WAIPĀ NETWORKS

ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

2025

WAIPĀ NETWORKS


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CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Waipā Networks connects around 29,000 customers to its electricity distribution network in Cambridge, Te Awamutu, and the surrounding rural areas. For 2025, we have elected to publish an Asset Management Plan (AMP) Update as there are relatively few changes from the comprehensive plans published in 2023 and 2024. This AMP update highlights material changes since our 2024 AMP and should be read together with the 2024 AMP.

We continue to monitor the key factors driving our investment and network performance, and these issues remain the same. We continue to pursue the asset management strategies published in 2023 and 2024. Significant weather events, damage from trees (beyond the zone where we can enforce trimming or removal) and vehicle damage incidents continue to impact our network reliability. Our recent network performance review has highlighted areas for improvement, which we are working on. Our work programme includes projects to minimise the impact of these events (adverse weather, trees and vehicle impact), such as undergrounding where it is economic to do so.

Factors driving investment in our network and the performance it delivers as identified in our AMP 2024 remain relevant and Section 3.2 discusses how these factors are evolving. We continue to progress our strategy to improve regional supply security and capacity with network development plans being prepared to address localised distribution level issues, and the Te Awamutu network architecture review to address wider area issues.

The Te Awamutu Network Architecture review is progressing. The review aims to identify the optimal network configuration for expected load growth, reliability and power quality requirements. We have reviewed how a traditional network solution (e.g. building a subtransmission network) would address the requirements. The next step, in FY26, is to investigate alternatives, and how these might be used to replace or augment the traditional solution. The investment required to meet the electricity requirements of the Te Awamutu community will be significant, and we are developing a range of engagement plans to validate our assumptions and ensure that the community is involved in determining the solution.

Our inspection programme has shown that our wood pole fleet is in materially better health than we had previously thought. Condition assessments have also led to changes in forecast asset health for some asset classes, most of which were minor (mainly reflecting the fleets' natural ageing).

The total capital expenditure forecast for the next ten years is $208m[1], an increase of $32m[2] over the prior AMP. In prior AMPs, we indicated that our forecast capex would increase as we defined the network development needs in the later years of our planning horizon. The increase in this AMP reflects additional projects in response to growing demand and planned security, reliability, resilience improvements, and ADMS/SCADA upgrades. Costs have also increased for some projects due to scope changes and higher construction costs. Cost increases are the major driver of higher spending on asset renewal.

The total operational expenditure forecast for the next ten years is $185m, an increase of $11m[3]. Opex has increased due to the transition to hosted digital services for our business systems (software as a service, SaaS) instead of on-site installations, the costs of operating the new ADMS, and the costs of obtaining data to support LV visibility.

We will be publishing a comprehensive AMP in March 2026.

[1] *Before deducting capital contributions. These are forecast at $52m over the next ten years.*

[2] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period. Before deducting capital contributions.*

[3] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

Waipā Networks owns and operates the electricity distribution assets in Cambridge, Te Awamutu, and the surrounding rural areas. Our network covers parts of the Waikato, Waipā, Otorohanga, and Waitomo Districts.

We convey electricity on behalf of many energy retailers from Transpower's Cambridge and Te Awamutu GXPs via interconnected 11kV feeders, 11kV/400V transformers, and associated 400V/230V reticulation to around 29,000 customers. We also own the 110kV transmission line from Transpower's Hangatiki GXP to the Te Awamutu GXP, which was commissioned in 2016 to improve the security of supply to Te Awamutu.

In 2023, we updated our asset management strategy to ensure we deliver electricity to our customers consistent with New Zealand's electricity future. We published comprehensive Asset Management Plans (AMPs) in March 2023 and March 2024. These AMPs significantly updated the previous plans and described our business' evolution toward an electrified, net-zero future. This year, we elected to publish an AMP Update as there are relatively few material changes to our development and lifecycle plans.

The AMP Update only provides details on material changes to the previous AMPs. The detailed description of our key drivers, asset management strategies, development plans, and the lifecycle plans included in the 2024 AMP remains relevant (unless updated in this plan). We have not duplicated detailed explanations where these are already available in our previous AMP.

The 2025 AMP Update relates to the electricity distribution services supplied by Waipā Networks Limited and covers the planning period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2035.

The Board approved this AMP Update on 31 March 2025, and the corresponding Director Certificate is included in Appendix C.

This AMP contains many industry-related terms and acronyms. We have provided an explanation of these in Appendix B.

2.2 Structure

This AMP Update has been prepared to meet the relevant disclosure requirements. This AMP Update covers:

- **Section 3** comments on our recent performance, any changes to the key issues driving our asset management strategies, and our asset management strategies. This section provides relevant context that has led to the changes in expenditure forecasts.
- **Section 4** describes changes in our network development plans and the impact on the expenditure forecasts.
- **Section 5** describes changes in our asset lifecycle plans and the impact on the expenditure forecasts.
- **Section 6** describes changes in our network and non-network operations and the impact on the expenditure forecasts.
- **Section 7** summarises the material changes in our expenditure forecasts.
- **Appendix A** contains a reconciliation of this AMP update to the Information Disclosure Requirements.
- **Appendix B** contains a description of key terms and acronyms.
- **Appendix C** contains Information Disclosure Schedules 11a-12d and 14a and the Director Certification required for this disclosure.

3. RECENT PERFORMANCE AND REVIEW OF KEY ISSUES AND STRATEGY

3.1 Recent reliability performance

While there has been an improvement in network reliability from FY24, unplanned network reliability performance is still an area of concern. We exceeded our SAIDI target in FY24 due to a high number of third-party incidents and one long-duration outage on the Kawhia feeder[4]. Some of the causes of outages are uncontrollable[5], including significant weather events, damage from trees (beyond the zone where we can enforce trimming or removal) and vehicle damage incidents.

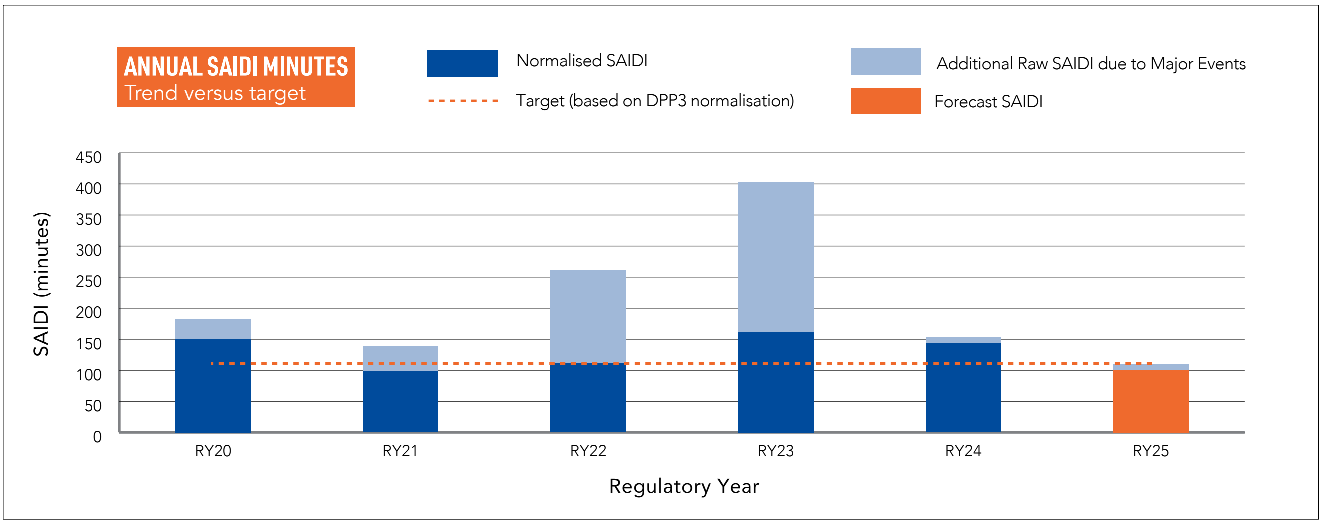

Figure 1: Unplanned SAIDI[6]

In FY24 we completed a comprehensive review of the drivers of network reliability. The review indicated adverse weather, defective equipment, vehicle damage, and vegetation continue to be the issues that have the greatest impact on reliability. Adverse weather is uncontrollable and volatile, and cyclones Dovi and Gabrielle had a material impact on the network in FY22 and FY23.

We continue to work on minimising the occurrence of outages, particularly on our worst-performing feeders, through:

- Well-targeted asset renewals (on our overhead asset fleets) to remove low-health assets. A focus for FY26 will be analysing the conductor fleet to target renewal;
- Continuing our vegetation management strategy;
- Asset resilience improvements (specific sites such as Kawhia long-span conductor issues, but also progressively as we renew the network);
- Undergrounding a line section along State Highway 3 near the Te Rahu Rd intersection due to the high risk of motor vehicle accidents.

We are also working to reduce the impact of outages (when they occur) by improving network security on our worst-performing feeders. This involves reducing ICP count per feeder, improving back-feed/interconnection capability, switch automation, or using suitable non-network alternatives. These improvement activities impact both controllable and uncontrollable events.

4 In the 2022 AMP, we adopted reliability targets based on the Default Price-Quality Path third-period (DPP3) method. This method normalises reliability for major events, which can result in significant volatility. Most of our major events are caused by adverse weather.

5 Over 46% of unplanned SAIDI were due to 3rd party interferences, wildlife or out-of-zone trees.

6 Raw SAIDI is before normalisation via the DPP3 method and as included in Information Disclosure, Schedule 10. Raw SAIDI is the reliability performance that the customer experiences.

3.2 Changes in the issues that impact our asset management strategy

Our 2023 and 2024 AMPs highlighted the most important factors driving investment in our network and the performance it delivers. We have been monitoring these issues over the past 12 months, and they remain relevant. We briefly discuss how they have evolved.

The high regional population and industrial growth driving demand

Since 2013, we have consistently experienced the third-highest customer connection growth (in relative terms) of any distribution business in New Zealand. Our growth continues to be strong, approximately 1,000 new connections over the past two years (representing an average annual growth rate of 1.7% p.a., well above the national average). This high level of growth is forecast to continue for the foreseeable future.

The need to manage future demand growth due to electrification

For the 2024 AMP, we prepared a regional study that assessed demand growth. This study forecasts electrification to generate significant demand growth, requiring investment in additional network capacity or alternatives. The drive to decarbonise New Zealand will also drive the connection of new types of devices that allow new ways of using the network.

Current data indicates that Electric Vehicle uptake has slowed. EV growth in the Waikato region (for the year to March 2024) was 42%, slightly below the 51% we had forecast in the 2024 AMP. EV registrations have slowed further during FY25. Our current view is that the current economic and policy environment has had a cooling impact on EV purchases. However, that long-term course to reach net zero in 2050 still requires decarbonisation of the transport fleet; hence, the current slowing is likely temporary.

Solar PV connections for the year to March 2024 have also slowed from the peak in FY23 but are only slightly behind the average of the prior five years. However, most (64%) of the most recent solar installations include batteries. This is an indicator that supports the development of a **flexibility market**.

The aging of our network assets

The natural aging process continues, and in the near to medium term, asset health deterioration will need to be managed through proactive asset renewals and maintenance.

Over the past 12 months, we have completed:

- Condition assessments and safety inspections as per our fleet plans;
- A detailed condition assessment of our wood pole fleet, resulting in an improvement in asset health;
- An urban pole-top inspection; and
- A revision to the health of the ABS fleet via a combination of desktop review of aerial surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024, followed by field verification. Prior asset health was largely age-based and is now condition-based.

The result of the inspections is reflected in the health and renewal forecasts.

The increasing incidents and impact of adverse weather events

Adverse weather did not impact the network in FY24. However, with climate change increasing both the likelihood and intensity of adverse weather conditions, this remains a significant risk to network reliability. The likelihood of damage occurring is reduced as we renew the network (with more resilient assets). The risk of outages is also reduced as we improve network security and progress our resilience strategy.

The need for greater maturity in asset management to effectively manage the issues above

It is becoming imperative for our business to have a greater breadth of quality information, undertake more complex modelling and analysis, and be able to operate within a more interconnected and complex electricity sector. We continue working on the maturity of our asset management processes and systems.

