



**EDB Information Disclosure Requirements  
Information Templates  
for  
Schedules 11a–13**

<b>Company Name</b>	Network Tasman Limited
<b>Disclosure Date</b>	31 March 2017
<b>AMP Planning Period Start Date (first day)</b>	1 April 2017

Templates for Schedules 11a–13 (Asset Management Plan)  
Template Version 4.1. Prepared 24 March 2015

**Table of Contents**

**Information disclosure asset management plan schedules**

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Schedule name</b>
11a	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</u></a>
11b	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE</u></a>
12a	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION</u></a>
12b	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON FORECAST CAPACITY</u></a>
12c	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON FORECAST NETWORK DEMAND</u></a>
12d	<a href="#"><u>REPORT FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION</u></a>
13	<a href="#"><u>REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY</u></a>

### **Disclosure Template Instructions**

These templates have been prepared for use by EDBs when making disclosures under subclauses 2.6.1(1)(d), 2.6.1(1)(e), 2.6.1(2), 2.6.5(6), 2.6.6(1) and 2.6.6(2) of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012. The EDB may include a completed Schedule 13: Report on Asset Management Maturity table with its disclosures made under subclause 2.6.6(1) and 2.6.6(2), but this is not required. Schedule 13 tables that are not completed should be removed from disclosures made under subclause 2.6.6(1) and 2.6.6(2).

### **Company Name and Dates**

To prepare the templates for disclosure, the supplier's company name should be entered in cell C8, the date of the first day of the 10 year planning period should be entered in cell C12, and the date on which the information is disclosed should be entered in cell C10 of the CoverSheet worksheet.

The cell C12 entry (planning period start date) is used to calculate disclosure years in the column headings that show above some of the tables. It is also used to calculate the AMP planning period dates in the template title blocks (the title blocks are the light green shaded areas at the top of each template).

The cell C8 entry (company name) is used in the template title blocks.

Dates should be entered in day/month/year order (Example -"1 April 2013").

### **Data Entry Cells and Calculated Cells**

Data entered into this workbook may be entered only into the data entry cells. Data entry cells are the bordered, unshaded areas (white cells) in each template. Under no circumstances should data be entered into the workbook outside a data entry cell.

In some cases, where the information for disclosure is able to be ascertained from disclosures elsewhere in the workbook, such information is disclosed in a calculated cell.

### **Validation Settings on Data Entry Cells**

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

### **Conditional Formatting Settings on Data Entry Cells**

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

### **Inserting Additional Rows**

The templates for schedules 11a, 12b and 12c may require additional rows to be inserted in tables marked 'include additional rows if needed'.

Additional rows must not be inserted directly above the first row or below the last row of a table. This is to ensure that entries made in the new row are included in the totals.

For schedule 12b the formula for column J (Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity %) will need to be copied into the inserted row(s). Column A schedule references should not be entered in additional rows.

### **Schedule References**

The references labelled 'sch ref' in the leftmost column of each template are consistent with the row references in the Electricity Distribution ID Determination 2012 (as issued on 24 March 2015). They provide a common reference between the rows in the determination and the template.

### **Description of Calculation References**

Calculation cell formulas contain links to other cells within the same template or elsewhere in the workbook. Key cell references are described in a column to the right of each template. These descriptions are provided to assist data entry. Cell references refer to the row of the template and not the schedule reference.

Company Name	<b>Network Tasman Limited</b>
AMP Planning Period	<b>1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027</b>

**SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

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

sch ref

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10	
	for year ended	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27	
<b>11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast</b>	<b>\$000 (in nominal dollars)</b>											
Consumer connection	828	520	531	543	554	566	578	590	603	616	629	
System growth	785	3,107	9,597	5,994	2,755	5,295	16,185	20,990	4,713	8,128	6,004	
Asset replacement and renewal	1,683	2,903	2,597	6,762	2,453	2,506	2,781	2,613	2,901	2,963	3,026	
Asset relocations	1,500	640	1,328	1,356	1,385	870	1,167	1,021	1,507	1,065	-	
Reliability, safety and environment:												
Quality of supply	480	943	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Legislative and regulatory	105	420	429	438	447	457	467	477	487	497	508	
Other reliability, safety and environment	62	300	306	219	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total reliability, safety and environment</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>508</b>	
<b>Expenditure on network assets</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>15,513</b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>21,178</b>	<b>25,691</b>	<b>10,211</b>	<b>13,269</b>	<b>10,167</b>	
Expenditure on non-network assets	308	520	423	444	447	460	468	479	489	499	510	
<b>Expenditure on assets</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>9,353</b>	<b>15,936</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>8,361</b>	<b>10,154</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>26,170</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>10,677</b>	
plus Cost of financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
less Value of capital contributions	105	240	550	498	209	335	879	1,110	319	488	386	
plus Value of vested assets	162	162	166	173	184	200	223	253	293	347	419	
<b>Capital expenditure forecast</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>9,275</b>	<b>15,552</b>	<b>15,431</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>20,990</b>	<b>25,313</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>13,627</b>	<b>10,710</b>	
Assets commissioned	6,322	8,707	14,134	14,899	9,352	9,337	5,320	36,608	9,661	11,199	9,351	
	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10	
	for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27
	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>											
Consumer connection	828	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	520	
System growth	785	3,107	9,397	5,747	2,587	4,867	14,567	18,497	4,067	6,867	4,967	
Asset replacement and renewal	1,683	2,903	2,543	6,483	2,303	2,303	2,503	2,303	2,503	2,503	2,503	
Asset relocations	1,500	640	1,300	1,300	1,300	800	1,050	900	1,300	900	-	
Reliability, safety and environment:												
Quality of supply	480	943	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Legislative and regulatory	105	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	
Other reliability, safety and environment	62	300	300	210	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total reliability, safety and environment</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	
<b>Expenditure on network assets</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>15,190</b>	<b>14,680</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>19,060</b>	<b>22,640</b>	<b>8,810</b>	<b>11,210</b>	<b>8,410</b>	
Expenditure on non-network assets	308	520	414	426	420	423	421	422	422	422	422	
<b>Expenditure on assets</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>9,353</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>15,106</b>	<b>7,850</b>	<b>9,333</b>	<b>19,481</b>	<b>23,062</b>	<b>9,232</b>	<b>11,632</b>	<b>8,832</b>	
<b>Subcomponents of expenditure on assets (where known)</b>												
Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overhead to underground conversion	1,500	640	1,300	1,300	1,300	800	1,050	900	1,300	900	-	
Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

