



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Electricity Ashburton Limited (trading as EA Networks) and the Commerce Commission

Assurance Report Pursuant to Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012, as amended

We have completed our reasonable assurance engagement in respect of the compliance of Electricity Ashburton Limited (trading as EA Networks) (the 'Company') with the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 as amended by the Information Disclosure exemption: Disclosure and auditing of reliability information within schedule 10, issued by the Commerce Commission on 9 April 2020 (the 'Information Disclosure Determination, as amended') for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2020 where we are

required to opine on:

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

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the matters described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report:

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

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

As described in Box 14 of Schedule 14, there are inherent limitations in the ability of the Company to collect and record the network reliability information specifically the interconnection points ('ICP's') affected by an interruption and the duration of the interruption used in calculating the amounts required to be disclosed in Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv). Consequently, there is no independent evidence available to support the accuracy of the ICP's affected and duration of an interruption. Controls over the accuracy of ICP and interruption data included in the SAIDI and SAIFI outage statistics are limited throughout the year.

There are no practical audit procedures that we could adopt to independently confirm the accuracy of the ICP data used to record the number of ICP's affected and duration of the interruption for the purposes of inclusion in the amounts relating to SAIDI and SAIFI outage statistics set out in Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv). Because of the potential effect of the limitations described above, we are unable to form an opinion as to the accuracy of the data that forms the basis of the compilation of Schedules 10(i) to 10(iv). In this respect alone we have not obtained all the recorded evidence and explanations that we have required.



We conducted our engagement in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and SAE 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* to obtain reasonable assurance that the Company has complied in all material respects with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and Input Methodologies Determination in the preparation of the Schedules for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In forming our qualified opinion, except as explained in the *Basis for qualified opinion* section of our report, we have obtained sufficient recorded evidence and all the information and explanations we have required.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We are independent of the Company in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

The firm applies Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Our audit approach

Overview



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

Quantitative materiality levels are determined for individual schedules included in the Disclosure Information based on the nature of the information set out in the schedules.

Profit based schedules – 10% of Regulatory profit before tax
Asset based schedules – 2% of Regulatory asset base
Performance based schedules – 5% of non-financial measures
Related party transactions – 2% of total related party transactions. Qualitative factors were also considered when assessing the arm's length valuation rules on related party transactions.

We have determined that there are three key assurance matters:

- Regulatory Asset Base
 - Cost and Asset Allocation
 - Related Party Transactions
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Materiality

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

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

Scope

Our procedures included analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of assumptions used and whether they have been consistently applied, agreement of the Disclosure Information to, or reconciling with, source systems and underlying records, an assessment of the significant judgements made by the Company in the preparation of the Disclosure Information and valuing the related party transactions, and evaluation of the overall adequacy of the presentation of supporting information and explanations. These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion as to whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended in the preparation of the Disclosure Information for the year ended 31 March 2020, and whether the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.

Key Assurance Matters

Key assurance matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement were of most significance in carrying out the assurance engagement during the current disclosure year. These matters were addressed in the context of our assurance engagement as a whole, and in forming our opinion. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Basis of qualified opinion* section of our report, we have determined the matters described below to be Key Assurance Matters.

Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p>Regulatory Asset Base</p> <p>The Regulatory Asset Base (RAB), as set out in Schedule 4, reflects the value of the Company's electricity distribution assets. These are valued using an indexed historic cost methodology prescribed by the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended. It is a measure which is used widely and is key to measuring the Company's return on investment and therefore important when monitoring financial performance or setting electricity distribution prices.</p> <p>The RAB inputs, as set out in the Input Methodologies, are similar to those used in the measurement of fixed assets in the financial statements, however, there are a number of different requirements and complexities which require careful consideration.</p> <p>Due to the importance of the RAB within the regulatory regime, the incentives to overstate the RAB value, and complexities within the regulations, we have considered it to be a key area of focus.</p>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the compliance requirements relevant to the RAB as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.</p> <p>We have performed the following procedures:</p> <p><i>Assets commissioned</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We reconciled the assets commissioned as per the regulatory fixed asset register to the asset additions disclosed in the audited annual financial statements, and investigated any reconciling items;• We inspected the assets commissioned during the period, as per the regulatory fixed asset register, to identify any specific cost or asset type exclusions, as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination, which are required to be removed from the RAB;• We tested a sample of assets commissioned during the disclosure period for appropriate asset category classification; <p><i>Depreciation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We compared the standard asset lives by asset category to those set out in the Input Methodologies



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
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Cost and Asset Allocation

The Information Disclosure Determination, as amended, relates to information concerning the supply of electricity distribution services. In addition to the regulated supply of electricity, EA Networks also supplies customers with other unregulated services such as contracting and fibre services.