3.3 Asset management strategies

Our 2023 and 2024 AMPs described our asset management strategy. The strategy was prepared to address our key issues and improve network performance. The key issues remain unchanged, and our asset management strategies remain unchanged (albeit we have included a couple of minor amendments to the wording to better reflect the scope of the strategy)[7]. The change in network architecture required to improve regional supply capacity and security is a key activity driving future investment.

Initiative
1. Improve regional supply capacity and security
2. Develop and implement an energy transformation roadmap to further prepare for decarbonisation
3. Improve the reliability and resilience of our network
4. Develop comprehensive fleet plans and renewal forecasts
5. Improve asset management maturity
6. Reduce the impact of vegetation on the network

Table 1: Our asset management strategy

We are working to build our people, system and process capabilities to support these strategies.

3.4 Changes in asset management practices

We have commenced a GIS system and asset management data roadmap, which will continue into FY26. This programme involves:

- **Stage 1:** GIS rebuild. This includes optimising the utility network model and standardising attributes and other data. We are completing this phase by FY25;
- **Stage 2:** Data auditing and reloading. This includes determining and resolving gaps in the GIS data. This phase will commence in FY26;
- **Stage 3:** LV network data capture and model build. This will build a more accurate picture of the LV network to enable modelling constraints and solutions. This phase will commence post Stage 2.

We expect this work to improve asset management maturity to 3.0 across the relevant information management areas (AMMAT Questions 62 to 64).

We are also updating our design, construction and inspection standards. This work is progressively improving maturity across AMMAT Questions 88 to 95.

3.5 Cost estimation

Unless stated otherwise, all cost figures in this document are in constant dollars as per Information Disclosure requirement. We operate in an environment where input costs are significantly increasing. Supply chain issues, inflation, and increased traffic management requirements have caused costs in the electricity sector to increase substantially above historical inflation-adjusted levels making it challenging to forecast both capital and operational expenditure.

For volumetric asset replacement work, we reassessed the unit cost for those works in FY25. We looked at the market rates from selected EDBs and cost estimation. This work assumed a reasonable scale of construction. For other projects or programs, the costs in this document are estimates only based on our experience and costs from prior similar projects.

Estimates for projects and programmes for the first few years have a lower level of estimation risk due to scrutiny during the development of the AMP. Forecasts in the first few years have a higher degree of confidence compared to the end of the period. As we define details during the design phase, we recalculate the project costs from ground up and review and revise the budgets accordingly.

We are continuing to work on improving confidence levels around both the project timing and costing. To improve the accuracy of the forecasted project timing we are regularly reassess the load forecast and its drivers such as subdivision timing, or major customer load demand profiles. To improve the cost estimates in the AMP, we are planning on improving the degree of scoping for projects, with the goal to have details for projects in the first two years scoped in advance.

[7] *Initiative one now includes the wording capacity and security. Initiative three now includes reliability and resilience.*

4. CHANGES IN OUR NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND THE IMPACT ON THE EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

4.1 New system growth projects

We continue to progress our strategy to improve regional supply security and capacity and have identified additional projects to enhance the network and respond to customer needs. This work has resulted in $7.1m of new projects, as shown in Table 2. At the time this AMP Update is being drafted, a large increase in load (4MW) has been requested on the Waikeria feeder. The solution to supply this load is under investigation and has not been included in this year's AMP.

Project	Issue	Proposed solution	Options considered
Waikera feeder capacity upgrade	A 700m section of conductor will constrain supply with the planned growth on the feeder.	Replace the existing 7/14 conductor on a 700m section with Neon conductor. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the capacity constraint. **Budget: $300k** **Schedule: FY26**	• Offloading to neighbouring feeders. This was not selected as the neighbouring feeders do not have the required capacity. • Delaying the project was not feasible as additional capacity is required ahead of the new load being connected. • Non-network solutions were not practical due to the relatively flat load requirement.
Pirongia feeder capacity upgrade	The front-end conductor of the Pirongia feeder (500m of 70mm Cu) is currently loaded to 79% and will not be able to support the in-progress T1 and future T2 growth cells.[8] There is also insufficient spare capacity to meet security requirements.	Underground 800m of the Pirongia feeder to 400mm Al cable. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the capacity constraint. **Budget: $500k** **Schedule: FY26**	• Offloading to neighbouring feeders. This was not selected as the neighbouring feeders do not have the required capacity. • Delaying the project was not feasible as the current constraint needs to be resolved. • Upgrade the existing overhead conductor. This was not selected as the conductor is in an urban environment and does not address the multi-circuit risk. • Given the capacity requirement, a non-network solution was not cost-effective and did not address the multi-circuit risk.
Harini and Kihikihi feeder capacity upgrade	The Harini and Kihikihi front-end conductors (70mm^2) are heavily loaded to 105% and 95% and do not meet capacity and security requirements.	Underground the first 850m of the Harini and Kihikihi Feeders along Mangapiko Street and Mutu Street. This will remove two circuits from the three circuit shared poles. Install a third spare duct for the Te Awamutu East feeder (on Mangapiko St). This project was the least-cost option to resolve the capacity constraint. The project also improves resilience by removing multiple feeders on the same overhead structure. **Budget: $1.65m** **Schedule: FY26 to FY27**	• Offloading to neighbouring feeders. This was not selected as the neighbouring feeders do not have the required capacity. • Delaying the project was not feasible as the current constraints need to be resolved. • Upgrade the existing overhead conductor. This was not selected as the conductor is in an urban environment, and does not address the multi-circuit risk. • Given the capacity requirement, non-network solutions were not cost-effective and did not address the multi-circuit risk.

[8] *Descriptions of the growth cells in included in the 2024 AMP, Section 9.5.4 and 9.5.6*

Project	Issue	Proposed solution	Options considered
Te Awamutu East feeder capacity upgrade	The front-end conductor is currently loaded at 85% and does not meet current security requirements.	Install 500m of cable in the spare duct (Mangapiko St) and further underground another 300m. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the capacity constraint. **Budget: $700k** **Schedule: FY26 to FY27**	• Offloading to neighbouring feeders. This was not selected as the neighbouring feeders do not have the required capacity. • This project follows the Harini and Kihikihi feeder upgrade and cannot be delayed further as constraints currently exist. • Upgrade the existing overhead conductor. This was not selected as the conductor is in an urban environment and did not address the multi-circuit risk. • Given the capacity requirement, non-network solutions were not cost-effective and did not address the multi-circuit risk.
Te Awamutu West feeder capacity upgrade	The feeder is heavily loaded with a high customer count (2,286) and cannot support the T4 (expedited) and T12 grow cells[8].	This project involves: • Install 2.2km of cable to split the Te Awamutu West feeder. • Reconfigure the existing Te Awamutu West and Pokuru feeders. • The project also improves resilience by removing multiple feeders on the same overhead structure. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the constraint. **Budget: $2.5m** **Schedule: FY28**	• Offloading to neighbouring feeders. This was not selected as the neighbouring feeders do not have the required capacity. • Delaying the project was not feasible due to the current loading and the timing for future growth. • Upgrade the existing overhead conductor. This was not selected as the conductor is in an urban environment and did not address the multi-circuit risk. • Non-network solutions would not address the high customer count and did not address the multi-circuit risk.
Pokuru feeder capacity upgrade	The voltage regulator VR23 limits backfeeding capacity, which currently limits security.	Install one additional tank on VR23 and configure the voltage regulator in a closed-delta configuration. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the constraint. **Budget: $260k** **Schedule: FY27**	• There are no viable alternatives to voltage regulator upgrade. • Delaying the project was not feasible as the constraint currently exists during high-load periods.
Reconfigure the Leamington, Roto O Rangi and St Kilda feeders	The existing Leamington feeder is congested with 2,400 ICPs, and the existing Roto O Rangi (1,400 ICPs) and St Kilda feeder (rural 850 ICP) cannot support the new C4 and C5 growth cells.[8]	The project involves reconfiguring the Leamington and Roto O Rani feeders following the installation of an express circuit from the Forest Rd Substation. This project was the least-cost option to resolve the capacity constraint. **Budget: $1.2m** **Schedule: FY28 to FY29**	• There are no viable alternatives to rebalancing customer numbers and to provide capacity for additional growth. • Delaying the project was not feasible as these circuits exceed our security of supply standards.
System Growth Capex		**$7.1m, FY26 to FY29**	

Table 2: New Distribution Capacity/Security Development Projects

4.2 Changes to existing system growth projects

We experienced various project cost increases due to scope clarification and the need for higher provisions due to growth. We have also revised the timing of some projects due to changes in customer needs. The material project changes have increased forecast capex by $5.1m, as shown in Table 3.

Project/Programme	Change	Reason for change
Forrest Rd Zone Substation	$475k transferred from FY25 to FY26	The increase in FY26 is due to rollover of FY25 activities.
New Cambridge West Feeder	$23k increase in FY26 and $250k increase in FY27	Increase in project costs due to a change in scope (addition cables), increases in traffic management costs and carryover work from FY25.
33kV Cable project (Forrest Rd – Bardowie)	$1.4m increase in FY26 to FY27 The project is now due for completion in FY27	Increase in project costs as a result of a detail costing review.
Bardowie Zone Substation, land purchase	$1.1m Land acquisition deferred from FY27 to FY29	Change in timing for zone substation build due to change in major customer load increase rate.
Bardowie Substation	$1.26m increase in project costs and project deferred from FY26-FY28 to FY29-FY31	Increase in project costs based on the cost of the Forrest Rd substation.
Distribution transformer upgrades	$240k increase in FY26, $140k increase p.a. from FY27	Change in timing for zone substation build due to change in major customer requirements.
11kV conductor upgrade	$150k increase for FY26 and FY27	Increase in the number of transformers being upgraded due to connection and demand growth.
11kV cable upgrade	$150k increase for FY26 and FY27	Revised estimate based on connection growth.
Communications network upgrade	$200k increase in FY26	Revised estimate based on connection growth.
Other minor changes	$190k over FY26 to FY34	Work deferred from FY25 to FY26, due to progress of getting access approval for new repeater sites.
System Growth Capex	**$5.7m, FY26 to FY35**	**Minor changes to other programmes over the AMP period**

Table 3: Changes to Existing Capacity/Security Development Projects

4.3 Update on Te Awamutu network architecture review

In the 2024 AMP, we advised that we have begun reviewing the Te Awamutu network architecture to identify the optimum network configuration to serve the expected load growth and reliability requirement. This work is ongoing.

At the time of writing this AMP, we have completed a review of the drivers of network performance and forecast growth for the urban and rural networks. Catering for demand growth is the main driver for the urban network. Reliability and power quality improvements are the main drivers for the rural network. We have subsequently developed three reference case options, which define a traditional network development pathway, and we are in the process of refinement and costing. The reference case option includes establishing a new 33kV exit point from the National Grid and subtransmission and zone substations. During FY26, we will examine and prepare alternatives to the reference case that could offer similar (or better) performance, capacity, customer benefits and economics. It is likely that the optimal solution will include a combination of the alternate solutions to be investigated. If a traditional solution is still required then it is likely that the alternative solutions will optimise the size, cost and timing of this solution.

Under the three traditional reference cases investigated, a new or upgraded GXP is required. The capacity of the Waikato Regional 110kV Transmission network impacts some of the options (and its constraints were discussed in the 2024 AMP). We continue to engage with Transpower and neighbouring EDBs to identify the most economical options for connecting the Te Awamutu network to the national grid. The options include upgrading the existing Te Awamutu grid exit point (which requires increasing the capacity of the existing 110kV regional network) and establishing a new 220kV grid exit point.

We need to investigate alternative options and understand transmission and GXP constraints before finalising the long-term network architecture plan for Te Awamutu and the surrounding regions. The required investment is being determined, depending on scenarios and outcomes, it is currently estimated at $100-180m over the next 25 years. Due to the significant investment, we will engage the community in the process. While this investment is significant Waipā Networks is well placed to fund the requirements. Our goal is to find the most cost-effective long-term solution for our customers. Once the nature of the investment is clear we intend to engage with external parties to see if they can provide services that meet some or all the needs.

The Te Awamutu architecture plan and will set the future direction of the network and is likely to take several years to complete. The plan will become a living document that can be updated as conditions change, and additional information becomes available.