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

sch ref		for year ended										
		Current Year CY 31 Mar 17	CY+1 31 Mar 18	CY+2 31 Mar 19	CY+3 31 Mar 20	CY+4 31 Mar 21	CY+5 31 Mar 22	CY+6 31 Mar 23	CY+7 31 Mar 24	CY+8 31 Mar 25	CY+9 31 Mar 26	CY+10 31 Mar 27
50												
51												
52												
53	<b>Difference between nominal and constant price forecasts</b>	<b>\$000</b>										
54	Consumer connection	-	-	11	23	34	46	58	70	83	96	109
55	System growth	-	-	200	247	168	428	1,618	2,493	646	1,261	1,037
56	Asset replacement and renewal	-	-	54	279	150	203	278	310	398	460	523
57	Asset relocations	-	-	28	56	85	70	117	121	207	165	-
58	Reliability, safety and environment:											
59	Quality of supply	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Legislative and regulatory	-	-	9	18	27	37	47	57	67	77	88
61	Other reliability, safety and environment	-	-	6	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	<b>Total reliability, safety and environment</b>	-	-	30	27	47	37	47	57	67	77	88
63	<b>Expenditure on network assets</b>	-	-	323	632	484	784	2,118	3,051	1,401	2,059	1,757
64	Expenditure on non-network assets	-	-	9	18	27	37	47	57	67	77	88
65	<b>Expenditure on assets</b>	-	-	332	650	511	821	2,165	3,108	1,468	2,136	1,845
66												
67												
68	<b>11a(ii): Consumer Connection</b>											
69	Consumer types defined by EDB*	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>										
70	Consumers 20kVA and less	302	280	280	280	280	280	-	-	-	-	-
71	Consumers greater than 20kVA	526	240	240	240	240	240	-	-	-	-	-
72		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	*include additional rows if needed											
76	<b>Consumer connection expenditure</b>	828	520	520	520	520	520	-	-	-	-	-
77	less Capital contributions funding consumer connection	16	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
78	<b>Consumer connection less capital contributions</b>	812	510	510	510	510	510	-	-	-	-	-
79	<b>11a(iii): System Growth</b>											
80	Subtransmission	-	150	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
81	Zone substations	123	1,500	5,900	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
82	Distribution and LV lines	192	210	1,350	2,200	2,170	520	-	-	-	-	-
83	Distribution and LV cables	150	900	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Distribution substations and transformers	104	160	160	160	160	160	-	-	-	-	-
85	Distribution switchgear	120	187	187	187	187	187	-	-	-	-	-
86	Other network assets	96	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	<b>System growth expenditure</b>	785	3,107	9,397	5,747	2,587	4,867	-	-	-	-	-
88	less Capital contributions funding system growth	39	153	462	282	127	239	-	-	-	-	-
89	<b>System growth less capital contributions</b>	746	2,954	8,935	5,465	2,460	4,628	-	-	-	-	-
90												

Company Name	<b>Network Tasman Limited</b>
AMP Planning Period	<b>1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027</b>

**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)  
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sch ref

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22
<b>11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal</b>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
Subtransmission	100	250	250	330	250	250
Zone substations	250	550	-	2,800	-	-
Distribution and LV lines	765	1,240	1,440	1,200	1,200	1,200
Distribution and LV cables	-	600	600	1,900	600	600
Distribution substations and transformers	247	253	253	253	253	253
Distribution switchgear	262	10	-	-	-	-
Other network assets	59	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asset replacement and renewal expenditure</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>6,483</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>2,303</b>
less Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal	51	87	76	195	69	69
<b>Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>2,234</b>

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22
<b>11a(v):Asset Relocations</b>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
<i>Project or programme*</i>						
Underground Conversion Bateup Road	-	400	-	-	-	-
Underground Conversion High St Motueka	400	200	-	-	-	-
Underground Conversion Robert St St Arnaud	-	40	-	-	-	-
Underground Conversion Beach Road Tahuna	-	-	400	-	-	-
Underground Conversion Champion Road	-	-	900	-	-	-
Underground Conversion Nayland Road	-	-	-	700	-	-
Underground Conversion Songer St (Nayland to Seaview)	-	-	-	600	-	-
Underground Conversion Main Road Riwaka	-	-	-	-	1,300	-
Underground Conversion Aranui Road Mapua	-	-	-	-	-	800
Relocate Hope Substation and Upgrade Stage 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other project or programmes - asset relocations	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asset relocations expenditure</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>800</b>
less Capital contributions funding asset relocations	-	26	6	17	17	17
<b>Asset relocations less capital contributions</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>783</b>

