where information is provided in accordance with subclause (1)(b), project or programme total expenditures in each disclosure year of the next period must be consistent between the forecasts.

SECTION 9 Information relevant to prices

5.4.32 Information on proposed new pass-through costs

A **CPP proposal** must contain details of any cost not specified in clause 3.1.2(2) that is sought to be specified as a new pass-through cost in accordance with clause 3.1.2(1)(b), including information on-

- (a) how the cost is likely to arise;
- (b) who the cost would be payable to;
- (c) how the cost would be calculated;
- (d) any good or service the EDB would receive in exchange; and
- (e) how the cost meets the criteria specified in clause 3.1.2(3).

5.4.33 Information on proposed recoverable costs relating to costs of making CPP application

Where a **CPP applicant** seeks specification in the **CPP determination** of a **recoverable cost** to which clause 3.1.3(1)(j), 3.1.3(1)(k), or 3.1.3(1)(l) applies, it must provide, in relation to each **auditor**, **verifier** or **engineer** who was engaged to provided an opinion on some aspect of the **CPP proposal** in accordance with a requirement of this Part-

- (a) any **document** making a public or limited circulation request for proposals to carry out the work;
- (b) the terms of reference for the work;
- (c) invoices for services undertaken in respect of the work; and
- (d) receipts for payment by the **CPP applicant**.

SUBPART 5 Consumer consultation, verification, audit and certification

- 5.5.1 Consumer consultation
- (1) By no later than 40 working days prior to submission of the CPP proposal, the CPP applicant must have adequately notified its consumers-
 - (a) that it intends to make a **CPP proposal**;
 - (b) of the expected effect on the revenue and quality of its electricity distribution services were the Commission to determine a CPP entirely in accordance with the intended CPP proposal;
 - (c) of the process for making submissions to the EDB in respect of the intended CPP proposal;
 - (d) where and how further information in respect of the intended **CPP proposal** may be obtained; and
 - (e) of their opportunity to participate in the consultation process required of the Commission by s 53T of the Act after any CPP proposal is received and considered compliant by the Commission.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(d), where further information is available in hard copy only, the applicant must have ensured that any further information was readily available for inspection at the stated location.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (1), the **CPP applicant** must-
 - (a) provide all relevant information;
 - (b) provide information in a manner that promotes **consumer** engagement;
 - (c) make best endeavours to express information clearly, including by use of plain language and the avoidance of jargon; and

 (d) provide consumers with (or notified them where to obtain) the information through a medium or media appropriate to the natures of the consumer base.

Examples:

- (i) by placing the information on the **EDB's** website;
- (ii) by providing the information to groups or organisations that represent the **consumers'** relevant interests;
- *(iii)* by including the information in **consumers'** or electricity retailers' bills; and/or
- (iv) by placing advertisements in local newspapers.

5.5.2 Verification

- (1) A CPP proposal, other than one made by a CPP applicant seeking only a quality standard variation, must be verified by a verifier.
- (2) The verifier must be engaged in accordance with Schedule F.
- (3) The **CPP applicant** must provide the **verifier** with-
 - (a) the materials-
 - (i) required by the **verifier** to verify the **CPP proposal** in accordance with the terms of his, her or its engagement and Schedule G; and
 - (ii) that it intends to submit to the **Commission** as a **CPP proposal**;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (c), the materials referred to in paragraph (a) prior to the **verifier** commencing verification in accordance with Schedule G;
 - (c) the information required by Schedule D pertaining to projects or programmes meeting paragraph (c) of the definition in Schedule D of identified programme after the verifier has notified the CPP applicant of his, her or its selection of projects or programmes meeting paragraph (c) of the definition of identified programme to the CPP applicant;
 - (d) any information requested by the verifier pursuant to the verifier's right to ask for such information pursuant to his, her or its deed of engagement, as specified in clause F5(2)(d).

5.5.3 <u>Audit</u>

A CPP proposal must be audited by an auditor as to whether or not-

 (a) as far as appears from an examination of them, proper records to enable the complete and accurate compilation of information required by Subpart 4 have been kept by the CPP applicant;

- (b) in the case of actual financial information relating to the **current period**, that information has been prepared in all material respects in accordance with this determination;
- (c) in the case of forecast financial information relating to the **next period**, that information has been compiled in all material respects in accordance with this determination and the records examined pursuant to paragraph (a); and
- (d) in the case of quantitative information provided in spreadsheets, that information is accurately presented.

5.5.4 Certification

- (1) In the case of all information of a quantitative nature, other than forecast information, provided in accordance with this Part, no fewer than 2 directors of the CPP applicant must certify in writing his or her belief that-
 - (a) the information was derived and is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements; and
 - (b) it properly represents the results of financial or non-financial operations as the case may be.
- (2) In the case of all information of a qualitative nature, other than forecast information, provided in accordance with this Part, no fewer than 2 directors of the CPP applicant must certify in writing his or her belief that-
 - (a) the information is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements; and
 - (b) it properly represents the events that occurred during the **current period**.
- (3) In the case of all forecast information provided in accordance with this Part, no fewer than 2 **directors** of the **CPP applicant** must certify in writing his or her belief that-
 - (a) the information was derived and is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements; and
 - (b) the assumptions made are reasonable.
- (4) No fewer than 2 directors of the CPP applicant must certify in writing-
 - (a) that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the **verifier** was engaged by the **CPP applicant** in accordance with Schedule F;
 - (b) that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the CPP applicant provided the verifier with all the information specified in Part 5, including its schedules, relevant to Schedule F;
 - (c) that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the information referred to in paragraph (b), save that relating to **projects** or **programmes** meeting

paragraph (c) of the definition in Schedule D of identified programme, was provided to the **verifier** in advance of the **verifier's** selection of **projects** or **programmes** meeting paragraph (c) of the definition in Schedule D of identified programme, in accordance with clause G3;

- (d) a description of any information not provided to the verifier following the verifier's request;
- (e) reasons, which, in his or her opinion, justified any non-provision of such information;
- (f) that, to the best of his or her knowledge, the-
 - (i) matters the **auditor** was engaged to audit included the matters specified in clause 5.5.3; and
 - (ii) **auditor** was instructed to report on at least the matters described in clause 5.1.4; and
- (g) that the-
 - (i) audit report provided pursuant to clause 5.1.4;
 - (ii) verification report; and
 - (iii) other certifications required by this clause,

all relate to the same CPP proposal.

- (5) Where-
 - (a) a **director** has certified a matter of opinion in accordance with this clause; and
 - (b) his or her opinion has changed before the **Commission's** determination of the **CPP** in question,

that director must notify the Commission as soon as reasonably practicable.

- (6) Where-
 - (a) a **director** has certified a matter of fact in accordance with this clause; and
 - (b) before the Commission's determination of the CPP in question he or she-
 - (i) becomes aware that the fact is untrue; or
 - (ii) has significant cause to doubt the accuracy of that fact,

that **director** must notify the **Commission** as soon as reasonably practicable.

(7) For the avoidance of doubt, the certifications required by the different subclauses of this clause may be made by the same or different **directors**.

SUBPART 6 Catastrophic events and reconsideration of a customised pricequality path

5.6.1 Catastrophic event

Catastrophic event means an event-

- (a) beyond the reasonable control of the **EDB**;
- (b) in relation to which expenditure-
 - (i) was neither sought in a **CPP proposal**; nor
 - (ii) is explicitly or implicitly provided for in the **DPP** or **CPP**,

as the case may be;

- (c) that could not have been reasonably foreseen at the time the CPP or DPP was determined; and
- (d) in respect of which-
 - action required to rectify its adverse consequences cannot be delayed until a future regulatory period without quality standards being breached;
 - (ii) remediation requires either or both of capital expenditure or operating expenditure during the regulatory period;
 - (iii) the full remediation costs are not provided for in the **DPP** or **CPP**; and
 - (iv) in respect of an EDB subject to a CPP, the cost of remediation net of any insurance or compensatory entitlements would have an impact on the price path over the disclosure years of the CPP remaining on and after the first date at which a remediation cost is proposed to be or has been incurred, by an amount at least equivalent to 1% of the aggregated allowable notional revenue for the disclosure years of the CPP in which the cost was or will be incurred.

5.6.2 Change event

Change event means-

- (a) change in a; or
- (b) a new,

legislative or regulatory requirement applying to an **EDB** subject to a **CPP** the effect of which-

- (c) must take place during the current regulatory period;
- (d) is not explicitly or implicitly provided for in the **CPP**; and

(e) will necessitate incursion of costs in response, which costs, over the disclosure years of the CPP remaining on and after the date at which they are reasonably incurred, have an impact on the price path by an amount at least equivalent to 1% of the aggregated allowable notional revenue for the disclosure years of the CPP in which the cost was or will be incurred.

5.6.3 Error

Error means incorrect data-

- (a) discovered in a **CPP determination** and clearly unintended by the **Commission** to be included in it; or
- (b) relied upon by the Commission in making or amending a CPP determination and clearly unintended by the Commission to be relied upon in making or amending it,

determined by the **Commission** to have an impact on the price path by an amount at least equivalent to 1% of the aggregated **allowable notional revenue** for the **disclosure years** of the **CPP** affected by the incorrect data; or

5.6.4 When price-quality paths may be reconsidered

- (1) The price-quality path may be reconsidered if-
 - (a) the Commission considers; or
 - (b) the EDB in question satisfies the Commission, upon application,

that subclause (2) or subclause (4) applies.

(2) This subclause applies if-

- (a) subject to subclause (3), a catastrophic event has occurred;
- (b) there has been error; or
- (c) a **change event** has occurred.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(a), where the costs to rectify the adverse consequences of the **catastrophic event** are fully covered by-
 - (a) the **CPP** (*e.g.* through an **operational expenditure** allowance for self-insurance); or
 - (b) commercial insurance held by the **EDB**,

the Commission will only reconsider the quality standards of the CPP.

- (4) This subclause applies if-
 - (a) false or misleading information relating to the making or amending of a CPP determination has been knowingly-

- (i) provided by an EDB, any of its agents or a verifier to the Commission; or
- (ii) disclosed pursuant to an ID determination; and
- (b) the **Commission** relied on that information in making a **CPP determination**.

5.6.5 <u>Amending price-quality path after reconsideration</u>

- (1) Where, after reconsidering a **CPP** in accordance with clause 5.6.4, the **Commission** determines that it should be amended, the **Commission** may amend either or both of the price path or the quality standards specified in the **CPP determination**, subject to the rest of this clause and clause 5.6.4(3).
- (2) In determining the extent of any amendment to the price path, the **Commission** must take into account the **expenditure objective**.
- (3) The Commission must not amend the-
 - (a) price path more than is reasonably necessary to take account of the change in costs net of any insurance or compensatory entitlements; and
 - (b) quality standards more than are reasonably necessary to take into account any necessary change in quality,

arising from-

- (c) the catastrophic event;
- (d) the change event;
- (e) error; or
- (f) the provision of false or misleading information,

as the case may be.

(4) Where the Commission's reconsideration of the price-quality path was triggered by a catastrophic event, in determining the extent of the amendment to the price-quality path, the Commission will consider the extent to which an EDB has demonstrated that it has reviewed its capital expenditure and operating expenditure plans for the remainder of the regulatory period and made such substitutions as is possible without adversely affecting its ability to meet its quality standards.