We will include an update in our 2026 AMP that sets a directional plan and provides a better indication of the investment required and potential phasing.

4.4 Changes to reliability, safety and environmental capex

We have continued to work on assessing the network for specific security and reliability improvements, resulting in one new project value of $800k for FY26, as shown in Table 4. We have also experienced delays on two projects from FY25 to FY26 due to resourcing constraints, as shown in Table 5.

Project	Issue	Proposed solution	Options considered
Kaipaki feeder reconfiguration (as the new Cambridge Central feeder)	The Cambridge East Feeder has a high customer count (close to 2,000 ICPs) and exceeds our security criteria. Several distribution transformers were identified as either overloaded or having access issues.	The load on the Kaipaki feeder will be transferred to new feeders on the Forrest Rd zone substation. The Kaipaki feeder will then be reconfigured to take 50% of the load from the Cambridge East Feeder, together with several transformer upgrades and HV network junction reconfiguration. This project was the least costly option for resolving the capacity and security constraints. **Budget: $800k** **Schedule: FY26 to FY27**	• Building a new feeder was considered, but it was significantly more expensive. • Delaying the project was not viable as the current constraints need to be resolved.
Quality of Supply Capex		**$800k, FY26**	

Table 4: New Quality of Supply Projects

Project/Programme	Change	Reason for change
Pirongia voltage improvement (new VR43)	$370k deferred to FY26	The project was deferred due to resource availability.
Lamb St undergrounding	$320k deferred to FY26	The project was deferred to coincide with CIW work.
Other minor changes	$110k over FY26 to FY34	Minor changes to other programmes over the AMP period.
Quality of Supply Capex	**$800k, FY26 to FY34**	

Table 5: Changes to Quality of Supply Projects

We are forecasting delays and scope changes on some projects. This has increased forecast capex by $1.6m, as shown in Table 6 and Table 7.

Project/Programme	Change	Reason for change
Installation of Automatic Under-Frequency Relays and Cambridge and Te Awamutu	Two projects total $290k deferred to FY26	Projects were delayed due to Transpower's APOP process and lack of qualified external design resources. Costing revised based on more detailed design.
Mutu St – Te Rahu Rd underground project	$650k deferred to FY26	The project was delayed due to resource availability.
Legislative and Regulatory Capex	**$940k, FY26**	

Table 6: Changes to Legislative and Regulatory Capex

Project/Programme	Change	Reason for change
Te Rahu Rd/SH3 intersection undergrounding project	$217k increase in FY26	Improved project pricing, including allocation for site complexity.
Network access lock upgrades	$383k increase in FY26	Increase in project scope to extend the new locks to the inside of the RMU as part of the new network access and competency framework.
Kawhia line deviation to mitigate erosion risk	$50k increase in FY26 and $150k deferred to FY27	The project has been delayed to FY26 to FY27 while further site assessment is completed.
Other Reliability, Safety and Environmental Capex	**$804k, FY26 to 27**	

Table 7: Changes to Other Reliability, Safety and Environmental Capex

4.5 Changes to asset relocation

Asset relocations have increased by $600k in relation to undergrounding our overhead lines under Transpower lines. This is an ongoing programme with most costs covered by capital contributions.

4.6 Impact on expenditure forecast

The impact of changes in system growth and reliability, safety and environmental capex is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. As mentioned in the 2024 AMP, we expect to increase our system growth forecasts over the coming AMPs as we complete our work on the Te Awamutu network architecture review and the detailed modelling of network constraints and solutions. We also expect to increase expenditures on resilience improvements after completing the natural hazard review.

Major customers will be contributing to some system growth projects. The capital contributions have not been removed from Figure 2.

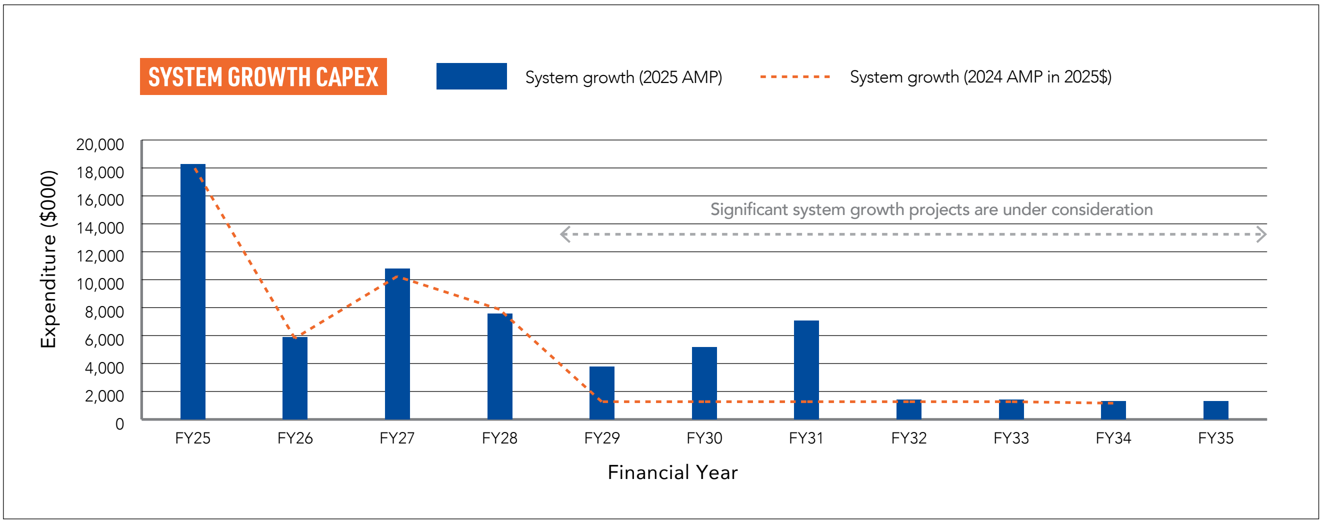

Figure 2: System Growth Capex Forecast

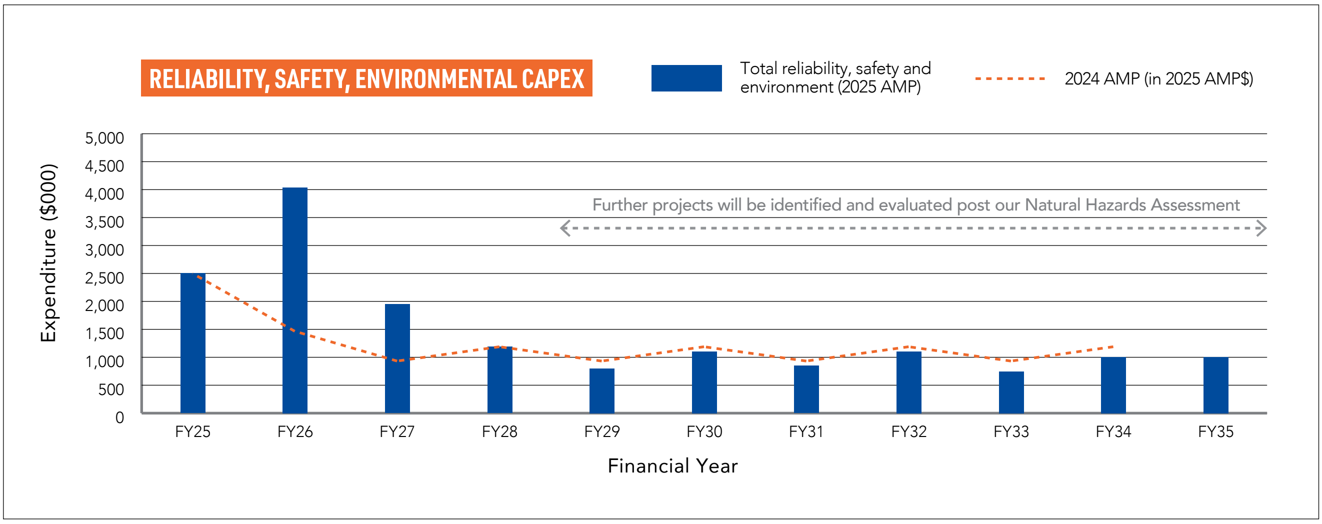

Figure 3: Total Reliability, Safety and Environmental Capex Forecast

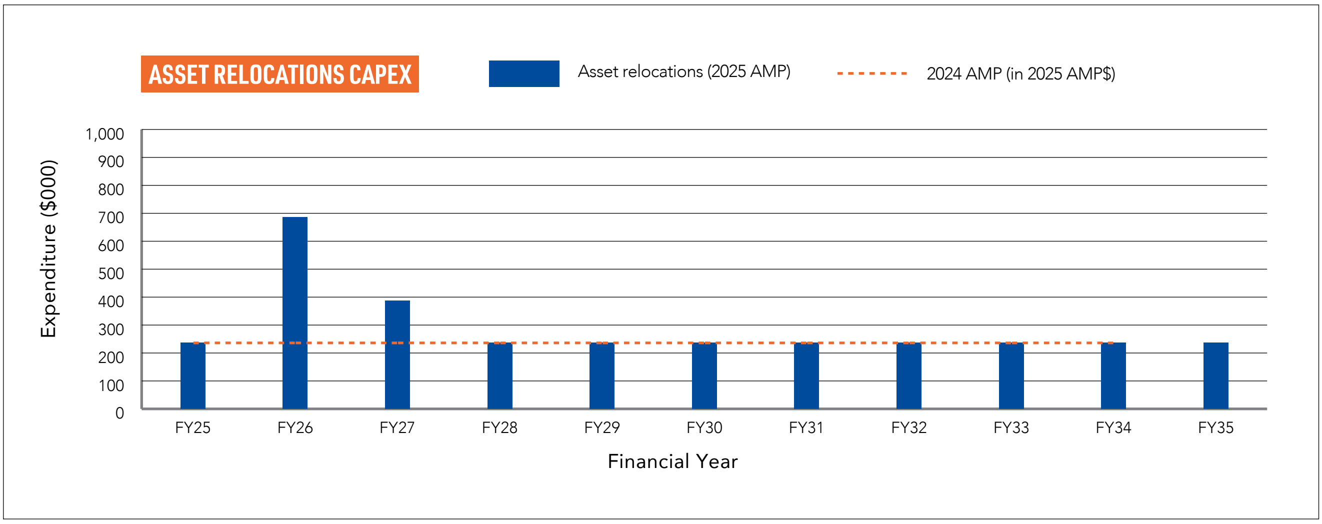

Figure 4: Total Asset Relocations Capex Forecast

5. CHANGES IN OUR ASSET LIFECYCLE PLANS AND THE IMPACT ON THE EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

5.1 Changes in forecast asset health

We have continued our routine asset inspection programmes over the past 12 months. In addition, we completed a detailed inspection of our urban overhead distribution assets, pole-mounted air-break switches, and wood pole fleet[9]. The condition assessment identified that wood poles have a better health profile than stated in the 2024 AMP, and we have adjusted our replacement rate accordingly. The condition assessment also identified that air-break switches have declining health, and we have increased our replacement rate for that fleet[9].

We also completed annual safety checks on our ground-mounted assets through visual inspections and oil tests for distribution transformers supplying large industrial loads.

Our Service Delivery team carried out a helicopter survey of the Kawhia feeder to identify defects, proactively resolve emerging issues, and minimise the risk of unplanned outages. We will look into the opportunity for adapting this technique as rapid inspection for assets in difficult terrains.

Our asset health forecasting models were updated with the latest inspection data and recent renewal, and the change in forecast asset health is shown in Figure 5. The changes in forecast asset health are:

- A material improvement in the health of the wood pole fleet following the recent condition assessment and the replacement of low-health poles over the past 12 months. The forecast asset health for this fleet is now condition-based;
- A deterioration in overhead switch health following the recent aerial and ground-based condition assessment. This reflects a more accurate view of the health of air-break switches;
- We have confirmed type issues on the Entec Halo RMUs (which carry a risk of internal phase-to-earth flashovers), and the identification of these RMUs has altered the forecast health of the fleet.
- Minor changes in the health of crossarms, pole-mounted transformers, voltage regulators and reclosers. These changes reflect recent asset replacements, condition data and the aging of the fleets.