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22
<b>11a(vi):Quality of Supply</b>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
<i>Project or programme*</i>						
1MVA Generator Replacement	-	400	-	-	-	-
33kV Line Extension Eves Valley to Pea Viner Corner	-	-	500	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other projects or programmes - quality of supply	480	543	210	-	-	-
<b>Quality of supply expenditure</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
less Capital contributions funding quality of supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Quality of supply less capital contributions</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

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

sch ref

	Current Year CY for year ended 31 Mar 17	CY+1 31 Mar 18	CY+2 31 Mar 19	CY+3 31 Mar 20	CY+4 31 Mar 21	CY+5 31 Mar 22
<b>11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory</b>						
<i>Project or programme*</i>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
Platform Transformer to Padmount Conversions	105	420	420	420	420	420
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other projects or programmes - legislative and regulatory						
<b>Legislative and regulatory expenditure</b>	105	420	420	420	420	420
less Capital contributions funding legislative and regulatory						
<b>Legislative and regulatory less capital contributions</b>	105	420	420	420	420	420

	Current Year CY for year ended 31 Mar 17	CY+1 31 Mar 18	CY+2 31 Mar 19	CY+3 31 Mar 20	CY+4 31 Mar 21	CY+5 31 Mar 22
<b>11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment</b>						
<i>Project or programme*</i>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
Platform Transformer Lead Insulation		140	140	140		
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other projects or programmes - other reliability, safety and environment	62	160	160	70	300	
<b>Other reliability, safety and environment expenditure</b>	62	300	300	210	300	
less Capital contributions funding other reliability, safety and environment						
<b>Other reliability, safety and environment less capital contributions</b>	62	300	300	210	300	

	Current Year CY for year ended 31 Mar 17	CY+1 31 Mar 18	CY+2 31 Mar 19	CY+3 31 Mar 20	CY+4 31 Mar 21	CY+5 31 Mar 22
<b>11a(ix): Non-Network Assets</b>						
<b>Routine expenditure</b>						
<i>Project or programme*</i>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure	308	520	414	426	420	423
<b>Routine expenditure</b>	308	520	414	426	420	423
<b>Atypical expenditure</b>						
<i>Project or programme*</i>	<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>					
<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
All other projects or programmes - atypical expenditure						
<b>Atypical expenditure</b>						
<b>Expenditure on non-network assets</b>	308	520	414	426	420	423

Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 11b: REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE**

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

sch ref

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27
<b>Operational Expenditure Forecast</b>											
	<b>\$000 (in nominal dollars)</b>										
Service interruptions and emergencies	893	1,061	1,098	1,137	1,176	1,217	1,260	1,304	1,349	1,396	1,445
Vegetation management	962	990	1,024	1,060	1,097	1,135	1,175	1,216	1,258	1,302	1,347
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	1,594	1,850	1,914	1,981	2,050	2,121	2,195	2,272	2,351	2,433	2,518
Asset replacement and renewal	2,106	2,333	2,414	2,498	2,586	2,676	2,769	2,865	2,965	3,069	3,175
<b>Network Opex</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>6,909</b>	<b>7,149</b>	<b>7,399</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>7,923</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,485</b>
System operations and network support	2,024	1,936	2,004	2,074	2,146	2,221	2,298	2,378	2,461	2,547	2,636
Business support	2,953	2,987	3,092	3,201	3,314	3,431	3,552	3,678	3,807	3,942	4,081
<b>Non-network opex</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>6,717</b>
<b>Operational expenditure</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>11,546</b>	<b>11,951</b>	<b>12,369</b>	<b>12,801</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>13,713</b>	<b>14,191</b>	<b>14,689</b>	<b>15,202</b>

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27
<b>\$000 (in constant prices)</b>											
Service interruptions and emergencies	893	1,061	1,072	1,083	1,094	1,105	1,116	1,127	1,138	1,149	1,161
Vegetation management	962	990	1,000	1,010	1,020	1,030	1,041	1,051	1,061	1,072	1,083
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	1,594	1,850	1,868	1,887	1,906	1,925	1,944	1,964	1,983	2,003	2,023
Asset replacement and renewal	2,106	2,333	2,356	2,380	2,404	2,428	2,452	2,477	2,501	2,526	2,552
<b>Network Opex</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,424</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>6,819</b>
System operations and network support	2,024	1,936	1,956	1,975	1,995	2,015	2,035	2,056	2,076	2,097	2,118
Business support	2,953	2,987	3,018	3,049	3,081	3,113	3,146	3,179	3,212	3,245	3,279
<b>Non-network opex</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>5,024</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>5,128</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>5,288</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>5,397</b>
<b>Operational expenditure</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>11,157</b>	<b>11,270</b>	<b>11,384</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,616</b>	<b>11,734</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>11,971</b>	<b>12,092</b>	<b>12,216</b>