SCHEDULE A STANDARD PHYSICAL ASSET LIVES

Standard Physical Asset Lives for EDBs

ASSET DESCRIPTION	STANDARD PHYSI ASSET LIFE (YEARS
SUBTRANSMISSION	
66kV,50kV and 33 kV Lines:	
Concrete pole	60
Wood pole	45
66kV,50kV and 33 kV Cables:	
XLPE installed prior to 1985	45
XLPE installed in or after 1985	55
PILC	70
Pilot / Communications Circuits	45
Sub-transmission Isolation	35
Sub-transmission Surge Arresters (3 phase set)	35
ZONE SUBSTATIONS	
Land	-
Site Development and Buildings	70
Transformers	45
66/50/33/22/11 kV Indoor Switchgear Cubicle	45
66/50/33 kV Bus Section/Coupler Indoor Switchgear	45
66/50/33/22/11 kV Outdoor Circuit Breakers	40
Outdoor Switchgear	40
Circuit/Transformer/Feeder/Bus Section/Coupler Protection & Controls - Analog/Electromechamical	40
Circuit/Transformer/Feeder/Bus Section/Coupler	20

ASSET DESCRIPTION	STANDARD PHYSICA ASSET LIFE (YEARS)				
Protection & Controls - Digital					
Outdoor Structure (if not included in category above):					
Concrete pole	60				
Wood pole	45				
Ripple Injection Plant	20				
DC Supplies, Batteries and Inverters	20				
Other Items	40				
DISTRIBUTION LINES					
22/11 kV O/H, single phase or SWER lines:					
Concrete pole	60				
Wood pole	45				
DISTRIBUTION CABLES					
22/11 kV Cables:					
XLPE installed prior to 1985	45				
XLPE installed in or after 1985	55				
PILC	70				
DISTRIBUTION SWITCHGEAR					
22 / 11 kV Disconnector 3ph, 2ph (Excl Pole)	35				
22 / 11 kV Load Break Switch (Excl Pole)	35				
22 / 11 kV Dropout Fuse 3ph, 2ph (Excl Pole)	35				
22 / 11 kV Sectionaliser (Excl Pole)	40				
22 / 11 kV Recloser (Excl Pole)	40				
Voltage Regulator	55				
Ring Main Unit – 3 Way	40				
Extra Oil Switch	40				

ASSET DESCRIPTION	STANDARD PHYSICA ASSET LIFE (YEARS)
Extra Fuse Switch	40
DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS	
Pole Mounted Single/Two Phase, 22/0.4 and 11/0.4 kV, Bushing Terminations (up to and including 100 kVA)	45
Pole Mounted, Three Phase, Bushing Terminations 22 / 0.4 kV and 11 / 0.4 kV (up to and including 500 kVA)	45
Ground Mounted, 22/0.4 and 11/0.4 kV, Cable Entry (100 kVA to 1,500 kVA)	45
DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATIONS	45
LV LINES	
Concrete pole	60
Wood pole	45
LV CABLES	
XLPE or PVC installed prior to 1985	45
XLPE or PVC installed in or after 1985	55
PILC	70
Link Pillars	45
LV Overhead / Underground Customer Service Connections	45
Load Control Relays	30
OTHER SYSTEM FIXED ASSETS	
SCADA and Comms (Central Facilities / Communications Equipment)	15

SCHEDULE B TRANSITIONAL TABLES FOR COST ALLOCATION INFORMATION

Table 1: Allocation of the Unallocated Initial RAB Value

Table 1(a):

REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF THE UNALLOCAT	ED INITIAL RAB VA	LUE (NON-P	UBLIC)						egulated EDB r Year Ended			
									Note: whited out	box indicates no	number needs t	to be provided
Asset Category:	Asset Allocator	Allo	cator Metrics or	Proportion Alloc	ated			Value Allocated	1		OVABAA Allocation Increase	Line Items
		Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	TOTAL		
[Asset Category 1]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable Total regulated service asset value												
Iotal regulated service asset value												
[Asset Category 2]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value												
[Insert Other Asset Category]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
inogulato a controlo a door value not une ony attributable	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value												
-												
Total regulated service asset value directly attributable Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value												
Total regulated delivice asset value												

Table 1(b):

Regulated EDB For Year Ended												
	Note: whited out	box indicates no	number needs t	to be provided								
Asset Category:	Asset Allocator	ated			Value Allocated	1		OVABAA Allocation Increase	Line Items			
		Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	TOTAL		
[Asset Category 1]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
[Asset Category 2]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
[Insert Other Asset Category]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value directly attributable Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												

Table 1(c):

	Regulated EDB For Year Ended											
REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF THE UNALLOCAT	PORT ON ALLOCATION OF THE UNALLOCATED INITIAL RAB VALUE (PUBLIC)											
Asset Category	Asset Allocator	Allocator Type	Allocation Methodology Type	Selection Rationale	Line Items							

Table 2: Allocation of the Unallocated Closing RAB Value

Table 2(a):

REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF THE UNALLOCATED	CLOSING RAB VALUE	IN LAST YE		IT PERIOD (N	ON-PUBLIC				gulated EDB Year Ended			
						/			Note: whited out	box indica	tes no number n	eeds to be provided
Asset Category:	Asset Allocator	All	ocator Metrics or Pr	oportion Allocated	1	Value Allocated						Line Items
		Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	TOTAL		
Asset Category 1]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value												
Asset Category 2]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable	14 H											
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]											
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable	[Insen Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value												
ista regulated control doct faille												
Insert Other Asset Category]												
legulated service asset value directly attributable												
tegulated service asset value not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value												
otal regulated service asset value directly attributable												
otal regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
otal regulated service asset value												

Table 2(b):

Regulated GDB For Year Ended												
Asset Category:	Asset Allocator	Alle	ocator Metrics or Pr	oportion Allocate	d		Va	alue Allocated			OVABAA Allocation Increase	Line Items
		Gas Distribution Services	Gas Transmission	Electricity Distribution	Unregulated Services	Gas Distribution Services	Gas Transmission	Electricity Distribution	Unregulated Services	TOTAL		
[Asset Category 1]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
[Asset Category 2]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
[Insert Other Asset Category]												
Regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												
Total regulated service asset value directly attributable												
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable												

Table 2(c):

	Regulated GDB For Year Ended											
REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF THE UNALLOCATED CLO	SING RAB VALUE	IN LAST YEA	R OF CURREN	IT PERIOD (PUBLIC)								
Asset Category	Asset Allocator	Allocator Type	Allocation Methodology Type	Selection Rationale	Line Items							

Table 3: Allocation of Operating Costs Not Directly Attributable

Table 3(a):

									gulated EDB			
								Fo	Year Ended			
REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF OPERATING	COSTS AT THE END	OF THE LAS	ST YEAR OF	CURRENT F	PERIOD (NOP	+PUBLIC)			Note: whited out	box indicates no	number needs t	to be provided
											OVABAA	
Oney Category	Cast Allegator	A110	onton Matrico en	Dreportion Aller	and a d						Allocation	Line Home
Opex Category	Cost Allocator	Electricity	cator Metrics or	Proportion Alloc	cated	Electricity	1	Value Allocated			Increase	Line Items
		Distribution	Gas	Gas	Unregulated	Distribution	Gas	Gas	Unregulated			
General Management, Administration and Overheads		Services	Distribution	Transmission	Services	Services	Distribution	Transmission	Services	TOTAL		
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
operating coas not directly attributable	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs												
System Management and Operations												
Directly attributable operating costs												
Operating costs not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable	[Insert Other Anocator]											
Total operating costs												
Routine and Preventive Maintenance												
Routine and Preventive Maintenance												
Directly attributable operating costs												
Operating costs not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable												
Total operating costs												
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance						-				-		
Directly attributable operating costs												
Operating costs not directly attributable	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable Total operating costs						1				1		
Total operating totals												
Fault and Emergency Maintenance												
Directly attributable operating costs												
Operating costs not directly attributable												
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]											
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable	inder one modelog											
Total operating costs												
Other												
Directly attributable operating costs												
Operating costs not directly attributable	[Allocator 1]											
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]											
	[Insert Other Allocator]											
Total operating costs not directly attributable												
Total operating costs	-											
Total directly attributable operating costs												
Total operating costs not directly attributable Total operating costs												
interoperating COSIS												

Table 3(b):

REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF OPERATING C	OSTS AT THE END	OF THE LAS	T YEAR OF	CURRENT F	ERIOD (PUE	BLIC)		Foi	gulated EDB Year Ended		number needs t	o be provided
Opex Category	Cost Allocator	Allo	cator Metrics or	Proportion Alloc	ated			Value Allocated			OVABAA Allocation Increase	Line Items
		Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	Electricity Distribution Services	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated Services	TOTAL		
General Management, Administration and Overheads												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
System Management and Operations												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
Routine and Preventive Maintenance												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
Fault and Emergency Maintenance												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
Other												
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable												
Total directly attributable operating costs Total operating costs not directly attributable												

Table 3(c):

Regulated EDB For Year Ended												
	EFORI ON ALLOUATION OF OPERATING COSTS AT THE END OF THE LAST TEAR OF CORRENT PERIOD (PUBLIC)											
Opex Category	Cost Allocator	Allocator Type	Allocation Methodology Type	Selection Rationale	Line Items							

Table 4: Arm's-length Deductions from Regulated Service Asset Values

					Regulated EDB					
ARM'S LENGTH DEDUCTIONS FROM REGULATED SERVICE ASSET VALUES FOR ASSETS WITH UNALLOCATED CLOSING RAB VALUE (NON-PUBLIC)										
Asset Category	Line Items	Asset Allocator	Amount of Deduction	Amount of Deduction as a Percentage of Sum of Total Unallocated Closing RAB Values by Asset Category in that Disclosure Year	Selection Rationale	Nature of Arm's Length Transaction				
[Asset Category 1]		/ loor / life dutor	(*/							
	[Allocator 1]									
	[Allocator 2]									
	[Insert Other Allocator]									
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable										
[A sset Category 2]										
	[Allocator 1]									
	[Allocator 2]									
	[Insert Other Allocator]									
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable										
[Insert Other Asset Category]										
	[All-1-1-1-4]									
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]									
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]									
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable	[Insert Other Allocator]									
total regulated active asset function and all bulable										
			1							
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable										

Table 5: Arm's-length Deductions from Operating Costs

					Regulated EDB			
ARM'S LENGTH DEDUCTIONS FROM OPERATII	NG COSTS (NON-PUBLI	C)						
		Amount of	Amount of Deduction as a Percentage of Sum of Operating Cost by Opex Category in that					
Opex Category General Management, Administration and Overheads	Cost Allocator	Deduction (\$)	Disclosure Year	Selection Rationale	Nature of Arm's Length Transaction	Line Items		
General Management, Administration and Overneads								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
System Management and Operations								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
Total appreciant pasts and dispaths attributable	Insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Routine and Preventive Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Fault and Emergency Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Other								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator	1						
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Total operating costs not directly attributable								