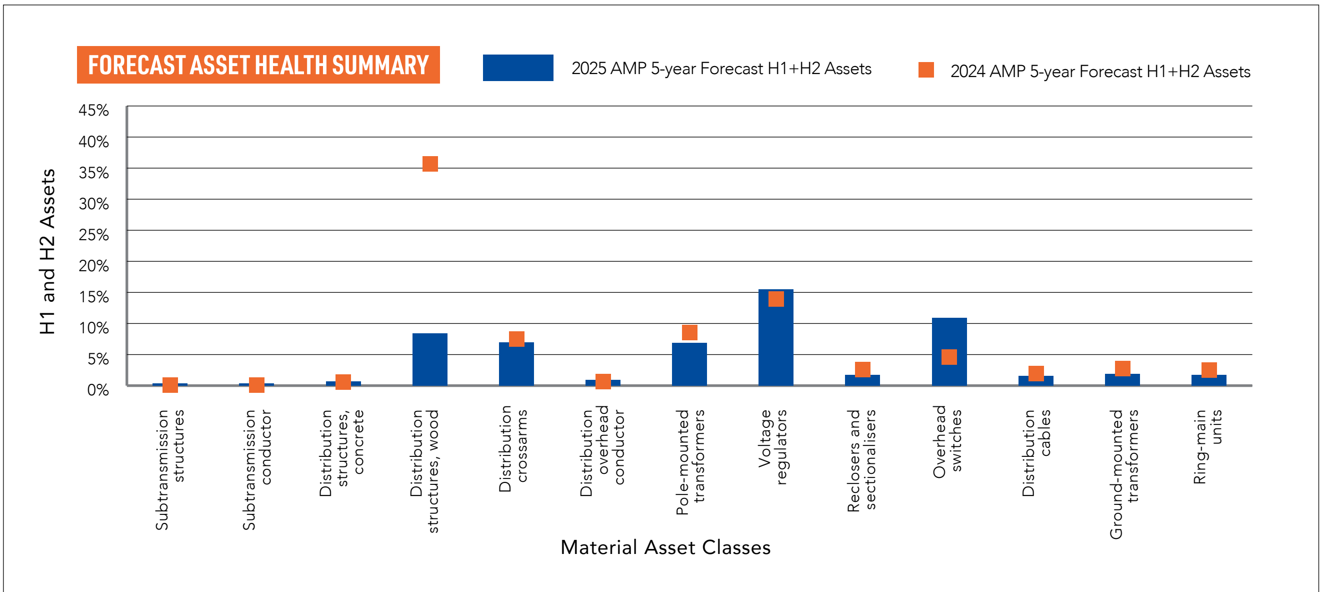

Figure 5: Change in Forecast Asset Health[10]

[9] *The inspection utilised the Thor Hammer test (acoustic hammer and probe testing) and full ground-level and below-ground visual checks. We assessed for the presence of splits, rotting, insects, fungi and any decay (loss in diameter) in the wood mass. The residual diameter was used to measure the residual pole strength and health.*

[10] *H1 health means the asset has reached end-of-life. Significant end-of-life (EOL) drivers that are likely to lead to failure are present. Replacement or retirement is recommended, typically within six months, consistent with the risk. H2 health means EOL drivers for replacement are present, with high asset-related risks. Assets with EOL condition drivers may be left in service on a risk-assessed basis. The asset should be scheduled for replacement within an appropriate period (considering risk and criticality).*

5.2 Changes in forecast asset renewals

As shown in Figure 6, we continue to forecast asset renewals consistent with our fleet strategies and asset health. The change in the health of assets has resulted in changes in the forecast renewals over the next five years compared to the 2024 AMP (refer to Figure 7).

The material changes in our asset renewal forecasts are:

- A significant reduction in wood pole renewals. We continue to forecast the replacement of all H1 and H2 poles over the coming five years. The reduction reflects the improvement in forecast asset health following an in-depth assessment of all wooden poles;
- An increase in the replacement of overhead switches. This includes a programme to replace air-break switches following the review of the health of that fleet. The forecast replacement of links and fuses has increased (over the 2024 AMP) in line with the deterioration in forecast asset health. Forecasting the health of links and fuses is challenging (as limited age data is available and asset condition is difficult to determine). However, we considered it prudent to increase the replacement of these assets;
- The replacement of Entec Halo ring-main units due to type-risk issues.

The renewal forecasts for voltage regulators and reclosers have been updated to reflect the changes in asset health for these fleets. We are also forecasting replacing the low-health concrete poles over ten years rather than five, as we are not encountering any defect issues with this fleet.

Renewal forecasts for crossarms and pole-mounted transformers are unchanged from the 2024 AMP. The minor change in health for crossarms and pole-mounted transformers did not warrant a change in the renewal programme for these assets.

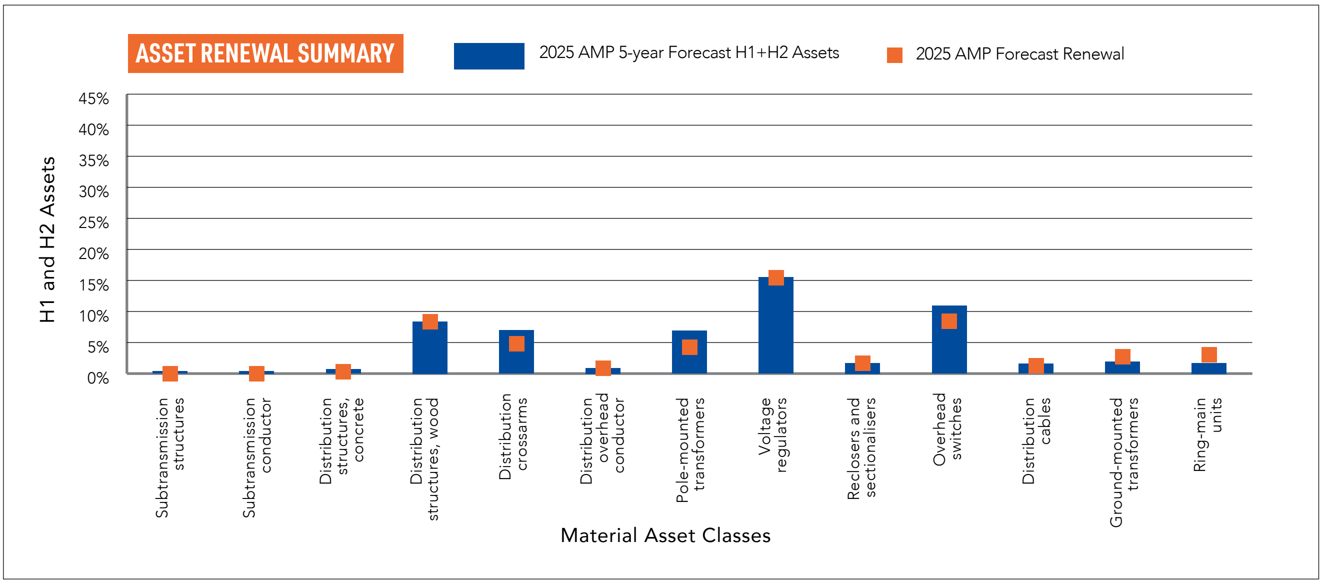

Figure 6: Forecast Asset Renewals

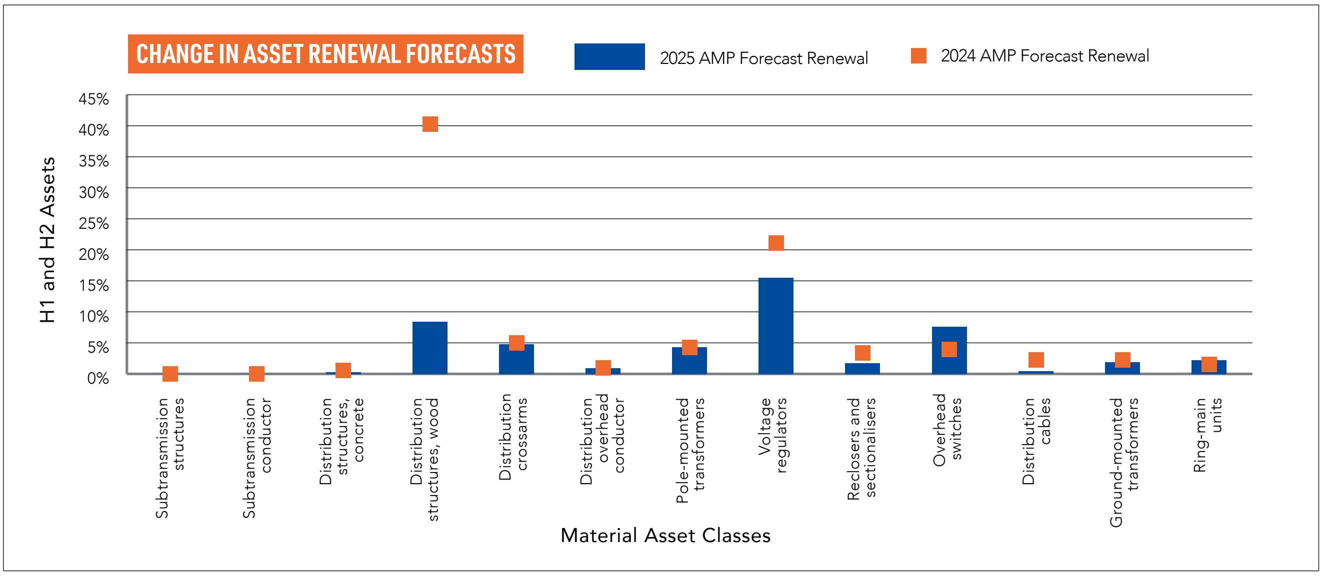

Figure 7: Change in Forecast Asset Renewals

The replacement of the current Abbey SCADA with GE PowerOn SCADA and ADMS is in progress and will be completed in FY26. Based on project progress, $270k is rolled over from FY25 to FY26. We have also included a two-yearly system upgrade budget of c. $600k to ensure we operate the latest version of the software (we expect functionality to advance over the coming years; hence, two-yearly upgrades are appropriate). The current Abbey SCADA is end-of-life and does not offer an upgrade path to an ADMS; hence, a replacement is required. Distribution network management is evolving to keep pace with customer requirements—this includes having better visibility on the LV network, a better understanding of outages and effective restoration, and an ongoing development pathway to support two-way power flows and flexibility markets as they evolve.

5.3 Changes in unit rates

During FY25, we reassessed the unit cost for asset replacements. We looked at the market rates from selected EDBs and cost estimations. This work assumed a reasonable scale of construction.

The unit rate increase ranged between 10% and 210%. The higher increases are related to pole-mounted air-break switches, drop-out fuses and links, LV cables, pole-mounted transformers, voltage regulators and crossarms:

- The increase in the cost of crossarm replacements accounted for nearly 50% of the renewal capex increase (due to rates) as these are a high-volume fleet for renewal. We had good benchmark data to support the change in crossarm unit rates;
- Pole-mounted transformer replacements were the next most significant impact (around 20%), and again, we had good benchmark data to support the change in unit rates;
- The unit rate increases were high for pole-mounted air-break switches, drop-out fuses and links. However, the quantity of assets is lower. Hence, the impact on renewal capex was around 18%;
- Voltage regulators impacted renewal capex from FY31 due to increased asset renewals for the fleet over the FY31 to FY35 period.

The revised unit rates reflect our best view of the current asset replacement costs.

5.4 Impact on expenditure forecast

Figure 8 shows the change in renewal capex. Asset replacement and renewal capex has increased by $15.3m[11]. In the first four years, expenditure is broadly the same as the reduction in wood pole replacements offsets the increase in unit rates, except for:

- Higher capex in FY26 due to the replacement of the SCADA system, Halo RMU replacement, and lower offset from the changes in the wood and concrete pole replacements (these programmes were less significant in FY26 in the 2024 AMP, and hence the reduction in replacement volumes did not offset the rate increases in FY26 to the same extent as in other years);
- Higher capex in FY28 due to the two yearly ADMS upgrades.

The increase in expenditure from FY30 is mainly due to the increase in unit rates and the two-yearly SCADA/ADMS upgrades[12]. There has also been a minor increase in the renewal of concrete poles (as the programme has now been spread over ten years rather than the previous five years) and overhead switches.