**Subcomponents of operational expenditure (where known)**

Energy efficiency and demand side management, reduction of energy losses	49	55	56	57	57	58	58	59	60	60	61
Direct billing*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	285	273	275	278	281	284	286	289	292	295	298

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

	Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
for year ended	31 Mar 17	31 Mar 18	31 Mar 19	31 Mar 20	31 Mar 21	31 Mar 22	31 Mar 23	31 Mar 24	31 Mar 25	31 Mar 26	31 Mar 27
<b>Difference between nominal and real forecasts</b>											
	<b>\$000</b>										
Service interruptions and emergencies	-	-	26	54	82	112	144	177	211	247	284
Vegetation management	-	-	24	50	77	105	134	165	197	230	264
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-	-	46	94	144	196	251	308	368	430	495
Asset replacement and renewal	-	-	58	118	182	248	317	388	464	543	623
<b>Network Opex</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,666</b>
System operations and network support	-	-	48	99	151	206	263	322	385	450	518
Business support	-	-	74	152	233	318	406	499	595	697	802
<b>Non-network opex</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,320</b>
<b>Operational expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,597</b>	<b>2,986</b>



Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION**

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

sch ref

		Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)									
	Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years
7											
8											
9											
10	All	Overhead Line	Concrete poles / steel structure	No.	-	1.00%	29.00%	70.00%	-	3	1.00%
11	All	Overhead Line	Wood poles	No.	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	4	-
12	All	Overhead Line	Other pole types	No.	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	-	2	100.00%
13	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH up to 66kV conductor	km	-	-	25.00%	75.00%	-	4	-
14	HV	Subtransmission Line	Subtransmission OH 110kV+ conductor	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (XLPE)	km	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
16	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Oil pressurised)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (Gas pressurised)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG up to 66kV (PILC)	km	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
19	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (XLPE)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Oil pressurised)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (Gas Pressurised)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission UG 110kV+ (PILC)	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	HV	Subtransmission Cable	Subtransmission submarine cable	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations up to 66kV	No.	-	-	7.00%	93.00%	-	4	7.00%
25	HV	Zone substation Buildings	Zone substations 110kV+	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Indoor)	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
27	HV	Zone substation switchgear	22/33kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	10.00%	90.00%	-	4	10.00%
28	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Ground Mounted)	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV Switch (Pole Mounted)	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
30	HV	Zone substation switchgear	33kV RMU	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Indoor)	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	HV	Zone substation switchgear	50/66/110kV CB (Outdoor)	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	4	-
33	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (ground mounted)	No.	-	1.00%	-	99.00%	-	4	1.00%
34	HV	Zone substation switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted)	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
35											

Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION**

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

sch ref

		Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)									
Voltage	Asset category	Asset class	Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 5 years	
36											
37											
38											
39	HV	Zone Substation Transformer	Zone Substation Transformers	No.	-	-	70.00%	30.00%	-	4	15.00%
40	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Open Wire Conductor	km	-	4.00%	12.00%	84.00%	-	2	4.00%
41	HV	Distribution Line	Distribution OH Aerial Cable Conductor	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	HV	Distribution Line	SWER conductor	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
43	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG XLPE or PVC	km	-	-	-	100.00%	-	2	-
44	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution UG PILC	km	-	3.00%	12.00%	85.00%	-	2	6.00%
45	HV	Distribution Cable	Distribution Submarine Cable	km	-	-	40.00%	60.00%	-	2	-
46	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (pole mounted) - reclosers and sectionalisers	No.	-	-	15.00%	85.00%	-	4	-
47	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV CB (Indoor)	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
48	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switches and fuses (pole mounted)	No.	-	10.00%	35.00%	55.00%	-	3	10.00%
49	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV Switch (ground mounted) - except RMU	No.	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	3	-
50	HV	Distribution switchgear	3.3/6.6/11/22kV RMU	No.	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	3	-
51	HV	Distribution Transformer	Pole Mounted Transformer	No.	-	3.00%	34.00%	63.00%	-	2	3.00%
52	HV	Distribution Transformer	Ground Mounted Transformer	No.	-	-	17.00%	83.00%	-	4	-
53	HV	Distribution Transformer	Voltage regulators	No.	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	3	-
54	HV	Distribution Substations	Ground Mounted Substation Housing	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	4	-
55	LV	LV Line	LV OH Conductor	km	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	2	5.00%
56	LV	LV Cable	LV UG Cable	km	-	-	10.00%	90.00%	-	2	-
57	LV	LV Streetlighting	LV OH/UG Streetlight circuit	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
58	LV	Connections	OH/UG consumer service connections	No.	-	10.00%	40.00%	50.00%	-	2	5.00%
59	All	Protection	Protection relays (electromechanical, solid state and numeric)	No.	-	-	10.00%	90.00%	-	4	10.00%
60	All	SCADA and communications	SCADA and communications equipment operating as a single system	Lot	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
61	All	Capacitor Banks	Capacitors including controls	No.	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
62	All	Load Control	Centralised plant	Lot	-	-	-	100.00%	-	4	-
63	All	Load Control	Relays	No.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	All	Civils	Cable Tunnels	km	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Company Name **Network Tasman Limited**  
 AMP Planning Period **1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027**