As set out in schedules 5d, 5e, 5f and 5g, costs and asset values that relate to electricity distribution services regulated under the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended, should comprise:

- all of the costs directly attributable to the regulated goods or services; and
- an allocated portion of the costs that are not directly attributable.

The Input Methodologies Determination set out rules and processes for allocating costs and assets which are not directly attributable to either regulated or unregulated services. A number of screening tests apply which must be considered when deciding on the appropriate allocation method.

- Determination;
 - For assets with no standard asset lives we assessed the reasonableness of the lives used by reference to the accounting depreciation rates used in preparing the financial statements;
 - We verified the spreadsheet formula utilised to calculate regulatory depreciation expense is in line with Input Methodologies Determination clause 2.2.5;
- Revaluation*
- We recalculated the revaluation rate set out in the Input Methodologies Determination using the relevant Consumer Price Index indices taken from the Statistics New Zealand website;
 - We tested the mathematical accuracy of the revaluation calculation performed by management;
- Disposals*
- We inspected the asset disposals within the accounting fixed asset register to ensure disposals in the RAB meet the definition of a disposal per the Input Methodologies Determination;

We have no matters to report from undertaking those procedures.

We obtained an understanding of the Company’s cost and asset allocation processes and the methodologies applied.

Our procedures over cost and asset allocation included:

- Reconciling the regulated and unregulated financial information to the audited financial statements;

Classification as directly/not directly attributable

- Considering the appropriateness of the costs allocated as directly attributable, based on the nature and our understanding of the business to determine the reasonableness of the directly attributable classification;
- Testing a sample of transactions to ensure their classification as either directly attributable or not directly attributable costs are appropriate and in line with the ID Determination, as amended;
- Inspecting the fixed asset register to identify any asset classes which based on their nature and our understanding of the business could be considered assets directly attributable to a specific business unit;
- Testing a sample of assets commissioned to ensure their classification as either directly attributable or not directly attributable are appropriate and in line with the ID Determination, as amended, by inspecting the related invoice;



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p>The Company has applied the Accounting-Based Allocation Approach Methodology (ABAA) utilising proxy cost and asset allocators to allocate the asset values and operating costs that are not directly attributable where causal relationships could not be identified.</p> <p>Given the judgement involved in the application of the cost and asset allocation methodologies we consider it a key assurance matter.</p>	<p><i>Appropriateness of the allocators used for not directly attributable costs and assets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Considering the appropriateness of the cost and asset causal and proxy allocators used in applying the ABAA to not directly attributable costs including inspecting supporting documentation and recalculating proxy allocators;• Understanding why causal relationships could not be identified in allocating some costs or assets and ensuring appropriate disclosure has been included outlining these in Schedule 14;• Recalculating the split between not directly attributable costs and asset values allocated to electricity distribution services and non-electricity distribution services. <p>We have no matters to report from undertaking those procedures.</p>
<p>Related party transactions</p> <p>Disclosures over related party transactions including related party relationships, procurement policies/processes, application of these policies/processes and examples of market testing of transaction terms as required under the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination are set out in Appendix A.</p> <p>The Information Disclosure Determination and the Input Methodologies Determination require the Company to value its transactions with related parties, disclosed in Schedule 5b, in accordance with the principles-based approach to the arm's length valuation rule. This rule states that the value of goods or services acquired from a related party cannot be greater than if it had been acquired under the terms of an arm's length transaction with an unrelated party, nor may it exceed the actual cost to the related party. A sale or supply to a related party cannot be valued at an amount less than if it had been sold or supplied under the terms of an arm's-length transaction with an unrelated party.</p> <p>Arm's-length valuation, as defined in the Input Methodologies Determination, is the value at which a transaction, with the same terms and conditions, would be entered into between a willing seller and a willing buyer who are unrelated and who are acting independently of each other and pursuing their own best interests.</p>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the compliance requirements relevant to related party transactions as set out in the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended, and the Input Methodologies Determination. We have ensured Schedule 5(b) and Appendix A includes all required disclosures including current procurement policies, descriptions of how they are applied in practice, representative example transactions and when and how market testing was last performed.</p> <p>We have performed the following procedures over Schedule 5(b) and Appendix A.</p> <p><i>Completeness and accuracy of related party relationships and transactions</i></p> <p>We have tested the completeness and accuracy of the related party relationships and transactions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreeing the disclosures within Schedule 5(b) to the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 and to the accounting records, investigating any differences and determining whether any such differences are justified; and• Applying our understanding of the business structure against the related party definition in Input Methodologies Determination clause 1.1.4(2)(b) to assess management's identification of any "unregulated parts" of the entity. <p><i>Practical application of procurement policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing a sample of operating expenditure and capital expenditure transactions disclosed in Schedule 5(b) by inspecting supporting documentation to determine compliance with the disclosed procurement policy and practices.