[11] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period. Before deducting capital contributions.*

[12] *These are planned for FY30, FY32 and FY34. The upgrades will ensure our SCADA and ADMS functionality is current and keeps pace with industry developments.*

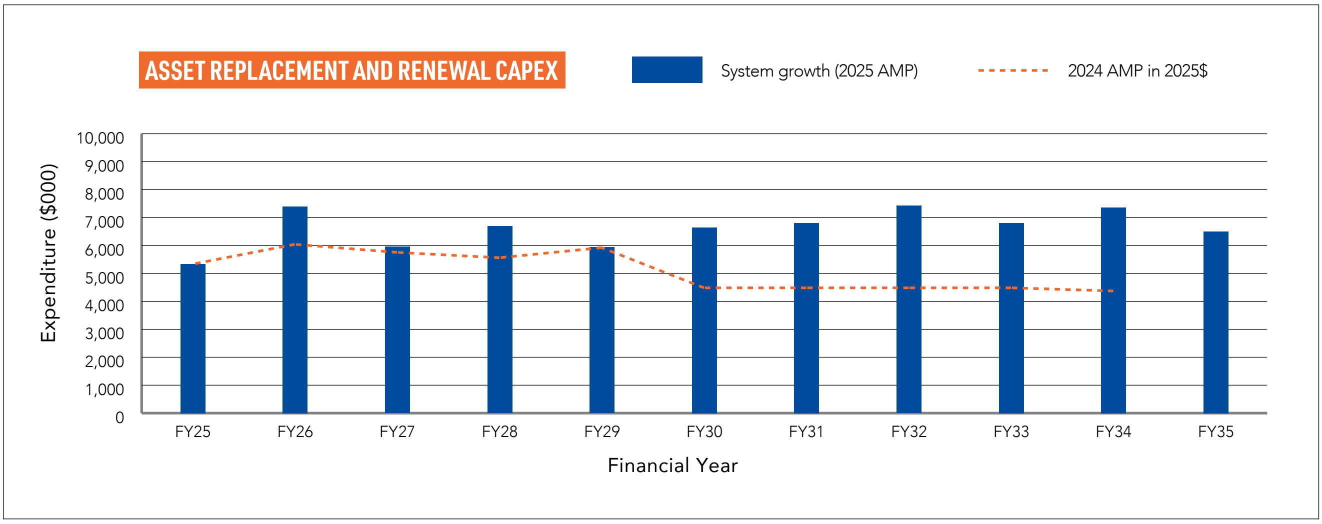

Figure 8: Asset Replacement and Renewal Capex

6. CHANGES IN OUR NETWORK AND NON-NETWORK OPERATIONS AND THE IMPACT ON THE EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

6.1 Network opex

Over the next ten years, the network opex forecast is $56.5m, a $1.1m[13] decrease over the prior AMP. The changes in forecast network opex are minor and include:

- A $148k p.a. reduction in System Interruption and Emergency response costs due to a forecast improvement in network performance, higher recoveries of third-party damage costs and capitalisation of replacement assets. Our reliability has been challenging in recent years, which has led to higher fault-related costs. We have various reliability improvement programmes on foot and expect to see lower costs as a result. We are also taking a more proactive approach to recover the costs of damage to the network caused by third parties.
- A $156k p.a. increase in Vegetation Management costs to expand work on removing out-of-zone trees that could damage the network (this issue is discussed in our prior AMPs). We are also experiencing higher customer liaison costs (this work is required to enable us to trim or remove trees on private property);
- $133k p.a. reduction in maintenance costs due to reclassifying asset fit-out activities for new installations more appropriately as capex.

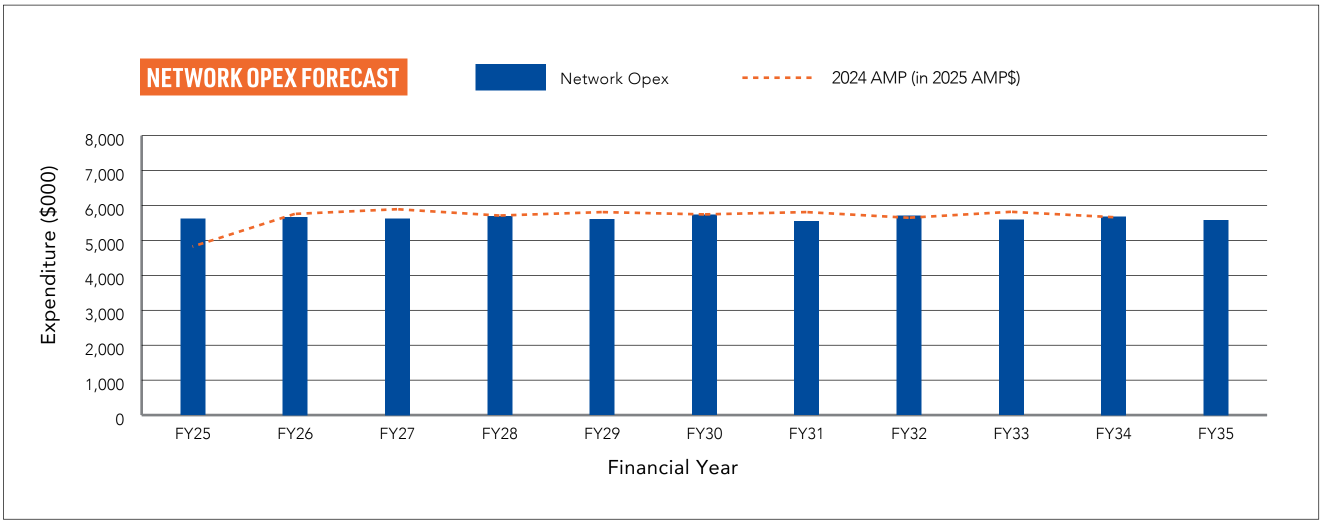

Figure 9: Network Opex

[13] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period.*

6.2 Non-network opex

Over the next ten years, the non-network opex forecast is $128m, an increase of $12m[14] over the prior AMP. The material changes include:

- $5.9m increase in business support costs due predominantly to the transition of new key systems to software as a service (SaaS);
- $2.2m increase for WEL to provide the additional BAU ADMS engineering function. With the introduction of the GE ADMS system, we have extended WEL Network's control room service contract to include BAU ADMS engineering services;
- $2.5m increase for LV visibility, including data purchase from MEP and platform subscription;
- $0.6m increase for the new digital communication network, including new microwave channel licensing, backup supports and an increase in site rental cost.

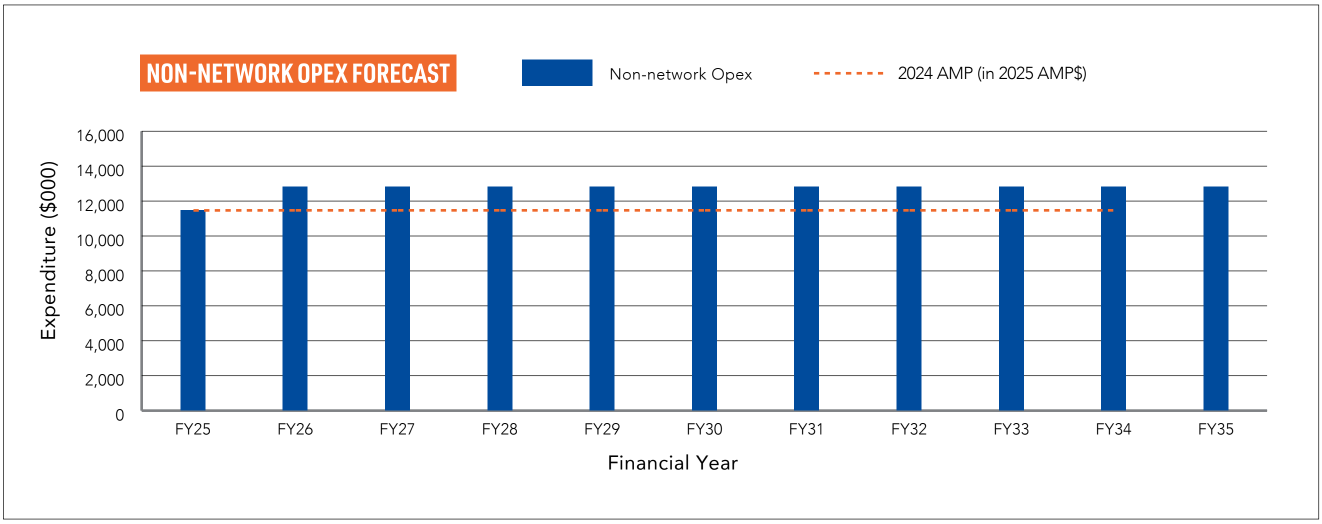

Figure 10: Non-Network Opex

6.3 Non-network capex

Non-network capex has increased by $1.3m in FY26. This is driven by:

- $690k increase in motor vehicle purchases in FY26, due to the timing of our fleet renewal;
- $550k increase in office fit out and furniture in FY26, to better accommodate recent team growth;
- $90k increase on computer equipment.

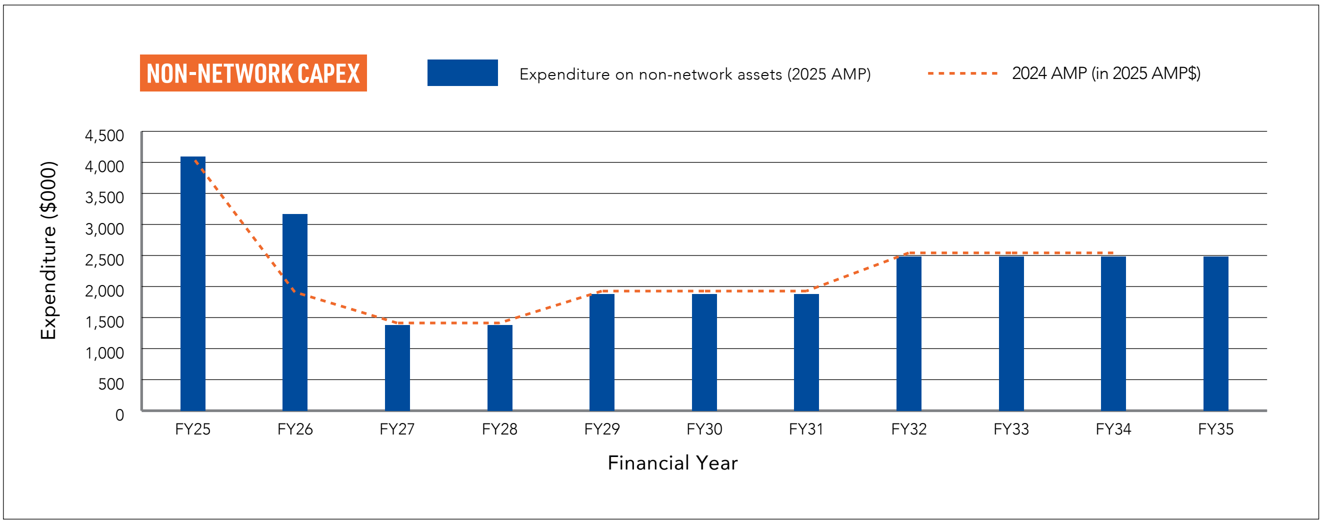

Figure 11: Non-Network Capex

[14] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period.*

7. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

7.1 Capex forecasts

The total capital expenditure forecast for the next ten years is $208m[15], an increase of $32m[16] over the prior AMP. The increase in this AMP reflects additional projects in response to growing demand and planned security, reliability, resilience improvements, and ADMS/SCADA upgrades. Costs have also increased for some projects due to scope refinement and higher forecast construction costs. Cost increases are the major driver of higher spending on asset renewal.

We expect to see further increases in capex in future AMPs from FY29 as we progress our asset management strategies, respond to demand growth and enhance the security, reliability and resilience of the network.