**SCHEDULE 12b: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPACITY**

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

sch ref

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

8		Current Peak Load (MVA)	Installed Firm Capacity (MVA)	Security of Supply Classification (type)	Transfer Capacity (MVA)	Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity %	Installed Firm Capacity +5 years (MVA)	Utilisation of Installed Firm Capacity + 5yrs %	Installed Firm Capacity Constraint +5 years (cause)	Explanation
9	<i>Existing Zone Substations</i>									
10	Founders	7	15	N-1	2	46%	15	49%	No constraint within +5 years	
11	Annesbrook	19	23	N-1	8	81%	23	83%	No constraint within +5 years	
12	Songer St	18	23	N-1	8	80%	23	88%	No constraint within +5 years	
13	Richmond	18	23	N-1	10	77%	23	82%	No constraint within +5 years	
14	Hope	9	10	N-1	8	88%	23	45%	Transformer	Transformer capacity to be upgraded when load reaches 10MVA
15	Mapua	5	10	N	4	52%	10	55%	Subtransmission circuit	Subtransmission circuit has N security only
16	Brightwater	7	15	N-1	6	47%	15	55%	No constraint within +5 years	
17	Eves Valley	4	5	N-1	4	76%	5	76%	No constraint within +5 years	
18	Takaka	5	8	N	-	59%	8	76%	Subtransmission circuit	Subtransmission circuit has N security only
19	Swamp Road	3	3	N	1	83%	3	90%	Subtransmission circuit	Subtransmission circuit has N security only
20	Lower Queen St	20	30	N	-	67%	30	67%	Subtransmission circuit	Industrial customer only wishes for N security for subtransmission
21	Motueka	20	20	N-1	1	99%	23	95%	Transformer	Transformer capacity to be upgraded.
22	Upper Takaka	1	6	N-1	1	15%	6	20%	No constraint within +5 years	
23	[Zone Substation_14]					-			[Select one]	
24	[Zone Substation_15]					-			[Select one]	
25	[Zone Substation_16]					-			[Select one]	
26	[Zone Substation_17]					-			[Select one]	
27	[Zone Substation_18]					-			[Select one]	
28	[Zone Substation_19]					-			[Select one]	
29	[Zone Substation_20]					-			[Select one]	

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

Company Name	<b>Network Tasman Limited</b>
AMP Planning Period	<b>1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027</b>

**SCHEDULE 12C: REPORT ON FORECAST NETWORK DEMAND**

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

sch ref

7 <b>12c(i): Consumer Connections</b>		Number of connections					
		Current Year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
8 <i>Number of ICPs connected in year by consumer type</i>							
11 <i>Consumer types defined by EDB*</i>							
12	Group 0	0	1	1	1	1	1
13	Group 1	552	560	569	577	586	595
14	Group 2	27	27	28	28	28	28
15	Group 3	6	5	5	5	5	5
16	Group 6	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Group CB	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	<b>Connections total</b>	585	594	602	611	620	629
18	<i>*include additional rows if needed</i>						
19 <b>Distributed generation</b>							
20	Number of connections	120	124	129	133	138	143
21	Capacity of distributed generation installed in year (MVA)	444	460	476	492	510	527
22 <b>12c(ii) System Demand</b>							
23 <b>Maximum coincident system demand (MW)</b>							
24 GXP demand		127	129	130	131	133	134
25	<i>plus</i> Distributed generation output at HV and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	<b>Maximum coincident system demand</b>	128	129	130	132	133	134
27	<i>less</i> Net transfers to (from) other EDBs at HV and above	19	20	20	20	20	20
28	<b>Demand on system for supply to consumers' connection points</b>	109	109	110	112	113	114
29							
30 <b>Electricity volumes carried (GWh)</b>							
31 Electricity supplied from GXPs		627	630	633	636	639	643
32	<i>less</i> Electricity exports to GXPs	64	64	65	65	65	66
33	<i>plus</i> Electricity supplied from distributed generation	176	177	178	179	180	181
34	<i>less</i> Net electricity supplied to (from) other EDBs	92	92	93	93	94	94
35	<b>Electricity entering system for supply to ICPs</b>	647	650	654	657	660	664
36	<i>less</i> Total energy delivered to ICPs	603	607	610	613	616	619
37	<b>Losses</b>	44	44	44	44	45	45
38							
39	<b>Load factor</b>	68%	68%	68%	67%	67%	66%
40	<b>Loss ratio</b>	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
Network / Sub-network Name	