SCHEDULE C COST ALLOCATION INFORMATION RELATING TO FORECAST ASSET DIVESTMENTS

															Regulated EDB	
															For Year Ended	
REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF UNALLOCATED C	LOSING RAB VALU	E IN LAST Y	EAR OF ASS	BESSMENT	PERIOD (NO										Note: whited out box indicates no	number needs to be provided
Asset Category: Asset Allocator Metric or Proportion Allocated Adjusted Allocator Metric Change in Value Allocated Selection Rationale											Line Items					
Asset Gategory.	Asset Anocator	Electricity	Soliticator metri		Each Type of	Electricity	Aujuseu Ali	Cator metric	Each Type of	Electricity	Chan	ge in value Allo	Each Type of		Selection Radonale	Line items
		Distribution	Gas	Gas	Unregulated	Distribution	Gas	Gas	Unregulated	Distribution	Gas	Gas	Unregulated			
		Services	Distribution	Transmission	Service	Services	Distribution	Transmission	Service	Services	Distribution	Transmission	Service	TOTAL		
[Asset Category 1]																
Regulated service asset value directly attributable																
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable	[Allocator 1]															
	[Allocator 1]															
	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable	inter and Parocatory															
Total regulated service asset value																
[Asset Category 2]																
Regulated service asset value directly attributable																
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable																
	[Allocator 1]															
	[Allocator 2]															
Total as estated as a fee a sector back as discussion at the set of the set o	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable Total regulated service asset value																
lota regulated service asset value																
[Insert Other Asset Category]																
Regulated service asset value directly attributable																
Regulated service asset value not directly attributable																
	[Allocator 1]															
	[Allocator 2]															
	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable																
Total regulated service asset value																
Total regulated service asset value directly attributable																
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable																
Total regulated service asset value																

Table 1: Allocation of the Unallocated Closing RAB Value

															Regulated EDB For Year Ended	
REPORT ON ALLOCATION OF OPERATING COS	STS AT THE END OF	LAST YEAR	OF ASSES	SMENT PER	IOD (NON-PL	JBLIC)									Note: whited out box indicates no	number needs to be provided
	1														1	
Asset Category:	Cost Allocator	Electricity	IS Allocator Metri	ic or Proportion	Allocated Each Type of	Electricity	Adjusted All	ocator Metric	Each Type of	Electricity	Char	nge in Value Alle	Each Type of		Selection Rationale	Line Items
		Distribution	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated	Distribution	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated	Distribution	Gas Distribution	Gas Transmission	Unregulated	TOTAL		
eneral Management, Administration and Overheads																
rectly attributable operating costs																1
perating costs not directly attributable																
	[Allocator 1]															4
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]															1
Total operating costs not directly attributable	Insert Ones Palocatory															
Total operating costs																
System Management and Operations											-	-				1
ystem management and operations																
Directly attributable operating costs																
Operating costs not directly attributable	TANK STATE AT															1
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]															
	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total operating costs not directly attributable																
Total operating costs			-						-							1
Routine and Preventive Maintenance	-											-				1
Directly attributable operating costs																
Operating costs not directly attributable	[Allocator 1]			-							-		-			1
	[Allocator 1]															
	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total operating costs not directly attributable																
Total operating costs																1
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance																
Directly attributable operating costs Operating costs not directly attributable											-					1
operating costs for directly attributable	[Allocator 1]															
	[Allocator 2]															
	[Insert Other Allocator]															
Total operating costs not directly attributable Total operating costs									-							1
the speciality coats																
Fault and Emergency Maintenance																1
Directly attributable operating costs																
Operating costs not directly attributable																
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]		_						_							1
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]															
Total operating costs not directly attributable	, inter outer ratedator															
Total operating costs																
Other			-						-							1
Julei																1
Directly attributable operating costs																
Operating costs not directly attributable																1
	[Allocator 1] [Allocator 2]															
	[Allocator 2] [Insert Other Allocator]															
Total operating costs not directly attributable																
Total operating costs																
otal regulated service asset value directly attributable																
otal regulated service asset value not directly attributable																
Total regulated service asset value																

Table 2: Allocation of Operating Costs Not Directly Attributable

Table 3: Arm's-length Deductions from Regulated Service Asset Values

Regulated EDB For Year Ended											
ARM'S LENGTH DEDUCTIONS FROM REGULATED SERVICE ASSET VALUES FOR ASSETS WITH UNALLOCATED CLOSING RAB VALUE (NON-PUBLIC)											
Asset Category	Line Items	Asset Allocator	Amount of Deduction (\$)	Amount of Deduction as a Percentage of Sum of Total Unallocated Closing RAB Values by Asset Category in that Disclosure Year	Selection Rationale	Nature of Arm's Length Transaction					
[Asset Category 1]											
-	[Allocator 1]										
	[Allocator 2]										
Total as ended as a descent on the set of the other that has	[Insert Other Allocator]										
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable											
[Asset Category 2]	1										
	1										
	[Allocator 1]										
	[Allocator 2]										
	[Insert Other Allocator]										
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable											
[Insert Other Asset Category]											
	[Allocator 1]										
	[Allocator 2]										
	[Insert Other Allocator]										
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable											
Total regulated service asset value not directly attributable											

Table 4: Arm's-length Deductions from Operating Costs

					Regulated EDB			
ARM'S LENGTH DEDUCTIONS FROM OPERATING COST	rs (Non-Publi	C)						
Opex Category	Cost Allocator	Amount of Deduction (\$)	Amount of Deduction as a Percentage of Sum of Operating Cost by Opex Category in that Disclosure Year	Selection Rationale	Nature of Arm's Length Transaction	Line Items		
General Management, Administration and Overheads								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator	1						
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Surteen Menonement and Onemations								
System Management and Operations								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator	1						
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Routine and Preventive Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator	1						
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]							
	Insert Other Allocator	1						
Total operating costs not directly attributable								
Fault and Emergency Maintenance								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2]	,						
Total operating costs not directly attributable	Insert Other Allocator							
Other								
	[Allocator 1]							
	[Allocator 2] Insert Other Allocator	7						
Total operating costs not directly attributable	insert Other Allocator							
Total operating costs not directly attributable								

SCHEDULE D CAPITAL AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE INFORMATION

D1 Interpretation

In this Subpart, words in bold type bear the following meanings:

actual capex means the capex incurred during the current period;

actual opex means the opex incurred during the current period;

asset category means one of the following asset types:

- (a) assets owned by the EDB but installed at bulk supply points owned by others;
- (b) sub-transmission network including power transformers;
- (c) distribution network including distribution transformers;
- (d) switchgear;
- (e) low voltage distribution network; and
- (f) supporting or secondary systems including-
 - (i) ripple injection plant;
 - (ii) SCADA;
 - (iii) communications equipment;
 - (iv) metering systems;
 - (v) power factor correction plant;
 - (vi) EDB-owned mobile substations and generators whose function is to increase supply reliability or reduce peak demand; and
 - (vii) other generation plant owned by the EDB; and
- (g) other;

asset management plan means-

- the Asset Management Plan disclosed in the last disclosure year of the current period pursuant to the Electricity Disclosure (Information Requirements) 2008; or
- (b) any asset management plan disclosed in the last disclosure year of the current period pursuant to an ID determination;

asset relocations capex means **capex** principally incurred in relocating assets where the relocation does not result in the assets having service potentials materially different to their service potentials in their original location;

asset replacement and renewal capex means capex predominantly associated with-

- (a) the progressive physical deterioration of the condition of **network** assets or their immediate surrounds; or
- (b) expenditure arising as a result of the obsolescence of **network** assets;

base year means historical 12 month period;

base year approach means forecasting data regarding the **supply** of **electricity distribution services** in the future based on data obtained in a **base year**;

capex category means one of the categories in the following list which comprises, for the purpose of a **CPP proposal**, a classification of the types of **capex** that **EDBs** make when providing **electricity distribution services** to **consumers** and **capex categories** means all of the following categories:

- (a) customer connection capex;
- (b) system growth capex;
- (c) reliability, safety and environment capex;
- (d) asset replacement and renewal capex;
- (e) asset relocations capex; and
- (f) non-system fixed assets capex;

committed means, in respect of a **project** or **programme**, received all approvals internal and external to the **EDB** that are required in order for work on the **project** to commence;

customer connection capex means **capex** predominantly associated with the establishment of new connection points of **consumers** to the **network**, or alterations to existing connection points where the expenditure relates to connection assets and/or parts of the **network** for which the expenditure is recoverable in total, or in part, by a **capital contribution**;

deliverability means the extent to which the activities to which the **capex forecast** and **opex forecast** relate are likely to be undertaken by the **EDB** during the **next period** by reference to the **EDB's** ability to-

(a) source and secure physical resources (such as appropriately skilled personnel and materials) and planning consents from external authorities; and

 (b) prioritise, manage and undertake the work involved, including the ability to implement any planned step change from historical levels of investment and workload;

document means correspondence, notices, circulars, memoranda, minutes, reports, **policies**, contracts or agreements in the possession or control of the **EDB**, whether in electronic or paper format;

fault and emergency maintenance opex means **opex** principally incurred in responding (by way of undertaking remedial work) to an unplanned instantaneous event that impairs the normal operation of **network** assets but does not include expenditure on work to prevent or mitigate the impact such an event would have should it occur;

general management, **administration and overheads opex** means **opex** that is principally incurred on administration or which is not directly incurred in the physical operation and maintenance of the network, including expenditure on-

- (a) accounting;
- (b) corporate management;
- (c) finance;
- (d) human resources;
- (e) information technology;
- (f) insurance paid to an insurer;
- (g) legal;
- (h) occupational health and safety;
- (i) procurement;
- (j) property; and
- (k) regulation;

identified programme means a **project** or a **programme** which is planned to be undertaken during the **next period** and which is one of the-

- (a) 5 largest **projects** or **programmes** by expenditure that fall within the **capex forecast**;
- (b) 5 largest **projects** or **programmes** by expenditure that fall within the **opex forecast**; or
- (c) 10 additional **projects** or **programmes** selected by the **verifier** for detailed assessment in accordance with clause G3;

key assumptions means-

- (a) any significant assumption made by an EDB in the preparation of its proposal, clearly identified in a manner that makes its significance to the proposal understandable to the Commission, including-
 - (i) forecasts of peak demand;
 - (ii) forecasts of utilisation levels;
 - (iii) forecasts of weighted average remaining life of assets;
 - (iv) forecasts of energy consumption;
 - (v) forecasts of material movements in energy consumption within the network;
 - (vi) forecasts of consumer numbers;
 - (vii) forecasts of line length;
 - (viii) labour unit rates applied to key items of plant and equipment;
 - (ix) materials unit rates applied to key items of plant and equipment;
 - (x) labour escalators as required by clause D18(2); and
 - (xi) materials escalators as required by clause D18(2); and
- (b) a description of the-
 - (i) basis on which those assumptions were prepared; and
 - the principal sources of information from which those assumptions were derived;

network means lines operated by an EDB;

non-system fixed assets capex means **capex** incurred in relation to assets not directly related to the **network** used in the **supply** of **electricity distribution services**, including in relation to-

- (a) information and technology systems;
- (b) asset management systems;
- (c) office buildings, depots and workshops;
- (d) office furniture and equipment;
- (e) motor vehicles; and
- (f) tools, plant, and machinery;

obligation means a legally enforceable duty owed by an **EDB**, whether arising under legislation, at common law or in contract, but excludes a contractual obligation commencing after this determination takes effect;

opex means operating expenditure;

opex category means one of the categories in the following list which comprises, for the purpose of a **CPP proposal**, a classification of the types of **opex** that **EDBs** make when providing **electricity distribution services** to **consumers**, and **opex categories** means all of the following categories:

- (a) general management, administration and overheads opex;
- (b) system management and operations opex;
- (c) routine and preventative maintenance opex;
- (d) refurbishment and renewal maintenance opex;
- (e) fault and emergency maintenance opex; and
- (f) other opex;

other opex means opex that is not captured by the other opex categories;

planning standards means **policies** adopted by the **EDB** which relate to the planning of the **network** and the forecasting of **capex** and **opex** for that purpose, including in relation to-