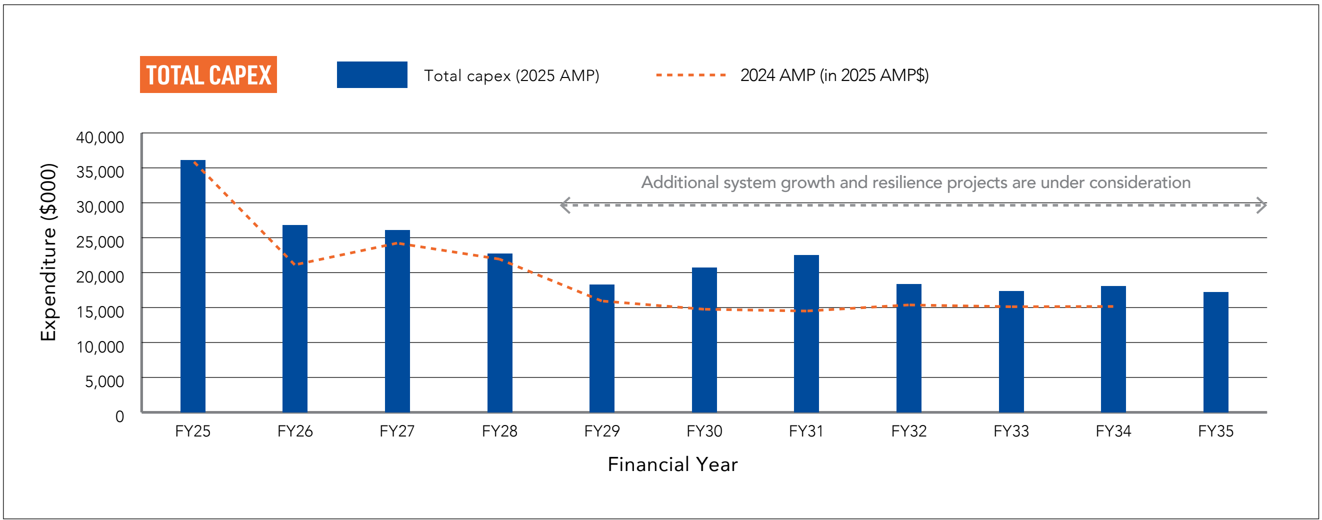

Figure 12: Total Capex

7.2 Opex forecasts

Over the next ten years, the total operational expenditure forecast is $185m. This is an increase of $11m[17]. Opex has increased due to the transition to SaaS, the costs to operate a new ADMS, and the costs to obtain data to support LV visibility.

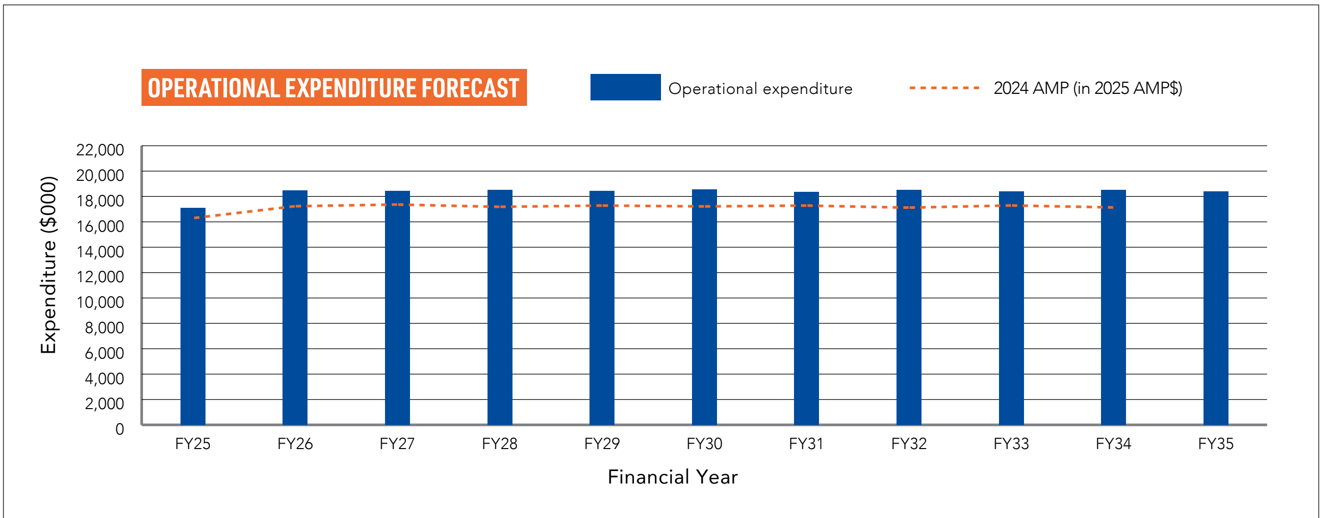

Figure 13: Total Opex

[15] *Before deducting capital contributions. These are forecast at $52m over the next ten years.*

[16] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period. Before deducting capital contributions.*

[17] *Over the comparable FY26 to FY34 period.*


VERSALIFT
LIVE LINE TEAM
DONGHAE
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APPENDICES

WAIPĀ NETWORKS

APPENDIX A – ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION DISCLOSURE DETERMINATION 2012 RECONCILIATION

Information disclosure requirements 2012 clause	AMP section
2.6.5 For the purpose of clause 2.6.3, the AMP update must:	
1. Relate to the electricity distribution services supplied by the EDB;	Section 2
2. Identify any material changes to the network development plans disclosed in the last AMP under clause 11 and clause 17.5-17.7 of Attachment A or in the last AMP update disclosed under this clause;	Section 4
3. Identify any material changes to the lifecycle asset management (maintenance and renewal) plans disclosed in the last AMP pursuant to clause 12 of Attachment A or in the last AMP update disclosed under this section;	Section 5
4. Provide the reasons for any material changes to the previous disclosures in the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure set out in Schedule 11a and Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure set out in Schedule 11b;	Section 4, 5, 6 and 7
5. Identify any changes to the asset management practices of the EDB that would affect a Schedule 13 Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure; and	Section 3.4
6. Contain the information set out in the schedules described in clause 2.6.6.	Appendix C
2.6.6 Each EDB:	Appendix C
1. Must, except as provided in subclause 2.6.6(2), before the start of each disclosure year, complete and publicly disclose each of the following reports by inserting all information relating to the electricity distribution services supplied by the EDB for the disclosure years provided for in the following reports: **a.** The Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure in Schedule 11a; **b.** The Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure in Schedule 11b; **c.** The Report on Asset Condition in Schedule 12a; **d.** The Report on Forecast Capacity in Schedule 12b; **e.** The Report on Forecast Network Demand in Schedule 12c; **f.** The Report on Forecast Interruptions and Duration in Schedule 12d;	
2. For the purposes of the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure set out in Schedule 11a required under clause 2.6.6(1)(a), and the Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure set out in Schedule 11b required under clause 2.6.6(1)(b): **a.** Is not required to publicly disclose information on cybersecurity expenditure, but must provide that information to the Commission; and **b.** In respect of disclosures before the start of disclosure year 2024, is not required to: **i.** Complete and publicly disclose the information on cybersecurity expenditure in these reports; or **ii.** Provide the information required on cybersecurity expenditure to the Commission); and	Appendix C
3. Must, if the EDB has sub-networks, complete and publicly disclose the Report on Forecast Interruptions and Duration set out in Schedule 12d by inserting all information relating to the electricity distribution services supplied by the EDB in relation to each sub-network for the disclosure years provided for in the report.	

APPENDIX B – KEY TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Term	Meaning
ADMS	A software platform that supports the full suite of distribution management and optimisation. An ADMS includes functions that automate outage restoration and optimise the performance of the distribution grid
AMMAT	Asset management maturity assessment tool, a series of questions to assess the maturity of asset management practices
AMP	Asset management plan
Capex	Capital expenditure
EDB	Electricity distribution business
EV	Electric vehicle
Feeder	The lines and cables that distribute electricity from zone substations to distribution transformers
Flexibility	Reducing demand or increasing generation in response to a signal
FY	Financial year
GIS	Geo-spatial information system
GXP	Grid exit point. The point of connection between the distribution network and the transmission network.
H1 health	The asset has reached end-of-life. Significant end-of-life (EOL) drivers that are likely to lead to failure are present. Replacement or retirement is recommended, typically within six months, consistent with the risk.
H2 health	EOL drivers for replacement are present, with high asset-related risks. Assets with EOL condition drivers may be left in service on a risk-assessed basis. The asset should be scheduled for replacement within an appropriate period (considering risk and criticality).
HV	High voltage. Voltages typically above 1,000 Volts.
ICP	Installation connection point. The point of connection for an electricity consumer.
KVA	Kilo-volt amps.
LV	Low voltage. The final distribution voltage for the lines and cables that connect consumers to the network.
MEP	Metering equipment provider
MVA	Megavolt-amps. A unit of electrical capacity or electrical load. Includes both real and reactive power. Also called apparent power.
Opex	Operational expenditure.
PV	Photovoltaic (solar).
RMU	Ring main unit. A ground-mounted switch used on underground distribution networks.
SaaS	Software as a service, a cloud-based model for procuring software.
SAIDI	System average interruption duration index. A measure of the average duration of outages experienced by customers.
SCADA	Supervisory control and data acquisition. A system that monitors and controls network devices.

APPENDIX C – INFORMATION DISCLOSURE SCHEDULES

Schedule	Schedule name
11a	Report on forecast capital expenditure
11b	Report on forecast operational expenditure
12a	Report on asset condition
12b	Report on forecast capacity
12c	Report on forecast network demand
12d	Report forecast interruptions and duration
14a	Mandatory explanatory notes on forecast information
17	Certification for year-beginning disclosures

Company Name: **Waipā Networks Limited**

AMP Planning Period: **1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035**

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar forecasts of expenditure on assets in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). EDBs must express the information in this schedule (11a) as a specific value rather than ranges. Any supporting information about these values may be disclosed in Schedule 15 (Voluntary Explanatory Notes).

This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
8		**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
9	**11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast**	**$000 (in nominal dollars)**										
10	Consumer connection	5,657	5,776	5,883	6,003	6,123	6,245	6,370	6,497	6,627	6,760	6,895
11	System growth	18,282	6,002	11,222	8,017	4,093	5,717	7,942	1,640	1,673	1,579	1,610
12	Asset replacement and renewal	5,342	7,555	6,196	7,095	6,428	7,331	7,669	8,530	7,979	8,792	7,929
13	Asset relocations	237	702	403	252	257	262	267	272	278	283	290
14	Reliability, safety and environment:											
15	Quality of supply	812	1,934	1,590	980	579	923	653	961	562	879	898
16	Legislative and regulatory	965	1,065	107	109	111	113	116	118	120	123	125
17	Other reliability, safety and environment	729	1,124	331	174	178	181	185	189	192	196	200
18	**Total reliability, safety and environment**	2,505	4,123	2,028	1,263	868	1,218	953	1,267	875	1,198	1,223
19	**Expenditure on network assets**	32,023	24,159	25,731	22,628	17,769	20,772	23,202	18,207	17,432	18,613	17,948
20	Expenditure on non-network assets	4,091	3,234	1,436	1,465	2,036	2,077	2,118	2,850	2,907	2,965	3,024
21	**Expenditure on assets**	36,114	27,393	27,167	24,094	19,805	22,849	25,320	21,057	20,339	21,578	20,972
22												
23	*plus* Cost of financing	653	634	663	411	369	338	338	338	339	331	331
24	*less* Value of capital contributions	4,412	4,964	6,747	4,808	5,651	6,658	7,636	5,204	5,308	5,414	5,523
25	*plus* Value of vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26												
27	**Capital expenditure forecast**	32,354	23,062	21,083	19,697	14,523	16,528	18,022	16,191	15,369	16,494	15,779
28												
29	Assets commissioned	29,889	25,385	21,577	20,044	15,817	16,027	17,649	16,649	15,575	16,213	15,958
30		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
31		**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
32		**$000 (in constant prices)**										
33	Consumer connection	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657
34	System growth	18,282	5,878	10,790	7,555	3,782	5,178	7,053	1,428	1,428	1,321	1,321
35	Asset replacement and renewal	5,342	7,399	5,957	6,686	5,939	6,640	6,810	7,426	6,810	7,357	6,505
36	Asset relocations	237	687	387	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	238
37	Reliability, safety and environment:											
38	Quality of supply	812	1,894	1,529	923	535	836	580	836	480	736	736
39	Legislative and regulatory	965	1,043	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
40	Other reliability, safety and environment	729	1,101	318	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
41	**Total reliability, safety and environment**	2,505	4,038	1,950	1,190	802	1,103	847	1,103	747	1,003	1,003
42	**Expenditure on network assets**	32,023	23,658	24,741	21,324	16,416	18,815	20,603	15,851	14,878	15,575	14,724
43	Expenditure on non-network assets	4,091	3,167	1,381	1,381	1,881	1,881	1,881	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,481
44	**Expenditure on assets**	36,114	26,825	26,122	22,705	18,297	20,696	22,484	18,332	17,359	18,056	17,205
45												
46	**Subcomponents of expenditure on assets (where known)**											
47	**EDBs' must disclose both a public version of this Schedule (excluding cybersecurity cost data) and a confidential version of this Schedule (including cybersecurity costs)*											
48	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Overhead to underground conversion	-	2,645	800	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Cybersecurity (Commission only)	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52												