**SCHEDULE 12d: REPORT FORECAST INTERRUPTIONS AND DURATION**

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

<i>sch ref</i>		<i>Current Year CY</i>	<i>CY+1</i>	<i>CY+2</i>	<i>CY+3</i>	<i>CY+4</i>	<i>CY+5</i>
8							
9							
10	<b>SAIDI</b>						
11	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	68.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
12	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	119.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
13	<b>SAIFI</b>						
14	Class B (planned interruptions on the network)	0.30	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.54
15	Class C (unplanned interruptions on the network)	1.35	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
3	Asset management policy	To what extent has an asset management policy been documented, authorised and communicated?	3	The AM Policy is in the AMP, and the AMP has been approved by the Board hence the AMP Policy has been Board approved. This Policy is the root document for all asset management activities including the Delta works contract. Additionally the SCI drives the two over-arching factors of supply reliability and price, and the SCI is prepared by the board and approved by the Trust. The AMP includes a range of policy statements, but does not include a concise 1 page "AM Policy" statement.	The AM Policy is discussed in the AMP, maintenance policies are in place with lead contractor (Delta).	Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to document, authorise and communicate its asset management policy (eg, as required in PAS 55 para 4.2 i). A key pre-requisite of any robust policy is that the organisation's top management must be seen to endorse and fully support it. Also vital to the effective implementation of the policy, is to tell the appropriate people of its content and their obligations under it. Where an organisation outsources some of its asset-related activities, then these people and their organisations must equally be made aware of the policy's content. Also, there may be other stakeholders, such as regulatory authorities and shareholders who should be made aware of it.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management policy, its organisational strategic plan, documents indicating how the asset management policy was based upon the needs of the organisation and evidence of communication.
10	Asset management strategy	What has the organisation done to ensure that its asset management strategy is consistent with other appropriate organisational policies and strategies, and the needs of stakeholders?	3	The Asset Strategy is aligned with the Public Safety Management System (PSMS) which is a key driver. The Strategy also expands on the detail of the AM Policy. Customer surveys have been used to set target performance levels in the AMP. Section 2.10 of the AMP describes a strategic review process which assists alignment of all objectives, policies and strategies.	There are feedback mechanisms from the Trust, which approves the SCI which in turn reflects the AM price and reliability targets. The AMP sets out the identification of stakeholders, which was confirmed by inspecting the 2015 AMP.	In setting an organisation's asset management strategy, it is important that it is consistent with any other policies and strategies that the organisation has and has taken into account the requirements of relevant stakeholders. This question examines to what extent the asset management strategy is consistent with other organisational policies and strategies (eg, as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 b) and has taken account of stakeholder requirements as required by PAS 55 para 4.3.1 c). Generally, this will take into account the same policies, strategies and stakeholder requirements as covered in drafting the asset management policy but at a greater level of detail.	Top management. The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management.	The organisation's asset management strategy document and other related organisational policies and strategies. Other than the organisation's strategic plan, these could include those relating to health and safety, environmental, etc. Results of stakeholder consultation.
11	Asset management strategy	In what way does the organisation's asset management strategy take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems over which the organisation has stewardship?	3	Asset inspections are structured by asset class (and in the context of the PSMS, also by sensitive areas). Robert has confirmed that more specific inspections within asset classes may be undertaken if recurring defects are identified. The AMP clearly sets out the various asset classes.		Good asset stewardship is the hallmark of an organisation compliant with widely used AM standards. A key component of this is the need to take account of the lifecycle of the assets, asset types and asset systems. (For example, this requirement is recognised in 4.3.1 d) of PAS 55). This question explores what an organisation has done to take lifecycle into account in its asset management strategy.	Top management. People in the organisation with expert knowledge of the assets, asset types, asset systems and their associated life-cycles. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Those responsible for developing and adopting methods and processes used in asset management	The organisation's documented asset management strategy and supporting working documents.
26	Asset management plan(s)	How does the organisation establish and document its asset management plan(s) across the life cycle activities of its assets and asset systems?	3	The AMP has adopted the asset categories set out in the Information Disclosure determination. The lifecycle management policies of each of those asset categories is then discussed in detail. The Network manager has written a Board paper to provide assurance to the Board that asset condition is being maintained, and this paper usefully reiterates parts of the AMP. The good condition of the network has been affirmed by an independent review of		The asset management strategy need to be translated into practical plan(s) so that all parties know how the objectives will be achieved. The development of plan(s) will need to identify the specific tasks and activities required to optimize costs, risks and performance of the assets and/or asset system(s), when they are to be carried out and the resources required.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers.	The organisation's asset management plan(s).