- (a) long term **network** development;
- (b) network maintenance; and
- (c) system operations;

policies means documented and **director** or management-approved short-term and long-term policies, procedures, strategies, guidelines, plans and approaches including those relating to-

- (a) asset management;
- (b) asset security;
- (c) augmentation and planning;
- (d) business cases, including cost-benefit analyses;
- (e) **capex** (e.g. **capex** approval and replacement);
- (f) condition monitoring and replacement;
- (g) corporate governance;

- (h) demand management;
- (i) disaster recovery;
- (j) energy supply and consumer growth forecasting;
- (k) information technology;
- (I) internal reviews;
- (m) investment decision making and evaluation;
- (n) land and easement acquisition;
- (o) network spares;
- (p) prioritisation and options analysis;
- (q) procurement;
- (r) project management;
- (s) regulatory compliance;
- (t) risk management and assessment; or
- (u) self insurance;

refurbishment and renewal maintenance opex means **opex** that is predominantly associated with the replacement, refurbishment or renewal of items that are asset components;

reliability, safety and environment capex means capex predominantly associated with-

- (a) the improvement of reliability or service standards;
- (b) maintaining or improving the safety of the network for **consumers**, employees and the public; or
- (c) activities to-
 - (i) meet new or enhanced legislative requirements; or
 - (ii) achieve enhancements,

relating to the environment;

routine and preventative maintenance opex means **opex** that is predominantly associated with planned work and-

- (a) includes-
 - (i) fault rectification work that is undertaken at a time or date subsequent to any initial fault response and restoration activities;

- (ii) routine inspection;
- (iii) testing; and
- (iv) vegetation management activities; and
- (b) excludes expenditure on initial fault or emergency maintenance;

service category means one of the categories in the following list which comprises, for the purpose of a **CPP proposal**, a classification of the **services** that the **CPP applicant** provides to its **consumers**, and **service categories** means all of the following categories:

- (a) provide and operate **network** infrastructure between input and offtake connection points and deliver electricity through the **network**;
- (b) provide load management services;
- (c) provide connection services, including changes of connection point capacity and/or reliability;
- (d) provide for rearrangement of network assets at third party request (includes undergrounding); and
- (e) provide an additional service (or services if necessary) to those listed in paragraphs (a) to (d), specified by the CPP applicant;

service level means the magnitude of a service measure;

service measure means an objectively measurable characteristic or feature of a service category;

step change means a new, changed or ceased obligation;

system fixed assets means all fixed assets owned, provided, maintained, or operated by an **EDB** that are directly related to the **network** and used, or intended to be used, for the **supply** of **electricity distribution services**;

system growth capex means **capex** principally incurred in implementing a change in demand on the **network** assets, and includes expenditure that is not recoverable (in total or in part) from the **consumer supplied** at the point of connection to the **network** who is the source of the change in demand; and

system management and operations opex means **opex** that is predominantly associated with the management and operation of the **network** including-

- (a) system operations;
- (b) system studies and planning;
- (c) design;

- (d) network record keeping; and
- (e) standards and manuals.

D2 Instructions relating to provision of information

- (1) A CPP proposal must-
 - (a) assemble all information that this Schedule requires in a section of the CPP proposal entitled "Capex/Opex/Demand Qualitative Information"; and
 - (b) contain a table that, in respect of each clause of this schedule-
 - provides a reference to the place where, in the Capex/Opex/Demand Qualitative Information section of the CPP proposal, a response is provided; and
 - (ii) gives the title and page reference to any separate **document** identified in response, including in the case where the **document** in question is provided in the **CPP proposal**.
- (2) Where information provided in accordance with these requirements differs from the most recent information provided by the EDB to the Commission in accordance with any obligation under Part 4 of the Act, a CPP proposal must-
 - (i) identify the differences; and
 - (ii) give reasons for such differences.
- (3) Where information required by this Schedule is omitted from a **CPP proposal**, the **CPP proposal** must contain an explanation for each such omission.
- (4) A CPP applicant may, without provision of additional information, reproduce information from its asset management plan in response to a requirement of this Schedule, subject to subclause (5).
- (5) For the purpose of subclause (4), reproduction of such material is only permitted where the relevant section of the **asset management plan** clearly and succinctly provides the required information, without the need for analysis or interpretation on the part of the **verifier** or the **Commission**.
- (6) For the avoidance of doubt-
 - (a) the content of the CPP proposal as initially provided to the verifier will not include information required by this schedule in relation to projects or programmes falling under paragraph (c) of the definition in this schedule of identified programme; and

- (b) such information-
 - (i) need only be provided to the **verifier** upon the **verifier's** request; and
 - (ii) is required to be included in the **CPP proposal** as provided to the **Commission**.

D3 Qualitative Information

- (1) Provide-
 - (a) all **policies** relied upon in whole or in part in preparing the response to-
 - (i) this schedule; and
 - (ii) any other requirement of Subpart 4 Section 8 of Part 5; and
 - (b) where the rationale is not already included in the **policies** themselves, the rationale for the **policies** provided in accordance with paragraph (a), including any consultants' reports relied upon in preparing the **policies**.
- (2) Identify all consultants' reports **Commission**ed for the purpose of preparing the **capex forecast** or **opex forecast**.
- (3) Where information from the CPP applicant's asset management plan has been included in the CPP proposal in response to a requirement of this clause, provide an index of explicit references to the sections and paragraphs of the asset management plan relied upon.

D4 Categorisation of services

For each **service category** relevant to the **electricity distribution services** provided by the **EDB**, provide-

- (a) a description of the EDB's services that fall within it, including-
 - (i) its key service features and specifications;
 - (ii) the identity of the intended **consumers** of the services;
 - (iii) the processes used to determine the features and specifications of each service; and
 - (iv) any material changes to the services proposed for the next period;
- (b) the **service measures**, including a description as to how these have been defined, relating to-
 - (i) categories of **consumers**;

- (ii) asset performance, asset efficiency and effectiveness;
- (iii) efficiency of the EDB's business activities; and
- (iv) the **EDB's** obligations;
- (c) a corresponding target **service level** for each **service measure**;
- (d) a description as to how each target service level-
 - (i) was determined, including a description of any **consumer** consultation used to specify it; and
 - (ii) relates to the EDB's relevant policies;
- (e) a comparison and evaluation of each actual service level achieved for each disclosure year in the current period against each relevant target service level for each relevant service measure, including explanations for all significant variances and, for each significant variance, an explanation of the action being taken or proposed to improve performance; and
- (f) details of all proposed changes to the target **service levels** for each **service measure**, including-
 - the rationale for all proposed changes with reference to relevant consumer demands and the EDB's obligations; and
 - (ii) a description of how the proposed changes were taken into account in preparing the **CPP proposal**.

D5 Network asset information

- (1) Provide details of the EDB's existing network assets including-
 - (a) a high-level description of the distribution area that includes-
 - (i) identification of the distribution area(s) covered;
 - (ii) identification of large consumers that have a significant impact on network operations or asset management priorities;
 - (iii) a description of the load characteristics for different parts of the network; and
 - (iv) the peak demand and total electricity delivered in each disclosure year of the current period, broken down by geographically non-contiguous network, if any;
 - (b) a description of the existing network configuration, including-

- (i) identification of bulk electricity **supply** points and any embedded generation with a capacity greater than 1 MW;
- (ii) existing firm supply capacity and current peak load of each bulk supply point;
- (iii) a description of the sub-transmission system fed from the bulk supply points, including identification and capacity of zone substations and the voltage of the sub-transmission network;
- (iv) identification of the sub-transmission security levels of individual zone substations, eg, n, n-1, n-2, and the rationale for the use of each level used; and
- a description of the distribution system, including the extent to which it is underground;
- (c) a brief description of the **network's** distribution substation arrangements;
- (d) a description of the low voltage network, including the extent to which it is underground;
- (e) an overview of secondary assets such as ripple injection systems, SCADA and telecommunications systems;
- (f) a description of the existing network assets by asset category, including-
 - (i) voltage levels;
 - (ii) a description and quantity of assets;
 - (iii) age profiles;
 - (iv) a discussion of the condition of the assets, further broken down as appropriate, including historic failure rates; and
 - (v) identification of any relevant systemic issues that may lead to the need to prematurely replace assets or parts of assets;
- (g) the sum of regulated service asset values by asset category consistent with those most recently disclosed by the EDB prior to making the CPP application pursuant to the Electricity Disclosure (Information Requirements) 2008 or an ID determination; and
- (h) at the EDB's option, a sum of regulated service asset values by any asset
 category sub-category (as 'sub-category' is defined by the EDB);
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)-

- (a) where information is based on estimates, this must be explicitly stated;
- (b) quantities of assets must be presented in a way that clearly describes the size of the regulatory asset base, but need not include detailed lists or schedules as would be included in a complete asset register or inventory; and
- (c) 'geographically non-contiguous network' means a **network** that is physically separate from another network except where-
 - (i) its total circuit length capable of conveying electricity at a voltage equal to or greater than 3.3 kilovolts is shorter than 25 kilometres;
 - (ii) it conveyed fewer than 20 gigawatt hours of electricity in the most recent disclosure year prior to submission of the CPP application;
 - (iii) its lines are not connected, whether directly or indirectly, to the national grid (as 'national grid' is defined in s 5 of the Electricity Industry Act 2010); or
 - (iv) it conveys electricity to fewer than 2000 ICPs (as 'ICP' is defined in s 54D(2) of the Act).

D6 Demand, consumer numbers and generation forecasts

- (1) For each **key assumption** relating to maximum demand, electricity **supplied**, **consumer** numbers, embedded generation and distributed generation-
 - (a) explain how it was relied upon in the CPP proposal;
 - (b) provide, describe and explain the methodology used to prepare the relevant forecasts (to at least zone substation level) relating to demand forecasts for each **disclosure year** in the **next period**, including details of-
 - (i) any sensitivity analysis undertaken;
 - (ii) any weather normalisation methodology used and how weather data has been used; and
 - (iii) the models used (including each model's key inputs and assumptions); and
 - (c) provide-
 - an outline of the treatment of very large loads, uncertain loads and significant loads transferred, or expected to be transferred, between different parts of the **network** (e.g. between zone substations and/or between feeders);

- (ii) assumptions of consumer numbers in total and by the consumer categories used by the EDB;
- (iii) assumptions of energy volumes **supplied** to **consumers** by each category referred to in sub-paragraph (ii);
- (iv) assumptions relating to average consumer energy usage by each category referred to in sub-paragraph (ii);
- details of the location, type and size of any embedded generators and assumptions relating to the impact they may have on **network** forecasts;
- (vi) details of the location, types and aggregate levels of any distributed generation and assumptions relating to the impact they may have on network forecasts; and
- (vii) details of the effect that any demand management systems or initiatives may have on **network** forecasts.
- (2) Explain-
 - (a) the extent to which the forecasting methodology used is consistent with and has taken into account historical observations;
 - (b) whether forecast data is internally consistent at and between each level of aggregation down to at least the zone substation level; and
 - (c) the extent to which the forecasting methodology used is consistent with the methodology used to derive the forecast quantities as required by clause 5.3.4(7).