Key assurance matter	How our procedures addressed the key assurance matter
<p>The company applies the consolidation (or cost-based) approach for demonstrating compliance with the general valuation principles under the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.</p> <p>The determinations presume that where the transaction is valued at the cost normally incurred by the related party, and provided this is fair and reasonable, it may be treated as if it was an arm's length transaction under the consolidation approach (i.e. no profit margin included).</p> <p>For those transactions where the consolidation approach is not applied, the Company is required to use an objective and independent measure to demonstrate compliance with the arm's-length principle. In the absence of an active market for similar transactions, assigning an objective arm's length value to a related party transaction is difficult and requires significant judgement.</p> <p>We have identified related party transactions at arm's-length as a key audit matter due to the judgement involved.</p>	<p><i>Arm's length valuation rule</i></p> <p>We inquired with management, and applied our understanding of the business, to identify the types of transactions accounted for under the consolidation approach and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreed the values of those transactions disclosed in Schedule 5(b) to those accounted for after elimination of intercompany profit within the EA Networks audited financial statements; and• Considered whether the costs incurred from related parties, under the consolidation approach, were fair and reasonable by testing controls around the approval of expenses on a sample basis and monitoring actual costs against budgets and the asset management plan. <p>For those related party transactions not accounted for under the consolidation approach, we obtained the Company's assessment of the available independent and objective measures used in supporting the arm's length valuation principle and reperformed the calculations and agreed key inputs and assumptions to supporting documentation for a sample of transactions.</p> <p>We have no matters to report from undertaking those procedures.</p>

Director's Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible on behalf of the Company for

- compliance with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the valuation of related party transactions in accordance with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination; and
- the identification of risks that threaten such compliance and controls which will mitigate those risks and monitor ongoing compliance.

Auditors' Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the Company has complied, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended in the preparation of the Disclosure Information for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2020 and on whether the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.

Our engagement has been conducted in accordance with ISAE (NZ) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and SAE 3100 (Revised) *Compliance Engagements* which require that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Company has complied in all material respects with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended in the preparation of the Disclosure Information for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2020, and whether the basis for valuation of related party transactions complies, in all material respects, with the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination.



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

Inherent Limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of an assurance engagement, together with the internal control structure it is possible that fraud, error, or non-compliance with compliance requirements may occur and not be detected.

A reasonable assurance engagement for the disclosure year ended 31 March 2020 does not provide assurance on whether compliance with the requirements of the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and the Input Methodologies Determination will continue in the future.

Who we report to

This report has been prepared for the Directors and the Commerce Commission in accordance with clause 2.8.1(1) of the Information Disclosure Determination, as amended and is provided solely to assist you in establishing that compliance requirements have been met. Our report should not be used for any other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility for any reliance on this report to anyone other than the Directors and the Commerce Commission, or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

The engagement partner on the assurance engagement resulting in this independent auditor's report is Elizabeth Adriana (Adri) Smit.

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

Chartered Accountants
30 October 2020

Christchurch, New Zealand