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

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

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY</b> This schedule requires information on the EDB'S self-assessment of the maturity of its asset management practices.	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
27	Asset management plan(s)	How has the organisation communicated its plan(s) to all relevant parties to a level of detail appropriate to the receiver's role in their delivery?	3	The two high-level outcomes of supply reliability and price are communicated to the Trust via the SCI approval process. The AM activities are communicated to the Board as part of the AMP approval process. The AMP is used to communicate financial forecasts to the CFO. The AMP work plans are used to communicate the nature and volume of activities to contractors and suppliers. At a day-to-day level, all of NTL's staff work within a small		Plans will be ineffective unless they are communicated to all those, including contracted suppliers and those who undertake enabling function(s). The plan(s) need to be communicated in a way that is relevant to those who need to use them.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Delivery functions and suppliers.	Distribution lists for plan(s). Documents derived from plan(s) which detail the receivers role in plan delivery. Evidence of communication.
29	Asset management plan(s)	How are designated responsibilities for delivery of asset plan actions documented?	3	The AMP sets out the responsibilities for Asset Management. The contractor Delta confirmed that the AMP signals NTL's long-term direction and in December each year NTL sends an annual work plan for the following 1st April. Delta has 3 design estimators who receive work scopes from NTL, prepare detail designs for approval by NTL, and then estimate the cost for Delta to do the work. NTL's contracted inspector then inspects the work and reports back to NTL. Section 2.6 of the AMP sets out		The implementation of asset management plan(s) relies on (1) actions being clearly identified, (2) an owner allocated and (3) that owner having sufficient delegated responsibility and authority to carry out the work required. It also requires alignment of actions across the organisation. This question explores how well the plan(s) set out responsibility for delivery of asset plan actions.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documentation defining roles and responsibilities of individuals and organisational departments.
31	Asset management plan(s)	What has the organisation done to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made available for the efficient and cost effective implementation of the plan(s)?  (Note this is about resources and enabling support)	3	The CFO runs a 10 year model for forecasting and cashflow modelling that is reported against on a monthly, 6 monthly and annually basis. The AMP work volumes and cost forecasts are used to identify necessary price increases or capital funding. Existing AM practices and systems allow for major projects to be advanced or deferred as parameters such as demand vary over time. Contractor Delta was re-awarded a 5 year contract (to start on 1st April 2016), indicating that NTL were happy with Delta's performance.		It is essential that the plan(s) are realistic and can be implemented, which requires appropriate resources to be available and enabling mechanisms in place. This question explores how well this is achieved. The plan(s) not only need to consider the resources directly required and timescales, but also the enabling activities, including for example, training requirements, supply chain capability and procurement timescales.	The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers. If appropriate, the performance management team. Where appropriate the procurement team and service providers working on the organisation's asset related activities.	The organisation's asset management plan(s). Documented processes and procedures for the delivery of the asset management plan.
33	Contingency planning	What plan(s) and procedure(s) does the organisation have for identifying and responding to incidents and emergency situations and ensuring continuity of critical asset management activities?	3	NTL has an Operations Manual setting out all routine operating and switching procedures that includes operating steps for each asset type. There are also procedures for escalating into events such as car hits pole, major storms, floods etc. This includes trigger points for mobilising additional system operators and contractors, and alerting senior management. The PSMs also refer to emergency management procedures. Records of critical spares are kept, and that information is also managed by a third party.		Widely used AM practice standards require that an organisation has plan(s) to identify and respond to emergency situations. Emergency plan(s) should outline the actions to be taken to respond to specified emergency situations and ensure continuity of critical asset management activities including the communication to, and involvement of, external agencies. This question assesses if, and how well, these plan(s) triggered, implemented and resolved in the event of an incident. The plan(s) should be appropriate to the level of risk as determined by the organisation's risk assessment methodology. It is also a requirement that relevant personnel are competent and trained.	The manager with responsibility for developing emergency plan(s). The organisation's risk assessment team. People with designated duties within the plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with incidents and emergency situations.	The organisation's plan(s) and procedure(s) for dealing with emergencies. The organisation's risk assessments and risk registers.



<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

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

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
37	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What has the organisation done to appoint member(s) of its management team to be responsible for ensuring that the organisation's assets deliver the requirements of the asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s)?	3	The structure of the management team follows NTL's strategy of Network Operations, Asset Management, Commercial and Fiber. The Network manager plays a key role in this by preparing and ensuring delivery of the AMP. Evidence of aligning structure to strategy is seen in the recent separation of smart metering from the AM activity by appointing Andrew as the Fiber & Smart Metering Manager and separating Operations from Network. Section 2.6 of the AMP describes		In order to ensure that the organisation's assets and asset systems deliver the requirements of the asset management policy, strategy and objectives responsibilities need to be allocated to appropriate people who have the necessary authority to fulfil their responsibilities. (This question, relates to the organisation's assets eg, para b), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55, making it therefore distinct from the requirement contained in para a), s 4.4.1 of PAS 55).	Top management. People with management responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s). People working on asset-related activities.	Evidence that managers with responsibility for the delivery of asset management policy, strategy, objectives and plan(s) have been appointed and have assumed their responsibilities. Evidence may include the organisation's documents relating to its asset management system, organisational charts, job descriptions of post-holders, annual targets/objectives and personal development plan(s) of post-holders as appropriate.
40	Structure, authority and responsibilities	What evidence can the organisation's top management provide to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for asset management?	3	Preparation of the annual works plan is not indicating any shortfall of resources. The CEO also confirmed that revenue is sufficient to fund all works. The CFO confirmed that all spend requirements are forecast well in advance.		Optimal asset management requires top management to ensure sufficient resources are available. In this context the term 'resources' includes manpower, materials, funding and service provider support.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Risk management team. The organisation's managers involved in day-to-day supervision of asset-related activities, such as frontline managers, engineers, foremen and chargehands as appropriate.	Evidence demonstrating that asset management plan(s) and/or the process(es) for asset management plan implementation consider the provision of adequate resources in both the short and long term. Resources include funding, materials, equipment, services provided by third parties and personnel (internal and service providers) with appropriate skills competencies and knowledge.
42	Structure, authority and responsibilities	To what degree does the organisation's top management communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements?	3	CEO confirms that the importance of delivering key outcomes of safety, reliability and cost optimisation are communicated to the Trust, the Board, the Management Team and to key contractors.		Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation to communicate the importance of meeting its asset management requirements such that personnel fully understand, take ownership of, and are fully engaged in the delivery of the asset management requirements (eg, PAS 55 s 4.4.1 g).	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. People involved in the delivery of the asset management requirements.	Evidence of such activities as road shows, written bulletins, workshops, team talks and management walk-about would assist an organisation to demonstrate it is meeting this requirement of PAS 55.
45	Outsourcing of asset management activities	Where the organisation has outsourced some of its asset management activities, how has it ensured that appropriate controls are in place to ensure the compliant delivery of its organisational strategic plan, and its asset management policy and strategy?	3	NTL Operations Manager meets weekly with Delta's managers to review work and discuss issues or concerns. Contractor GM meets monthly with NTL Network Manager to discuss the work program performance to budget. Reporting tends to be by jobs rather than a simple high-level budget reporting. Maintenance is allocated to Delta on a man-hours basis per year, which is reported against monthly. Gantt charts are used as a key tool. The loop is closed by NTL's independent works inspector who advises NTL on any non-conformances.		Where an organisation chooses to outsource some of its asset management activities, the organisation must ensure that these outsourced process(es) are under appropriate control to ensure that all the requirements of widely used AM standards (eg, PAS 55) are in place, and the asset management policy, strategy objectives and plan(s) are delivered. This includes ensuring capabilities and resources across a time span aligned to life cycle management. The organisation must put arrangements in place to control the outsourced activities, whether it be to external providers or to other in-house departments. This question explores what the organisation does in this regard.	Top management. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. The manager(s) responsible for the monitoring and management of the outsourced activities. People involved with the procurement of outsourced activities. The people within the organisations that are performing the outsourced activities. The people impacted by the outsourced activity.	The organisation's arrangements that detail the compliance required of the outsourced activities. For example, this could form part of a contract or service level agreement between the organisation and the suppliers of its outsourced activities. Evidence that the organisation has demonstrated to itself that it has assurance of compliance of outsourced activities.