D7 Capital expenditure

- (1) For each capex category included in the capex forecast-
 - (a) provide an overall description including the aims and objectives of the capex category;
 - (b) provide an explanation as to its **deliverability**, with reference to factors likely to affect the **capex category** as a whole; and
 - (c) identify all relevant documents, **policies** and consultant's reports that were taken into account in preparing the **capex forecast**.
- (2) For each identified programme included in the capex forecast-
 - (a) provide an overall description including the aims and objectives of the identified programme;

- (b) provide an explanation as to its **deliverability**, with reference to factors likely to specifically affect that **identified programme**;
- (c) provide details of all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and what uncertainties they account for;
- (d) state-
 - (i) each relevant key assumption;
 - (ii) each relevant **obligation**; and
 - (iii) any step change and its effect on the capex forecast for the identified programme;
- (e) explain all departures from any conclusions and recommendations contained in each consultant's report identified in accordance with subclause (1)(c); and
- (f) explain the methodology used to generate the **capex forecast** for the **identified programme**, including but not limited to details regarding-
 - (i) any cost benchmarking undertaken by or for the EDB;
 - (ii) internal historical cost trends (for specific **asset categories**) relied upon;
 - (iii) material changes to work backlogs;
 - (iv) all network alternative projects and/or programmes considered;
 - (v) all non-**network** alternatives that were considered, whether adopted or not, and the reason(s) for rejecting them;
 - (vi) all cost-benefit analyses undertaken;
 - (vii) all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and what uncertainties they account for; and
 - (viii) any **step change** from historical costs in any cost component included in the **identified programme** and its effect on the **capex forecast**.
- (3) For each **policy** identified in response to subclause subclause (1)(c), explain-
 - (a) how it was taken into account and complied with; and
 - (b) how relevant **planning standards** have been incorporated.
- (4) For each key assumption identified in accordance with subclause (2)(d)(i)-
 - (a) provide the method and information used to develop the assumption; and
 - (b) explain how the assumption has been applied and its effect on the **capex forecast**.

- (5) Where any identified programme, other than a project or programme to be undertaken for the foreseeable future, is forecast to terminate after the end of the next period, in addition to the information required by subclause (2), provide any additional information relevant to capex forecast to the end of the identified programme.
- (6) For each **project** and **programme** (other than **identified programmes**) included in the **capex forecast**-
 - (a) explain-
 - (i) how each relevant **policy** identified in response to subclause (1)(c) was taken into account and complied with; and
 - (ii) how the relevant planning standards have been incorporated; and
 - (b) provide details of all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and what uncertainties they account for.

D8 System growth capital expenditure information

For system growth capex, provide-

- (a) a description of the relevant planning standards and relevant key assumptions;
- (b) a description of the prioritisation methodology adopted for system growth projects and programmes;
- (c) details of the specific **network** locations where constraints are expected due to forecast load increases;
- (d) relevant **policies** for purchasing **land** and **easements** for future use;
- (e) relevant **policies** on embedded and distributed generation;
- (f) relevant **policies** on non-network solutions;
- (g) where rationale is not already included in the **policy** documents, rationale for the **policies** provided in accordance with paragraphs (d) to (f);
- (h) an analysis of the **network** and non-network development options available;
- details of the planning decisions made to meet each relevant target service level; and
- (j) a description and identification of the system growth programme including-

- provisions made in respect of embedded and distributed generation and non-network solutions;
- (ii) actions to be taken, including clear linkages to the forecast expenditures in each of the associated **projects** and **programmes**;
- (iii) a detailed description of each project in the capex forecast that has commenced or is committed; and
- (iv) a description of each project or programme that is not committed but is planned to commence in the next period, the information being provided to be commensurate with the project's or programme's current status in the planning process.

D9 Asset replacement and renewal capital expenditure information

- (1) For asset replacement and renewal capex provide-
 - (a) a description of the relevant **policies** and **key assumptions relating** to the circumstances in which **capex** should be incurred based on-
 - (i) the age or reliability profile of an asset by comparison with the condition of an asset and vice versa; and
 - (ii) replacement of an asset rather than renewing it and vice versa;
 - (b) where rationale is not already included in the **policy** documents, the rationale for the **policies** and **key assumptions** provided in accordance with paragraph (a);
 - (c) any asset replacement models developed by or for the EDB to determine asset replacement and renewal capex, including-
 - (i) all supporting documentation for the models used; and
 - (ii) any other relevant considerations; and
 - (d) a description and identification of replacement and renewal **programmes** or actions to be taken for each **asset category**.
- (2) Explain whether and how the matters provided and identified in accordance with subclause (1)-
 - (a) were taken into account in the **capex forecast**; and
 - (b) affected forecast **asset replacement and renewal capex** by comparison with the equivalent **actual capex** incurred.

(3) Explain how any proposed system growth associated with the replacement of assets before the end of their asset life has been taken into account in the asset replacement and renewal capex for the next period.

D10 Reliability, safety and environment capital expenditure information

For reliability, safety and environment capex-

- (a) describe the implications (including timing) of complying with any-
 - (i) new **obligation**; or
 - substantive amendment to any current such obligation that is reasonably anticipated to occur during the next period,

concerned with safety or environmental protection relevant to the **supply** of **electricity distribution services** by the **EDB**;

- (b) explain how these new obligations or substantive amendments to obligations have been taken into account in the CPP proposal;
- (c) describe-
 - (i) the relevant risk management **policies**;
 - (ii) risk assessments and risk mitigation or risk prevention measures employed during the current period, including those pursuant to or in response to an obligation or a step change to an obligation; and
 - (iii) all risk mitigation measures identified and proposed to be deployed in the **next period**, including methods, details and conclusions of risk assessments and details of emergency response and contingency plans; and
- (d) where rationale is not already included in the **policy** documents provide the rationale for the **policies** provided in accordance with paragraph (c).

D11 Non-system fixed assets capital expenditure information

For **non-system fixed assets capex** in the **capex forecast** provide the rationale for the expenditure in the largest two of the following expenditure categories by dollar value:

- (a) asset management systems;
- (b) information and technology systems;
- (c) motor vehicles;
- (d) office buildings, depots and workshops;

- (e) office furniture and equipment; and
- (f) tools, plant and machinery.

D12 Operating and maintenance expenditure

- (1) For each opex category included in the opex forecast-
 - (a) provide an overall description including the aims and objectives of the opex category;
 - (b) provide an explanation as to its **deliverability**, with reference to factors likely to affect the **opex category** as a whole; and
 - (c) identify all relevant documents, **policies** and consultants' reports that were taken into account in preparing the **opex forecast**.
- (2) For each identified programme included in the opex forecast-
 - (a) provide-
 - (i) an overall description including the aims and objectives of the identified programme;
 - (ii) an explanation as to its **deliverability**, with reference to factors likely to affect that **identified programme** specifically; and
 - (iii) details of all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and what uncertainties they account for;
 - (b) identify-
 - (i) each relevant key assumption;
 - (ii) each relevant **obligation**; and
 - (iii) any step change and its effect on the opex forecast for the identified programme; and
 - (c) explain-
 - (i) whether a base year approach was used in forecasting, and if so, identify the base year used and, if it is not a year in the current period (for which data will have been provided), provide the relevant data from that base year;
 - (ii) all departures from any conclusions and recommendations contained in each consultant's report identified in accordance with subclause (1)(c); and

- (iii) the methodology used to generate the **opex forecast** for the **identified** programme.
- (3) For the purpose of subclause (2)(c)(iii), such methodology must include, as a minimum, details regarding-
 - (a) any cost benchmarking undertaken by or for the EDB;
 - (b) internal historical cost trends (for specific asset categories) relied upon;
 - (c) descriptions of inspections, tests and condition monitoring carried out and the intervals at which they were done;
 - (d) material changes to work backlogs;
 - (e) alternative **programmes** considered;
 - (f) all cost-benefit analyses undertaken;
 - (g) all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and the uncertainties they account for;
 - (h) any step change from historical costs in any cost component included in the identified programme and its effect on the opex forecast; and
 - (i) how the **service measures** identified in accordance with clause D4(b) were taken into account.
- (4) For each relevant **policy** identified in response to subclause (1)(c), explain-
 - (a) how it was taken into account and complied with; and
 - (b) how the relevant **planning standards** were incorporated in it.
- (5) For each key assumption identified in accordance with subclause (2)(b)(i), explain-
 - (a) the method and information used to develop the assumption; and
 - (b) how the assumption has been applied and its effect on the **opex forecast**.

D13 General management, administration and overheads operating expenditure category

- (1) For the general management, administration and overheads opex category-
 - (a) identify-
 - (i) each relevant key assumption;
 - (ii) each relevant obligation; and
 - (iii) any step change and its effect on the opex forecast for this category; and

- (b) explain-
 - (i) whether a base year approach was used in forecasting, and if so, identify the base year used and, if it is not a year in the current period (for which data is required to be provided in a CPP proposal), provide the relevant data from that base year;
 - (ii) all departures from any conclusions and recommendations contained in each consultant's report identified in accordance with clause D12(1)(c); and
 - (iii) the methodology used to generate the **opex forecast** for this category.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1)(b)(iii), such methodology must include, as a minimum, details regarding-
 - (a) any cost benchmarking undertaken by or for the **EDB**;
 - (b) internal historical cost trends relied upon;
 - (c) all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and the uncertainties they account for; and
 - (d) the effect of any **step change** on the costs in the **general management**, **administration and overheads opex category**.
- (3) For each relevant **policy** identified in the response to clause D12(1)(c) explain how it was taken into account and complied with.
- (4) For each key assumption identified in accordance with subclause (1)(a)(i), explain-
 - (a) the method and information used to develop the assumption; and
 - (b) how the assumption has been applied and its effect on the **opex forecast** for this **opex category**.

D14 Operating expenditure projects and programmes

For each **project** and **programme** (other than **identified programmes**) included in the **opex forecast** -

- (a) explain how each of the relevant **policies** identified in the response to clause D12(1)(c) was taken into account and complied with;
- (b) explain how the relevant **planning standards** have been incorporated; and
- (c) provide details of all contingency factors provided for, including how they were calculated and what uncertainties they account for.

D15 Self-insurance

- (1) For any proposed self-insurance allowance-
 - (a) provide-
 - (i) a description of the uncertainties covered by the allowance;
 - the methodology used to calculate the self-insurance risk premium (e.g. probability multiplied by consequence);
 - (iii) a report on the calculation of each self-insurance risk premium from an actuary who is qualified to provide such advice; and
 - (iv) any quotes obtained from external insurers; and
 - (b) explain why compensation should be provided for the uncertainty.
- (2) In respect of each quote provided in accordance with subclause (1)(a)(iv)-
 - (a) state
 - the amount insured for which the quote related (if not included in the quote itself);
 - (ii) the annual premium payable or paid by the EDB;
 - (iii) the size of any deductible;
 - (iv) the terms and conditions of the insurance; and
 - (v) why it is not considered suitable.
- (3) Explain whether and, if so, how the costs of remediating the effects of each uncertainty for which the allowance is sought may be recovered through any other mechanism.

D16 Controllable opex

For each disclosure year of the next period provide-

- (a) a description of the types of **opex** comprised in the forecast for **controllable opex**; and
- (b) justification for why the **opex** referred to in paragraph (a) should be determined as **controllable opex**, including a description of how the **EDB** is able to control the amount of **opex** over the **CPP regulatory period**.