Difference between nominal and constant price forecasts

$000	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
Consumer connection	-	120	226	346	466	589	713	841	971	1,103	1,239
System growth	-	124	432	462	312	539	890	212	245	258	289
Asset replacement and renewal	-	156	238	409	489	691	859	1,104	1,169	1,435	1,424
Asset relocations	-	15	15	15	20	25	30	35	41	46	52
Reliability, safety and environment:											
Quality of supply	-	40	61	56	44	87	73	124	82	144	161
Legislative and regulatory	-	22	4	6	8	11	13	15	18	20	22
Other reliability, safety and environment	-	23	13	10	14	17	21	24	28	32	36
Total reliability, safety and environment	-	85	78	73	66	115	107	164	128	196	220
Expenditure on network assets	-	500	990	1,305	1,353	1,958	2,599	2,356	2,554	3,038	3,224
Expenditure on non-network assets	-	67	55	84	155	196	237	369	426	484	543
Expenditure on assets	-	567	1,046	1,389	1,508	2,153	2,836	2,725	2,979	3,522	3,767

Commentary on options and considerations made in the assessment of forecast expenditure

EDBs may provide explanatory comment on the options they have considered (including scenarios used) in assessing forecast expenditure on assets for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period in Schedule 15

11a(ii): Consumer Connection

*Consumer types defined by EDB** / $000 (in constant prices)	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
Residential and commercial connections	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657
Industrial connections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**include additional rows if needed*											
Consumer connection expenditure	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657	5,657
less Capital contributions funding consumer connection	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412	4,412
Consumer connection less capital contributions	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244	1,244

11a(iii): System Growth

	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
Subtransmission	-	200	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone substations	9,435	797	-	-	1,754	3,750	5,625	-	-	-	-
Distribution and LV lines	257	450	150	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411
Distribution and LV cables	7,513	3,297	5,050	6,511	1,011	411	411	411	411	411	411
Distribution substations and transformers	359	600	757	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Distribution switchgear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other network assets	718	534	133	133	107	107	107	107	107	-	-
System growth expenditure	18,282	5,878	10,790	7,555	3,782	5,178	7,053	1,428	1,428	1,321	1,321
less Capital contributions funding system growth	-	100	1,880	-	690	1,500	2,250	-	-	-	-
System growth less capital contributions	18,282	5,778	8,910	7,555	3,092	3,678	4,803	1,428	1,428	1,321	1,321

11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal

$000 (in constant prices)	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
Subtransmission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone substations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution and LV lines	2,687	2,487	2,600	2,712	2,726	2,734	2,673	2,673	2,673	2,673	2,501
Distribution and LV cables	388	565	565	565	763	565	565	565	565	565	565
Distribution substations and transformers	994	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,307	1,582	2,324	2,324	2,324	2,324	2,260
Distribution switchgear	760	1,367	1,146	1,146	1,143	1,143	1,247	1,247	1,247	1,178	1,178
Other network assets	513	1,333	-	616	-	616	-	616	-	616	-
Asset replacement and renewal expenditure	5,342	7,399	5,957	6,686	5,939	6,640	6,810	7,426	6,810	7,357	6,505
less Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions	5,342	7,399	5,957	6,686	5,939	6,640	6,810	7,426	6,810	7,357	6,505

11a(v): Asset Relocations

	Project or programme*	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
		$000 (in constant prices)										
	NZTA and Council asset relocations	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	238
	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	*include additional rows if needed											
	All other project or programmes - asset relocations	-	450	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Asset relocations expenditure	237	687	387	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	238
less	Capital contributions funding asset relocations	-	349	196	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
	Asset relocations less capital contributions	237	338	192	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119

11a(vi): Quality of Supply

	Project or programme*	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
		$000 (in constant prices)										
	Network automation (quality improvement) programme	-	-	429	279	279	279	279	279	179	179	179
	Other quality improvement programme	411	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Network protection programme	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Network reconfiguration and extension programme	-	455	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Distribution voltage improvement programme	257	970	611	500	112	413	157	413	157	413	413
	Generator and non-network security support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LV voltage and quality improvement programme	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
	0	-										
	*include additional rows if needed											
	All other projects or programmes - quality of supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quality of supply expenditure	812	1,894	1,529	923	535	836	580	836	480	736	736
less	Capital contributions funding quality of supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quality of supply less capital contributions	812	1,894	1,529	923	535	836	580	836	480	736	736

11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory

	Project or programme*	Current Year CY 31 Mar 25	CY+1 31 Mar 26	CY+2 31 Mar 27	CY+3 31 Mar 28	CY+4 31 Mar 29	CY+5 31 Mar 30	CY+6 31 Mar 31	CY+7 31 Mar 32	CY+8 31 Mar 33	CY+9 31 Mar 34	CY+10 31 Mar 35
		$000 (in constant prices)										
	Electricity code compliance programme	164	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Line clearance improvement programme	801	753	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
		-										
		-										
		-										
	*include additional rows if needed											
	All other projects or programmes - legislative and regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Legislative and regulatory expenditure	965	1,043	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
less	Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions	965	1,043	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103

		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
160	**11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment**	**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
161	*Project or programme**	**$000 (in constant prices)**										
162	Seismic resilience programme	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
163	Weather and environmental resilience programme	154	204	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164	Other resilience programme	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	Safety improvement programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166	Distribution environmental improvement programe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	**include additional rows if needed*											
172	All other projects or programmes - other reliability, safety and environment	411	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
173	**Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure**	729	1,101	318	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
174	*less* Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	**Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions**	729	1,101	318	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164

		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
178		**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
179	**11a(ix): Non-Network Assets**											
180	**Routine expenditure**											
181	*Project or programme**	**$000 (in constant prices)**										
182	Office furniture and equipment purchases	312	545	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
183	Land and buildings	575	-	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
184	Motor vehicles, fleet and plant purchases	2,746	2,383	1,170	1,170	1,670	1,670	1,670	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,270
185	Computer software and equipment - network systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
186	Computer software and equipment - business systems	459	239	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
	Motor vehicles, fleet and plant purchases (non-network)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	**include additional rows if needed*											
188	All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
189	**Routine expenditure**	4,091	3,167	1,381	1,381	1,881	1,881	1,881	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,481
190	**Atypical expenditure**											
191	*Project or programme**											
192												
193												
194												
195												
196												
197	**include additional rows if needed*											
198	All other projects or programmes - atypical expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	**Atypical expenditure**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200												
201	**Expenditure on non-network assets**	4,091	3,167	1,381	1,381	1,881	1,881	1,881	2,481	2,481	2,481	2,481
202												

	Company Name	Waipā Networks
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035

SCHEDULE 11b: REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

This schedule requires a breakdown of forecast operational expenditure for the disclosure year and a 10 year planning period. The forecasts should be consistent with the supporting information set out in the AMP. The forecast is to be expressed in both constant price and nominal dollar terms.
EDBs must provide explanatory comment on the difference between constant price and nominal dollar operational expenditure forecasts in Schedule 14a (Mandatory Explanatory Notes). EDBs must express the information in this schedule (11b) as a specific value rather than ranges. If EDBs wish to provide any supporting information about these values, this may be disclosed in Schedule 15 (Voluntary Explanatory Notes).
This information is not part of audited disclosure information.

sch ref		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
8		31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27	31 Mar 28	31 Mar 29	31 Mar 30	31 Mar 31	31 Mar 32	31 Mar 33	31 Mar 34	31 Mar 35
9	**Operational Expenditure Forecast**	**$000 (in nominal dollars)**										
10	Service interruptions and emergencies	1,838	1,775	1,808	1,844	1,881	1,919	1,957	1,996	2,036	2,077	2,119
11	Vegetation management	2,027	2,145	2,185	2,245	2,274	2,320	2,366	2,413	2,479	2,511	2,561
12	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	941	1,127	1,177	1,185	1,188	1,263	1,214	1,268	1,263	1,343	1,363
13	Asset replacement and renewal	813	743	684	768	727	832	707	882	771	865	766
14	**Network Opex**	5,619	5,791	5,854	6,043	6,071	6,334	6,244	6,560	6,549	6,796	6,808
15	System operations and network support	5,494	6,401	6,519	6,652	6,785	6,921	7,059	7,200	7,344	7,491	7,641
16	Business support	5,985	6,692	6,816	6,954	7,093	7,235	7,380	7,527	7,678	7,831	7,988
17	Non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party *Not Required before DY202*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	**Non-network opex**	11,479	13,093	13,335	13,606	13,878	14,156	14,439	14,728	15,022	15,323	15,629
19	**Operational expenditure**	17,098	18,884	19,189	19,650	19,949	20,490	20,683	21,288	21,572	22,119	22,437
20		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
21		**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
22		**$000 (in constant prices)**										
23	Service interruptions and emergencies	1,838	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738
24	Vegetation management	2,027	2,101	2,101	2,116	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,116	2,101	2,101
25	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	941	1,104	1,132	1,117	1,098	1,144	1,078	1,104	1,078	1,124	1,118
26	Asset replacement and renewal	813	728	658	724	672	754	628	768	658	724	628
27	**Network Opex**	5,619	5,671	5,629	5,695	5,609	5,737	5,545	5,711	5,590	5,687	5,585
28	System operations and network support	5,494	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269	6,269
29	Business support	5,985	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553	6,553
30	Non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party *Not Required before DY2025*											
31	**Non-network opex**	11,479	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822	12,822
32	**Operational expenditure**	17,098	18,493	18,451	18,517	18,431	18,559	18,367	18,533	18,412	18,509	18,407
33	**Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)**											
35												
36	Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses											
37	Direct billing*											
38	Research and Development											
39	Insurance											
41	** Direct billing expenditure by suppliers that direct bill the majority of their consumers*											
42												
43		*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*	*CY+6*	*CY+7*	*CY+8*	*CY+9*	*CY+10*
44		**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**	**31 Mar 31**	**31 Mar 32**	**31 Mar 33**	**31 Mar 34**	**31 Mar 35**
45	**Difference between nominal and real forecasts**	**$000**										
46	Service interruptions and emergencies	-	37	70	106	143	181	219	258	298	339	381
47	Vegetation management	-	44	84	129	173	219	265	312	363	410	460
48	Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-	23	45	68	90	119	136	164	185	219	245
49	Asset replacement and renewal	-	15	26	44	55	78	79	114	113	141	138
50	**Network Opex**	-	120	225	348	462	597	699	849	959	1,109	1,223
51	System operations and network support	-	133	251	383	517	652	791	932	1,076	1,223	1,373
52	Business support	-	139	262	401	540	682	827	974	1,125	1,278	1,435
53	Non-network solutions provided by a related party or third party *Not Required before DY202*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	**Non-network opex**	-	271	513	784	1,057	1,334	1,617	1,906	2,201	2,501	2,807
55	**Operational expenditure**	-	391	739	1,133	1,519	1,931	2,317	2,755	3,160	3,610	4,030
56												
57	**Commentary on options and considerations made in the assessment of forecast expenditure**											
58	*EDBs may provide explanatory comment on the options they have considered (including scenarios used) in assessing forecast operational expenditure for the current disclosure year and a 10 year planning period in Schedule 15.*											

Company Name	**Waipā Networks Limited**
AMP Planning Period	**1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035**

SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION

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

sch ref												
7					**Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)**							
8												
9	**Voltage**	**Asset category**	**Asset class**	**Units**	**H1**	**H2**	**H3**	**H4**	**H5**	**Grade unknown**	**Data accuracy (1–4)**	**% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years**
10	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	-	0.7%	1.9%	76.0%	20.4%	1.03%	3	0.3%
11	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	0.6%	7.6%	72.3%	18.9%	0.5%	-	3	8.4%
12	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.							N/A	
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km							N/A	
14	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km					100.0%	-	4	-
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km							N/A	
16	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km							N/A	
17	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km							N/A	
18	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km							N/A	
19	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km							N/A	
20	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km							N/A	
21	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km							N/A	
22	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km							N/A	
23	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km							N/A	
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.							N/A	
25	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.							N/A	
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.							N/A	
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.							N/A	
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.							N/A	
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.							N/A	
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.							N/A	
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.							N/A	
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.							N/A	
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.							N/A	
34	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.							N/A	
35												
36					**Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)**							
37												

	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1–4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
38												
39	HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.							N/A	
40	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	-	0.0%	1.5%	33.2%	40.9%	24.4%	2	0.9%
41	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km							N/A	
42	HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km							N/A	
43	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km	0.2%	0.3%	2.3%	6.1%	17.8%	73.2%	1	0.4%
44	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	-	-	-	87.2%	12.8%	-	1	-
45	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km							N/A	
46	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	-	1.7%	7.6%	66.9%	23.7%	-	3	1.7%
47	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.							N/A	
48	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	2.1%	1.8%	16.9%	18.8%	24.2%	36.2%	1	7.6%
49	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.							N/A	
50	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	1.7%	-	1.7%	33.5%	63.1%	-	3	2.2%
51	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	2.4%	3.9%	25.1%	24.5%	44.1%	-	3	4.3%
52	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	-	0.7%	10.1%	45.6%	43.4%	0.1%	3	1.9%
53	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	10.3%	5.2%	39.7%	10.3%	34.5%	-	3	15.5%
54	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.							N/A	
55	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	-	0.3%	1.7%	31.9%	40.5%	25.6%	2	1.1%
56	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	0.4%	0.5%	2.3%	4.4%	17.6%	74.9%	1	1.3%
57	LV	LV Streetlighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	-	0.1%	0.9%	12.1%	23.4%	63.4%	1	-
58	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	19.0%	18.6%	18.9%	17.2%	26.3%	-	1	-
59	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	-	-	-	72.0%	28.0%	-	2	-
60	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single syst	Lot	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	3	2.0%
61	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No.	-	-	-	-	100.0%		4	-
62	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	4	-
63	All	Load Control	Relays	No.	0.3%	1.6%	46.8%	39.6%	11.7%	-	1	2.0%
64	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km							N/A	

Company Name: **Waipā Networks Limited**
AMP Planning Period: **1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035**

SCHEDULE 12b: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPACITY

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

sch ref

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

sch ref	*Existing Zone Substations*	Current peak load (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Current peak load period	*Not Required before DY2025* Installed operating capacity (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Current security of supply classification (type)	*Not Required before DY2025* Current constraint type	*Not Required before DY2025* Current available capacity (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Peak load period +5 yrs	*Not Required before DY2025* Available capacity +5 yrs (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Security of supply classification +5 yrs (type)	*Not Required before DY2025* Peak load period +10 yrs	*Not Required before DY2025* Min. available capacity +10 yrs (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Max. available capacity +10 yrs (MVA)	*Not Required before DY2025* Security of supply classification +10 yrs (type)	*Not Required before DY2025* Forecast constraint type	*Not Required before DY2025* Year of any forecast constraint	*Not Required before DY2025* Constraint primary cause	*Not Required before DY2025* Constraint solution type	*Not Required before DY2025* Constraint solution progress	*Not Required before DY2025* Temporary constraint solution remaining lifespan	Explanation
8																					
9	Forrest Road	-	[Select one]	28	N-1	No constraint	28	Winter	11	N-1	Winter	6	11	N-1	No constraint	10+	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Forrest Road is a new zone substation that will start supplying load in FY26 with forecast demand of 11 MVA in 5years and 20 MVA in 10years.
10	Cambridge	49	Winter	47	N-1	Security	0	Winter	8	N-1	Winter	0	0	N-1	Security	1	Transpower	Divert load to alternative substation	Implementation stage	Not applicable	Firm capacity is currently being exceeded for short durations during the winter periods. Causes are large step change in industrial load in 2020 and incremental base load growth through residential developments. Transpower's transformers have a short term overload rating of 45/47MVA (Summer/Winter) which will assist with sustained peak demands until 2024. A special protection scheme installed in May 2020 avoids cascade tripping of supply transformers. Waipā Networks has installed 2.7MW of peaking generation to manage peak demand and a new 2 x 96 MVA (80MVA nominal) 220/33kV GXP for the Cambridge area is expected to be completed 2025. From FY26 some load will be transferred from Cambridge to the new Forrest Road zone substation.
11	Te Awamutu	41	Winter	54	N-1	No constraint	13	Winter	0	N-1	Winter	0	0	N-1	Security	4	Transpower	Network upgrade	Planning stage	> 3 years	The GXP supply transformer firm capacity now 52/54 MVA (summer/ winter) following protection upgrade in FY24. The forecast demand is 57MVA in 5years and 72MVA in 10years
12																					
13																					
14																					
15																					
16																					
17																					
18																					
19																					
20																					
21																					

22 [1] *Extend table as necessary to disclose all capacity and constraint information by each zone substation*

Company Name	Waipā Networks Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035

SCHEDULE 12C: REPORT ON FORECAST NETWORK DEMAND

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

sch ref								
7	**12c(i): Consumer Connections**							
8	*Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type*				**Number of connections**			
9			*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
10		for year ended	**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**
11	*Consumer types defined by EDB**							
12	Residential		555	570	586	601	616	632
13	General		80	80	80	80	79	79
14	Unmetered		-	-	-	-	-	-
15	11kV		-	-	-	-	-	-
16								
17	**Connections total**		635	650	665	681	696	711
18	**include additional rows if needed*							
19	**Distributed generation**							
20	Number of connections		211	228	245	261	278	295
21	Capacity of distributed generation installed in year (MVA)		2	2	2	2	2	3
22	**12c(ii) System Demand**							
23			*Current Year CY*	*CY+1*	*CY+2*	*CY+3*	*CY+4*	*CY+5*
24	**Maximum coincident system demand (MW)**	for year ended	**31 Mar 25**	**31 Mar 26**	**31 Mar 27**	**31 Mar 28**	**31 Mar 29**	**31 Mar 30**
25	GXP demand			99	105	119	125	135
26	*plus* Distributed generation output at HV and above		-	-	-	-	-	-
27	**Maximum coincident system demand**		-	99	105	119	125	135
28	*less* Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above		-	-	-	-	-	-
29	**Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points**		-	99	105	119	125	135
30	**Electricity volumes carried (GWh)**							
31	Electricity supplied from GXPs		460	512	545	615	650	700
32	*less* Electricity exports to GXPs		-	-	-	-	-	-
33	*plus* Electricity supplied from distributed generation		1	1	1	1	1	1
34	*less* Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs		1	1	1	1	1	1
35	**Electricity entering system for supply to ICPs**		460	512	544	615	650	700
36	*less* Total energy delivered to ICPs		412	459	492	537	629	665
37	**Losses**		48	52	52	78	21	36
38								
39	**Load factor**		-	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
40	**Loss ratio**		10.4%	10.2%	9.6%	12.8%	3.3%	5.1%

Company Name	Waipā Networks Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2025 – 31 March 2035
Network / Sub-network Name	Waipā Networks Limited

SCHEDULE 12d: REPORT FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION

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

sch ref			Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
9		for year ended	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27	31 Mar 28	31 Mar 29	31 Mar 30
10	**SAIDI**							
11	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)		126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2
12	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)		109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3
13	**SAIFI**							
14	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)		0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
15	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)		1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73

Electricity distribution information disclosure determination 2012

Schedule 14a: Mandatory Explanatory Notes on Forecast Information

1. This Schedule requires EDBs to provide explanatory notes to reports prepared in accordance with clause 2.6.6.

   This Schedule is mandatory – EDBs must provide the explanatory comment specified below, in accordance with clause 2.7.2. This information is not part of the audited disclosure information, and so is not subject to the assurance requirements specified in section 2.8.

   Commentary on difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure forecasts (Schedule 11a).

2. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price capital expenditure for the current disclosure year and 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11a.

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

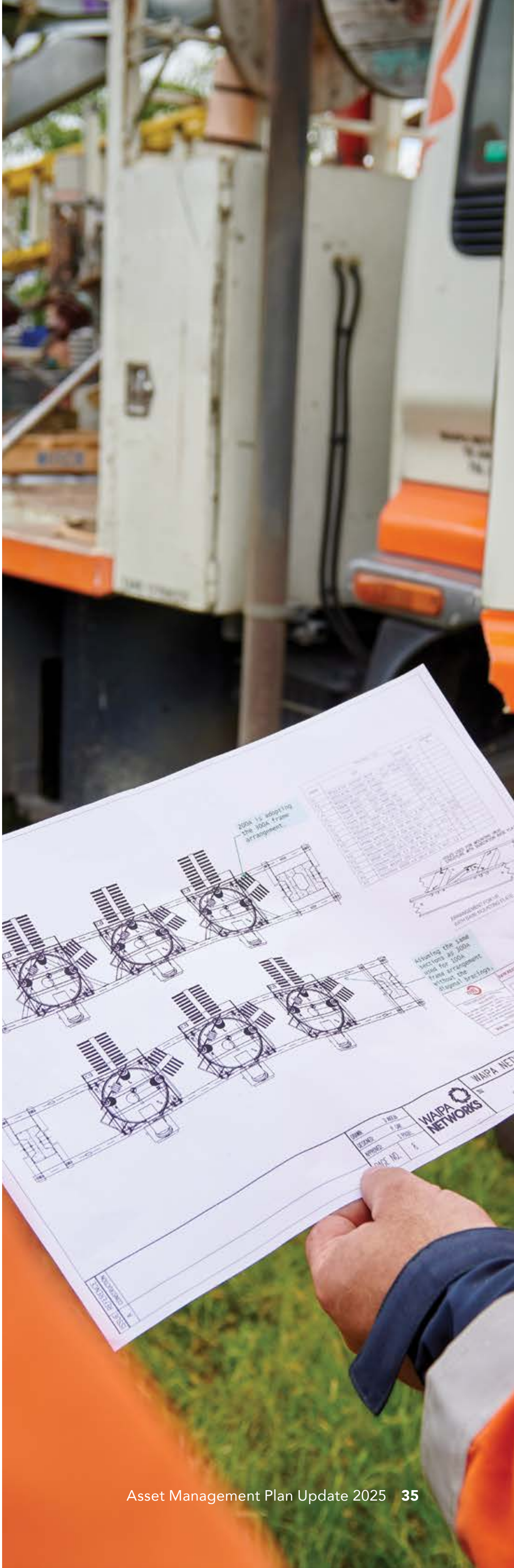
We review and refine the capital forecasts of expenditure on network assets every year. We have used the midpoint of the Reserve Banks inflation target for our indexation, 2% p.a.

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

3. In the box below, comment on the difference between nominal and constant price operational expenditure for the current disclosure year and 10 year planning period, as disclosed in Schedule 11b.

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

We review and refine the operational forecasts of expenditure on network assets every year. We have used the midpoint of the Reserve Banks inflation target for our indexation, 2% p.a.



Schedule 17: certification for year-beginning disclosures

As per Clause 2.9.1 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination.

We, Jonathan Anthony KAY and Shane Raniera ELLISON, being directors of Waipā Networks Limited, certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge:

a. The following attached information of Waipā Networks Limited prepared for the purposes of clauses 2.6.3, 2.6.6 and 2.7.2 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination.

b. The prospective financial or non-financial information included in the attached information has been measured on a basis consistent with regulatory requirements or recognised industry standards.

c. The forecasts in Schedules 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b, 12c and 12d are based on objective and reasonable assumptions that align with Waipā Networks' corporate vision and strategy and are documented in retained records.

Jonathan Anthony KAY

Shane Raniera ELLISON

31 March 2025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WAIPĀ NETWORKS

THANK YOU!

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