D17 Related parties

- (1) Identify and describe all **related parties** in respect of whom costs are disclosed in accordance with the **regulatory templates**.
- (2) For each **person** to whom subclause (1) applies identify each **project** or **programme** with which he, she or it is associated.
- (3) For each **person** to whom subclause (1) applies, describe, in respect of each relevant **project** and **programme** the-
 - (a) nature of the services undertaken by that person; and
 - (b) the date and term of the contract in respect of that **service**.
- (4) For each service identified in accordance with subclause (3)(a)-
 - (a) provide a description of the tendering process used to procure the **service**;
 - (b) identify all relevant documents used to tender for its provision, including but not limited to requests for tender and tender submissions; and
 - (c) explain-
 - (i) why that service is outsourced instead of being undertaken by the EDB itself;
 - (ii) whether the services procured are provided under a discrete contract or provided as part of a broader operational contract (or similar);
 - (iii) whether the **service** was procured on a genuinely competitive basis and if not, why not; and
 - (iv) whether the **service** (or any component thereof) was sub-contracted to another provider.
- (5) For each contract identified in accordance with subclause (3)(b), identify methodologies, consultants' reports, or assumptions used to determine components of the costs included in the contract price.

D18 Unit costs and expenditure escalators

- (1) For each key assumption that is a unit rate-
 - (a) identify-
 - (i) source material from which it was derived;
 - (ii) the date it was developed; and

- (iii) the historical unit rates adopted for key items of plant and equipment for the capex forecast and the opex forecast; and
- (b) explain-
 - how it was developed with reference to the responses to paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) whether, and if so an explanation as to why, its quantum is reasonable.
- (2) For each key assumption that is a labour or materials escalator-
 - (a) provide the class of labour and materials to which each escalator relates;
 - (b) provide-
 - (i) the **base year** and the labour and materials unit rates for that year;
 - the escalator used in percentage terms for each year from the base year to the end of the next period;
 - (iii) the quantum of the labour costs in the capex forecast and the opex forecast which is the result of application of the labour escalator;
 - (iv) the quantum of the materials costs in the capex forecast and the opex forecast which is the result of application of the materials escalator; and
 - (v) confirmation of whether the escalator used is expressed in real or nominal terms and, if real, the indexation assumptions used; and
 - (c) explain-
 - the methodology underlying the calculation of each escalator, including sources, data conversions and the use of any assumptions, including lags;
 - the weightings given to each escalator and how these weightings were developed, including any assumptions;
 - (iii) whether the same expenditure escalators have been used in the capex forecast and opex forecast;
 - (iv) where the response to sub-paragraph (iii) is no, why different expenditure escalators were applied, using supporting evidence; and
 - (v) whether, in applying the relevant labour or material escalator, additional contingency factors have been applied and, if so, what uncertainties they account for and how they were calculated.

SCHEDULE E CAPITAL AND OPERATING EXPENDITURE -REGULATORY TEMPLATES

Table 1: Top 5

	Top Five Capex Projects			Top Five Opex Projects	
Rank	Project name	\$000	Rank	Project name	\$000
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
Thousands			Thousands		

Table 2: Capex Summary

		Assessme	nt Period		Re	gulatory Per	iod		
Service Categories	Related Capex	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	Customer Connection	-					-	-	
	System Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(a) Provide and operate network infrastructure between input	Reliability, Safety and Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
and offtake connection points and deliver electricity through the network	Asset Replacement and Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Asset Relocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Non-System Fixed Assets	-	-		-	-		-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Customer Connection		-						
	System Growth	_						-	
	Reliability, Safety and Environment	_	-		-	-	-	-	
(b) Provide load management services	Asset Replacement and Renewal	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Asset Relocations		-	-	-			-	
	Non-System Fixed Assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Subtotal		-	-	-			-	
	Customer Connection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	System Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Provide connection services, including changes of	Reliability, Safety and Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
connection point capacity and/or reliability	Asset Replacement and Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Asset Relocations	-	-		-			-	
	Non-System Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Customer Connection		-		-	-	-		
	System Growth	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Reliability, Safety and Environment	-	-		-	-	-	-	
(d) Provide for rearrangement of network assets at 3rd party request (includes undergrounding)	Asset Replacement and Renewal	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Asset Relocations	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Non-System Fixed Assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Customer Connection								
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	System Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(e) Optionally, provide an additional service (or services if necessary) to those listed in (a) – (d), specified by the CPP	Reliability, Safety and Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
applicant	Asset Replacement and Renewal Asset Relocations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Non-System Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-		-	-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Capex		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Opex Summary

Table 3(a):

	т	otal Opex							
		Assessme				gulatory Peri			
Service Categories	Related Opex Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-	-			-	-
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
(a) Provide and operate network infrastructure between input and offtake connection points and deliver electricity through	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-			-
the network	Fault and Emergency Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		-	-	-		-		
	System Management and Operations		-		-		-		
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance		-	-	-	-			-
(b) Provide load management services	Fault and Emergency Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	System Management and Operations		-	-	-		-		-
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance		-	-	-	-	-		
(c) Provide connection services, including changes of	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
connection point capacity and/or reliability	Fault and Emergency Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-			-
	Other	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance		-		-		-		
(d) Provide for rearrangement of network assets at 3rd party	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
request (includes undergrounding)	Fault and Emergency Maintenance		-	-	-		-		
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
(e) Optionally, provide an additional service (or services if necessary) to those listed in (a) – (d), specified by the CPP	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance		-	-	-		-		
applicant	Fault and Emergency Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	General Management, Administration and Overheads		-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Opex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3(b):

	Cont	rollable Op	ex						
		Assessme	nt Period		Reg	gulatory Per	iod		
Service Categories	Related Opex Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	System Management and Operations	-		-	-		-	-	-
(a) Provide and operate network infrastructure between input	Routine and Preventative	-	-	-		-	-		-
and offtake connection points and deliver electricity through	Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal	-					-	-	
the network	Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance								
	Other Subtotal	-	-		-		-	-	
	Gubtotai								
	System Management and Operations	-	-		-		-	-	
	Routine and Preventative Maintenance		-				-	-	
(b) Provide load management services	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance	-	-		-		-	-	
	Fault and Emergency Maintenance		-				-	-	
	Other Subtotal	-	-		-	-	-	-	
	0								
	System Management and Operations Routine and Preventative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Provide connection services, including changes of	Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
connection point capacity and/or reliability	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fault and Emergency Maintenance Other	-	-		-		-	-	
	Subtotal		-				-	-	
	System Management and Operations			-					
	Routine and Preventative							-	
(d) Provide for rearrangement of network assets at 3rd party	Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
request (includes undergrounding)	Maintenance	-	-		-		-	-	
	Fault and Emergency Maintenance Other	-	-		-		-	-	
	Subtotal		-					-	-
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Routine and Preventative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Optionally, provide an additional service (or services if necessary) to those listed in (a) – (d), specified by the CPP	Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal	-	_					_	
applicant	Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance	-			-			-	
	Other Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-		-			
	General Management, Administration and Overheads	-		-	-	-		-	-
	Total Opex	-	-	-			-	-	
	. cui oper		-		-		-	-	-

Table 3(c):

	AII	other Ope	x						
		Assessme	nt Period		Re	gulatory Peri	od		
Service Categories	Related Opex Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
	System Management and Operations Routine and Preventative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Provide and operate network infrastructure between input and offtake connection points and deliver electricity through	Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
the network	Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance		-	-		-		-	-
	Other Subtotal		-	-				-	-
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
(b) Provide load management services	Routine and Preventative Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal		-	-		-		-	-
	Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance	•	-	-		-	•	-	-
	Other Subtotal	:	•	•		•		-	•
	System Management and Operations		-	-				-	-
(c) Provide connection services, including changes of	Routine and Preventative Maintenance Refurbishment and Renewal			-		-		-	
connection point capacity and/or reliability	Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	•
	Other Subtotal		-	-		-		-	-
	System Management and Operations		-	-				-	-
(d) Provide for rearrangement of network assets at 3rd party	Routine and Preventative Maintenance			-		-		-	-
request (includes undergrounding)	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance Fault and Emergency Maintenance	•	•	-	•		•	-	•
	Other Subtotal		-	-		-		-	-
	System Management and Operations	-	-	-				-	-
(e) Optionally, provide an additional service (or services if	Routine and Preventative Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
necessary) to those listed in (a) – (d), specified by the CPP applicant	Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance			-				-	-
	Fault and Emergency Maintenance Other Subtotal		-	-		•		-	-
	General Management, Administration and Overheads	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Total Opex		-	-		-		-	-

Table 4: Capex Project Programme

QUANTITATIVE INFORM	ETHODOLOGIES ATION TEMPLATE - ELECTRICITY TRIBUTION													
Project/Programme Name ¹			Denotes Input cell											
Project/Programme Description														
Policy reference														
Service Category	Select one													
Capex Category	Select one													
Asset Category	Asset Type ²	Year – 4	Year – 3	Current Perio Year – 2	d Year – 1	Year 0	Assess Year 1	ment Period Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	tegulatory Per Year 3	iod Year 4	Year 5	Total
Assets owned by the EDB but installed at bulk supply points owned by others		-	Tear - 3	Tear - 2	rear - r	Tearo	Tearr	Tear 2	reari	Tear 2	Tear 3	Tear 4		s - s - s -
Sub-transmission network including power transformers	Subtotal		\$ -	\$ -	<u>s</u> -	<u>s</u> -	<u>s</u> .	<u>s</u> -	\$ - \$	<u>\$</u> -	<u>s</u> -	\$ -	s -	<u>s</u> - s- s-
Distribution network including distribution transformers	Subtota		<u> </u> \$ -				s -		\$ -	\$ -	<u> </u> \$ -	\$ -	\$ -	s - s - s -
Switchgear	Subtotal		\$ ·				\$ - •		\$ - •	\$ ·	\$ -	\$ -		\$ - \$ - \$ -
Low voltage distribution network	Subtai			<u>،</u>		s -	ş .	<u> </u>	ş .		1 3 -	<u> </u>		s - s - s -
Supporting or secondary systems	Ripple Injection Plant SCADA Communications Equipment Metering systems Power factor correction plant EDB-owned mobile substations and generators Other generation plant owned by the EDB		<u>19</u>	4	<u> </u>	4 <u>-</u>		<u></u>	v -	<u>v</u> -	. <u>.</u>	<u> 4 - </u>	<u> 4</u>	<u>,</u> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Total Project/Programme		\$ - \$ -	\$ - \$ -	s - s -	s - s -	\$ - \$ -	\$ - \$ -	s - s -	\$ - \$ -	\$ - \$ -	s - s -	s - s -	s - s -

¹ A copy of this form must be completed for each additional project/programme
² Breakdown may be replaced with asset types in use by the applicant and expanded to include other asset types

Denotes a user Input cell

						-						
			Current Perio	1		Assessm	ent Period		R	egulatory Peri	iod	
Project costs by source	Year – 4	Year – 3	Year – 2	Year – 1	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
EDB												
Related party												
Other sources										1		
Total Project/Programme	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Table 5: Opex Project Programme

QUANTITATIVE INFORM	ETHODOLOGIES ATION TEMPLATE - ELECTRICITY TRIBUTION
Project/Programme Name ¹	
Project/Programme Description	
Policy reference	
Service Category	Select one
Opex Category	Select one

	2	Asset Type ² Current Period Assessment Period Regulatory Period Visit V																			
Asset Category	Asset Type ²	Year – 4	Ye	ar – 3	Year	- 2	Year – 1	Year	0	Year 1		Year 2	Ye	ar 1	Year 2	:	Year 3	Year	4	Year 5	Total
																					\$ -
																		s -			
Assets owned by the EDB but installed at bulk supply points owned by others	Subtotal: Controllable opex																		\$ -		
at buik supply points owned by others	Subtotal: Controllable opex Subtotal: All other opex															s -					
	Subtotal	\$.	s		\$			\$		¢ .			\$		\$			\$			
	oustotal	. .			*	- +			-	<u>.</u>			~		<i>\$</i>			- 2			s -
		1																			s -
Sub-transmission network including																					\$ -
power transformers	Subtotal: Controllable opex																				ş -
	Subtotal: All other opex	-																			\$ -
	Subtotal	ş .	\$		\$	- 3		\$	-	ş .	- \$	-	\$	-	\$.	- \$		\$	- \$		ş -
		1																			\$.
Distribution network including																					s -
distribution transformers	Subtotal: Controllable opex																				s -
	Subtotal: All other opex																				s -
	Subtotal	\$-	\$		\$	- \$		s		\$.	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	-	ş -
																					\$ -
		-																			\$ - ¢
Switchgear	Subtotal: Controllable opex								-				+								3 - 6
ownongen	Subtotal: All other opex																				s -
	Subtotal	s -	S	-	s	- 5		S		s .	- S	-	s	-	s ·	- S	-	s	- S	-	ŝ -
								-													\$ -
																					ş -
Low voltage distribution network													-								s -
-	Subtotal: Controllable opex Subtotal: All other opex																				s -
	Subtotal: All other opex Subtotal	¢ .	s		s			S		e .	- S		\$	-	s ·			\$			3 - c
	Ripple Injection Plant	Ŷ			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	-	<u> </u>			÷		<u> </u>			<u> </u>			s -
	SCADA																				\$ -
	Communications Equipment																				\$ -
	Metering systems																				s -
Supporting or secondary systems	Power factor correction plant	-																			\$ -
	EDB-owned mobile substations and generators Other generation plant owned by the EDB																				5 - C
	Subtotal: Controllable opex								_												s .
	Subtotal: Controllable Opex Subtotal: All other opex																				s -
	Subtotal	\$-	\$	-	\$	- \$		\$	-	\$.	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$ -
	Subtotal: Controllable opex	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	s	-	\$.	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$ -
	Subtotal: All other opex	s .	\$		¢			s	-	۰.	- s		6		s			\$			\$.
	Subiolal. All other opex		Ŷ		4					÷	<u> </u>		9		-			÷	\$		
	Total Project/Programme	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	·	\$	- \$	•	\$	- \$	•	s -

¹ A copy of this form must be completed for each additional project/programme
² Breakdown may be replaced with asset types in use by the applicant and expanded to include other asset types

Denotes a user Input cell

			Current Period	ł		Assessm	ent Period		Re	egulatory Peri	od	
Project costs by source	Year – 4	Year – 3	Year – 2	Year – 1	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
EDB												
Related party												
Other sources												
Total Project/Programme	\$ -	\$-	\$-	s -	\$ -	\$ -	s -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$-	\$-

Table 6: Overheads

INPUT MET	HODOLOGIES	LAT	E																								
Opex Category	General Man		ment, Overhe		inistra	ation	and						notes ut cel		er												
						Curren	t Perio	d				A	Assessm	ent Pe	eriod				Re	gulate	ory Per	iod					
Expenditure Type ¹		Ye	ear – 4	Yea	ar – 3	Yea	ır – 2	Ye	ar — 1	Ye	ar O	Y	'ear 1	Y	ear 2	Y	ear 1	Yea	ar 2	Ye	ar 3	Ye	ear 4	Ye	ar 5	т	otal
Corporate management	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$:
Human resources	Total Controllable opex All other opex	\$		\$		\$	•	\$	•	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	•	\$	•	\$	•	\$	•	\$ \$ \$	
	Total	\$	-	s		\$		s		\$		\$	-	s		\$		s		\$		\$	-	s		ŝ	
Accounting	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$:
	Total	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	1.1	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Finance	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$:
	Total	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-
Information technology	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$:
.	Total	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$ \$	•
Procurement	Controllable opex All other opex																									s	
	Total	\$	-	s		\$		s		\$		\$	-	s		\$		s		\$		\$		s		š	
Property	Controllable opex All other opex	İ										ĺ														\$ \$:
	Total	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	•	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-
Legal	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$	-
	Total	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$	-
Regulation	Controllable opex All other opex																									\$ \$	1
• • • • • • • • • •	Total	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$ \$	-
Occupational health and safety	Controllable opex All other opex Total	s				s		s		s		s		s		s		s		s		s		s		s s	:
Insurance paid to an insurer	Controllable opex	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	•	\$	-	\$		2		\$		\$	•	\$		\$		\$		s S	
insurance paid to an insurer	All other opex																									s	
	Total	\$		\$	-	\$	•	\$	•	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	•	ŝ	
	Total: Controllable opex	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	•	\$	-
	Total: All other opex	\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	•	\$	•
	Total Opex Category	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	•	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

¹ Breakdown may be replaced with expenditure types in use by the applicant but within the definition of the opex category for general management, administration and overheads

Table 7: Unit Rate Escalators

INPUT METH UNIT COST ESCAL	
Escalator Name	[Name]
Escalator Description ¹	[Description]
Key Assumption Reference	[Reference]
Assessment Period Year 1	[Year ended]
Base Year	[Year ended]
Unit Rate in Base Year	
No. Years Applicable (after base year)	

	Current Period				Assessment Period		Regulatory Period				
Unit Cost Item	Year – 4	Year – 3	Year – 2	Year – 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
[Name]											
Yearly escalators (% over previous year)											
Unit Rate											
Volume											
Quantum of costs											

1 A copy of this form must be completed for each additional escalator applied

Table 8: Cost Allocation

Denotes a					
user input cell					

Opex Allocation	Assessment Period Year 1						
Opex Anocation	Directly attributable	Not directly attributable	Total				
System Management and Operations			\$	-			
Routine and Preventative Maintenance			\$	-			
Refurbishment and Renewal Maintenance			\$	-			
Fault and Emergency Maintenance			\$	-			
Other			\$	-			
General Management, Administration and Overheads			\$	-			
Total Opex	\$-	\$ -	\$	-			

SCHEDULE F ENGAGEMENT OF A VERIFIER

F1 Proposing a verifier

Before submitting a **CPP proposal**, a **CPP applicant** must, by notice in writing to the **Commission**-

- (a) propose a **person** (or a selection of **persons** for the **Commission** to choose from) to act as a **verifier**; and
- (b) provide the information specified in clauses F2 and F3 in respect of each proposed verifier.

F2 Independence

- (1) Reasons why the **CPP applicant** considers that each proposed verifier is **independent**.
- (2) A written statement signed by the proposed verifier-
 - (a) confirming that-
 - his, her or its involvement in the formulation of the CPP proposal has not extended nor will not extend beyond acting in accordance with Schedule G;
 - (ii) he, she or it has not acted nor will not act as an **auditor** pursuant to clause 5.5.1 in respect of the **CPP proposal**; and
 - (iii) he, she or it has no direct or indirect pecuniary or other interest in the success or failure of the CPP proposal, including any entitlement to a success fee, contingency fee, or remuneration other than a fee for providing a verification report; and
 - (b) explaining the extent of any-
 - (i) ongoing role he, she or it has as auditor of, or advisor to, the CPP applicant, (on matters unrelated to the CPP proposal) including any advisory activities which the verifier may expect to undertake for the CPP applicant during the next period in relation to the CPP applicant's capex and opex and the existing or expected basis of remuneration for such activities; and
 - (ii) prior or existing relationship (whether professional or otherwise) that he, she or it has had with the CPP applicant during the current period in

relation to the **CPP applicant's capex** and **opex** and the basis of remuneration for such activities.

F3 Qualifications and experience

- (1) Reasons why the CPP applicant considers that each proposed verifier is sufficiently qualified and experienced to assess and report on the CPP proposal in accordance with the tasks and duties specified in Schedule G.
- (2) A written statement signed by each proposed verifier explaining the nature and extent of his, her or its qualifications and experience relevant to assessing and reporting on the CPP proposal in accordance with the tasks and duties specified in Schedule G.

F4 Commission's assessment

- (1) The **Commission** must notify the **CPP applicant** no later than 10 **working days** after receiving a notification in accordance with clause F1 as to whether it approves the proposed verifier.
- (2) If the Commission does not approve a proposed verifier-
 - (a) it must provide reasons for this decision; and
 - (b) the **CPP applicant** may propose an alternative verifier in accordance with clause F1.
- (3) If the **Commission** approves a proposed verifier, the **CPP applicant** may engage that person, as soon as practicable, in accordance with clause F5.
- (4) The Commission's approval of a proposed verifier remains valid until the Commission has completed its assessment of the CPP proposal.

F5 Engaging the verifier

- (1) If the Commission approves a proposed verifier, the approved person may not undertake any service in relation to the CPP applicant's CPP proposal unless it has entered into a deed with the Commission.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1), terms of the deed must-
 - (a) require the CPP applicant to-
 - (i) provide the **verifier** with the information specified in and in accordance with clause 5.5.2(3); and

- (ii) pay any fee charged by the verifier for verifying the relevant parts of the CPP proposal in accordance with his, her or its engagement and Schedule G;
- (b) impose a duty of care on the verifier to the Commission;
- (c) require the verifier to-
 - (i) verify the relevant parts of the **CPP proposal** in accordance with the terms of his, her or its engagement and Schedule G;
 - (ii) notify the CPP applicant of the outcome of the verifier's selection, in accordance with clause G3, of projects or programmes meeting paragraph (c) of the definition in clause D1 of Schedule D of identified programme;
 - (iii) prepare a draft verification report in accordance with Schedule G and provide it to the CPP applicant;
 - (iv) prepare a verification report in accordance with Schedule G that takes account of any modifications to the information originally provided to the verifier in light of the CPP applicant's consideration of the draft verification report;
 - (v) provide, upon request by the CPP applicant, a certificate as described in clause 5.1.3(1)(b)(iii); and
 - (vi) be available to answer any questions posed by the Commission on the verification report, in person, by telephone or in writing, as reasonably required by the Commission; and
- (d) enable the verifier to request, for the purpose of carrying out his, her or its duties specified in paragraph (c), provision by the CPP applicant of-
 - (i) information required by Schedule D to be identified (but not provided) in a CPP proposal; and
 - (ii) the information specified in subclause (3).
- (3) The information specified for the purpose of subclause (2)(d)(ii) is any other information relevant-
 - (i) for the purpose subclause (2)(c)(i);
 - (ii) to electricity distribution services;
 - (iii) to any other regulated service relevant to the CPP proposal; and

(iv) to any unregulated service relevant to the CPP proposal,

that the **verifier** considers is relevant to verification.

- (4) For the avoidance of doubt-
 - (a) the deed may contain such other terms that-
 - (i) the parties agree are necessary for **business** efficacy; and
 - (ii) are not inconsistent with Schedule F or this Schedule; and
 - (b) a **CPP applicant** is not required to submit its **CPP proposal** to the **Commission** following completion or its receipt of the **verification report**.

SCHEDULE G TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR VERIFIERS

G1 Interpretation

- (1) Words in bold in this schedule that are defined in another schedule bear the same meanings as specified in that other schedule.
- (2) Any requirement to provide an opinion, report on or consider a particular matter must be construed as-
 - (a) requiring consideration only of the material identified by the requirement in question; and
 - (b) a requirement to provide the opinion or report on the matter in the **verification report**.

G2 Service categories, measures and levels

The verifier must review, assess and report on whether-

- the CPP applicant's service category definitions appropriately describe all activities undertaken for the purpose of supplying the regulated services as demanded by and provided to consumers;
- (b) the reason for any new service category is explained;
- the CPP applicant has proposed service measures relevant to a complete range of key service attributes that are meaningful and important to consumers;
- (d) the CPP applicant has undertaken an appropriate process to determine the service measures and service levels, such as consultation with relevant consumers; and
- (e) any **step change** in any **service level** is explained and justified.

G3 Selection of identified programmes

- (1) For the purpose of the assessments required by clauses G5(1)(d) and G6(1)(g), the verifier must select 10 projects or programmes and, in doing so, have regard to the criteria specified in this clause.
- (2) The **projects** or **programmes** must not have been already included by the **CPP applicant** amongst its 5 largest **capex** or 5 largest **opex projects** or **programmes**.
- (3) The selected projects or programmes must address-

- (a) a key risk that the **CPP applicant** is exposed to;
- (b) a key driver of the need to submit a CPP proposal;
- (c) an obligation that has a significant impact in the context of the CPP applicant's overall business; or
- (d) a new service category or a step change in a service level within an existing service category;
- (4) The verifier must-
 - (a) notify the CPP applicant of its selected projects or programmes; and
 - (b) not change its selection after such notification.

G4 Cost allocation

- (1) In respect of **regulated service assets values** not **directly attributable** and **operating costs** not **directly attributable** the **verifier** must provide an opinion as to whether-
 - (a) the **opex forecast** has been provided in accordance with clause 5.3.5; and
 - (b) **forecast values of commissioned assets** provided in accordance with clause 5.4.14 have been determined in accordance with clause 5.3.11(2)(b).

G5 Capex forecast

- (1) The verifier must-
 - (a) provide an opinion as to whether the-
 - (i) policies;
 - (ii) **planning standards**; and
 - (iii) key assumptions,

relied upon by the **CPP applicant** in determining the **capex forecast** are of the nature and quality required for that **capex forecast** to meet the **expenditure objective**;

- (b) provide an opinion as to whether the capex forecast has been prepared in accordance with the policies and planning standards at both the aggregate system level and for each of the capex categories;
- (c) provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the **key assumptions** relevant to **capex** relied upon the **CPP applicant** including-
 - (i) the method and information used to develop them;

- (ii) how they were applied; and
- (iii) their effect or impact on the capex forecast by comparison to their effect or impact on actual capex;
- (d) report conclusions of a detailed review of **identified programmes** that includes, but is not limited to assessment of-
 - (i) whether relevant **policies** and **planning standards** were applied appropriately;
 - (ii) whether **policies** regarding the need for, and prioritisation of, the project or programme are reasonable and have been applied appropriately;
 - (iii) the process undertaken by the CPP applicant to determine the reasonableness and cost-effectiveness of the chosen solution, including the use of cost-benefit analyses to target efficient solutions;
 - (iv) the approach used to prioritise capex projects over time including the application of that approach for the next period;
 - (v) the project capital costing methodology and formulation, including unit rate sources, the method used to test the efficiency of unit rates and the level of contingencies included for projects;
 - (vi) the impact on other cost categories including the relationship with opex;
 - (vii) links with other projects;
 - (viii) cost control and delivery performance for actual capex; and
 - (ix) the efficiency of the proposed approach to procurement;
- (e) provide an opinion as to overall **deliverability** of work covered by the **capex** categories in the **next period**; and
- (f) provide an opinion as to the reasonableness and adequacy of any asset replacement models used to prepare the capex forecast including an assessment of-
 - (i) the inputs used within the model; and
 - the methods the CPP applicant used to check the reasonableness of the forecasts and related expenditure.

- (2) Based on its analysis under this clause the verifier must provide its opinion on whether the applicant's forecast of total capex meets the expenditure objective and, if not identify-
 - (a) whether the provision of further information is required to enable assessment against the **expenditure objective** to be undertaken and, if so, the type of information required;
 - (b) which of the **CPP applicant's forecast capex programmes** for each **capex category** might warrant further assessment by the **Commission**; and
 - (c) what type of assessment would be the most effective.

G6 Opex forecast

- (1) The verifier must-
 - (a) provide an opinion as to whether the-
 - (i) policies,
 - (ii) planning standards; and
 - (iii) key assumptions,

relied upon by the **CPP applicant** in determining the **opex forecast** are of the nature and quality required for that **opex forecast** to meet the **expenditure objective**;

- (b) provide an opinion as to whether the opex forecast has been prepared in accordance with the policies and planning standards, at both the aggregate system level and for each of the opex categories;
- (c) provide an opinion on the reasonableness of the key assumptions relevant to opex relied upon by the CPP applicant including-
 - (i) the method and information used to develop them;
 - (ii) how they have been applied; and
 - (iii) their effect or impact on the **opex forecast** by comparison to their effect or impact on **actual opex**;
- (d) review, assess and report on any other opex drivers not covered by the key assumptions that have led to an increase in the opex forecast including whether the quantum of such an increase is required to meet the expenditure objective;

- (e) provide an opinion as to the reasonableness of the methodology used in forecasting opex (such as cost benchmarking or internal historic cost trending), including the relationship between the opex forecast and capex forecast;
- (f) provide an opinion as to the reasonableness of any opex reduction initiatives undertaken or planned during the current period or the next period;
- (g) report conclusions of a detailed review of **identified programmes** that includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of-
 - (i) whether relevant **policies** and **planning standards** were applied appropriately;
 - (ii) whether **policies** regarding the need for, and prioritisation of, the project or programme are reasonable and have been applied appropriately;
 - (iii) the process undertaken by the CPP applicant to determine the reasonableness and cost-effectiveness of the chosen solution, including the use of cost-benefit analyses to target efficient solutions;
 - (iv) the approach used to prioritise **opex projects** over time including the application of that approach for the **next period**;
 - (v) the project operating cost methodology and formulation, including unit rate sources, the method used to test the efficiency of unit rates and the level of contingencies included for projects;
 - (vi) the impact on other cost categories including the relationship with capex;
 - (vii) links with other **projects**;
 - (viii) cost control and delivery performance for actual opex; and
 - (ix) the efficiency of the proposed approach to procurement;
- (h) provide an opinion as to overall **deliverability** of work covered by the **opex** categories in the **next period**; and
- provide an opinion as to the reasonableness and adequacy of any opex models used to prepare the opex forecast including an assessment of-
 - (i) the inputs used within the model; and
 - (ii) any methods the CPP applicant used to check the reasonableness of the forecasts and related expenditure.

- (2) Based on analysis in accordance with this clause, the verifier must provide an opinion on whether the CPP applicant's forecast of total opex meets the expenditure objective and, if not, identify-
 - (a) whether the provision of further information is required to enable assessment against the **expenditure objective** to be undertaken and, if so, the type of information required;
 - (b) which of the CPP applicant's forecast opex programmes for each opex category might warrant further assessment by the Commission; and
 - (c) what type of assessment would be the most effective.

G7 Capital contributions

The verifier must provide an opinion as to whether the forecast of capital contributions-

- (a) is reasonable; and
- (b) consistent with other aspects of the CPP proposal, in particular-
 - (i) the capex forecast; and
 - (ii) forecast demand data provided in accordance with clause D6.

G8 Demand forecasts

- (1) The verifier must provide an opinion as to whether-
 - (a) the **key assumptions**, key input data and forecasting methods used in determining demand forecasts were reasonable; and
 - (b) it was appropriate to use the demand forecasts resulting from these methods and assumptions to determine the-
 - (i) capex forecast; and
 - (ii) opex forecast.
- (2) In respect of data, calculations and assumptions used to derive the forecast weighted average growth in quantities (as required by clause 5.3.4), the verifier must provide an opinion as to whether, in relation to each demand group-
 - (a) the-
 - (i) rationale for its selection;
 - (ii) basis for the forecast growth in demand;

- (iii) basis for the assumptions used concerning the relative proportion of fixed and variable components in the **prices** charged; and
- (iv) basis for each weighting term,

is reasonable;

- (b) the forecast growth in demand is consistent with all other demand forecasts included in the **CPP proposal**; and
- (c) the assumptions referred to in paragraph (a)(iii) are consistent with the calculation of **notional revenue** in the most recent annual compliance statement made by the supplier in accordance with a **DPP determination**.

G9 Non-standard depreciation

Where the **CPP proposal** includes information pursuant to clause 5.4.12(3), the **verifier** must provide an opinion as to whether-

- (a) where an asset's proposed asset life is different to its physical asset life, the proposed remaining asset life better meets the purpose of Part 4 of the Act than would be the case were depreciation determined in accordance with the standard depreciation method; and
- (b) the proposed depreciation method better meets the purpose of Part 4 of the Act than the standard depreciation method.

G10 Assessment techniques

- (1) When-
 - (a) undertaking analysis and reviews of information; and
 - (b) considering the matters,

required by this Schedule, the **verifier** must use some or all of the following assessment techniques:

- (c) process benchmarking;
- (d) process or functional modelling;
- (e) unit rate benchmarking;
- (f) trending or time-series analysis;
- (g) high level governance and process reviews;
- (h) internal benchmarking of forecast costs against costs in the current period;

- (i) capex category and opex category benchmarking;
- (j) **project** and **programme** sampling; and
- (k) critiques or independent development of-
 - (i) demand forecasts;
 - (ii) labour unit cost forecasts;
 - (iii) materials forecasts;
 - (iv) plant forecasts; and
 - (v) equipment unit cost forecasts.
- (2) The **verifier** must explain why particular techniques listed in subclause (1) were applied and others were not applied.
- (3) Where, for the purpose of applying any of the techniques listed in subclause (1), the verifier uses information that is not provided to it by the CPP applicant, the verifier must, in respect of that information-
 - (a) describe in the draft verification report its nature and source and the reason for wishing to rely on it;
 - (b) subject to subclause (4), provide it to the **CPP applicant**;
 - (c) when finalising the **verification report**, take into account any comments made about it by the **CPP applicant** in response to the draft verification report; and
 - (d) where, notwithstanding paragraph (c), the **verifier** continues to rely on it, describe in the **verification report**-
 - (i) the nature and source of the information relied upon and the reason for relying on it; and
 - (ii) the **CPP applicant's** concerns in respect thereof.
- (4) Subclause (3)(b) does not apply if the **verifier's** terms of use of the information prevent such disclosure.

G11 Completeness of CPP proposal

A verification report must-

- (a) list the information in and relating to the CPP proposal provided by the CPP applicant to the verifier;
- (b) state each type of information in respect of which this schedule requires the verifier's consideration or opinion that the verifier considers has been

omitted from the **CPP proposal**, including information that is incomplete or insufficient, and the relevant requirement in Part 5, Subpart 4 to provide the information in question;

- (c) where information is identified as insufficient in accordance with paragraph
 (b), state the nature of additional information the verifier considers that the
 CPP proposal requires to fulfil the information requirement in question; and
- (d) state the extent to which the omission, incompleteness or insufficiency of information has impaired the verifier's judgement as to whether the capex forecast and opex forecast for the next period meets the expenditure objective.

G12 Overview of key issues and additional information requirements

Based on its assessment, the verifier must, in the verification report-

- (a) provide a list of the key issues that it considers the Commission should focus on when undertaking its own assessment of the information to which the assessment related;
- (b) specify information identified in the CPP proposal that, were it to be provided, would assist the Commission's assessment of the CPP proposal; and
- (c) identify any other information it reasonably believes would-
 - (i) be held by the **CPP applicant**; and
 - (ii) assist the Commission's assessment of the CPP proposal.