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

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

	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	2	Delta is primarily responsible for ensuring that sufficient nature and volume of competencies occurs, and that the Delta contract specifies a training component for key skills. NTL also maintains a training program. Historically there has been no difficulty attracting staff to Nelson. There is evidence that NTL has "grown" into new requirements such as the PSMS and AMMAT by developing internal competencies		There is a need for an organisation to demonstrate that it has considered what resources are required to develop and implement its asset management system. There is also a need for the organisation to demonstrate that it has assessed what development plan(s) are required to provide its human resources with the skills and competencies to develop and implement its asset management systems. The timescales over which the plan(s) are relevant should be commensurate with the planning horizons within the asset management strategy considers e.g. if the asset management strategy considers 5, 10 and 15 year time scales then the human resources development plan(s) should align with these. Resources include both 'in house' and external resources who undertake asset management activities.	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of analysis of future work load plan(s) in terms of human resources. Document(s) containing analysis of the organisation's own direct resources and contractors resource capability over suitable timescales. Evidence, such as minutes of meetings, that suitable management forums are monitoring human resource development plan(s). Training plan(s), personal development plan(s), contract and service level agreements.
49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	3	The AMP forecasts of work nature and volume are used to signal competency requirements to both NTL's internal team and to Delta as the lead contractor. The acquisition of the Transpower 66kV is a good example of internal skill development. Aside from technical competencies, safety is rigorously enforced using a range of methods including risk assessments of each job.		Widely used AM standards require that organisations to undertake a systematic identification of the asset management awareness and competencies required at each level and function within the organisation. Once identified the training required to provide the necessary competencies should be planned for delivery in a timely and systematic way. Any training provided must be recorded and maintained in a suitable format. Where an organisation has contracted service providers in place then it should have a means to demonstrate that this requirement is being met for their employees. (eg, PAS 55 refers to frameworks suitable for identifying competency requirements).	Senior management responsible for agreement of plan(s). Managers responsible for developing asset management strategy and plan(s). Managers with responsibility for development and recruitment of staff (including HR functions). Staff responsible for training. Procurement officers. Contracted service providers.	Evidence of an established and applied competency requirements assessment process and plan(s) in place to deliver the required training. Evidence that the training programme is part of a wider, co-ordinated asset management activities training and competency programme. Evidence that training activities are recorded and that records are readily available (for both direct and contracted service provider staff) e.g. via organisation wide information system or local records database.

	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	3	Safety competencies are intensively reviewed at intervals ranging from monthly to annually, including contractors. Tools and equipment such as ladders and strops are tested every 6 months. In regard to non-safety competencies (ie. technical) the industry is stable however NTL does send staff on courses eg. GIS.	A critical success factor for the effective development and implementation of an asset management system is the competence of persons undertaking these activities. organisations should have effective means in place for ensuring the competence of employees to carry out their designated asset management function(s). Where an organisation has contracted service providers undertaking elements of its asset management system then the organisation shall assure itself that the outsourced service provider also has suitable arrangements in place to manage the competencies of its employees. The organisation should ensure that the individual and corporate competencies it requires are in place and actively monitor, develop and maintain an appropriate balance of these competencies.	Managers, supervisors, persons responsible for developing training programmes. Staff responsible for procurement and service agreements. HR staff and those responsible for recruitment.	Evidence of a competency assessment framework that aligns with established frameworks such as the asset management Competencies Requirements Framework (Version 2.0); National Occupational Standards for Management and Leadership; UK Standard for Professional Engineering Competence, Engineering Council, 2005.
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<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
48	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation develop plan(s) for the human resources required to undertake asset management activities - including the development and delivery of asset management strategy, process(es), objectives and plan(s)?	The organisation has not recognised the need for assessing human resources requirements to develop and implement its asset management system.	The organisation has recognised the need to assess its human resources requirements and to develop a plan(s). There is limited recognition of the need to align these with the development and implementation of its asset management system.	The organisation has developed a strategic approach to aligning competencies and human resources to the asset management system including the asset management plan but the work is incomplete or has not been consistently implemented.	The organisation can demonstrate that plan(s) are in place and effective in matching competencies and capabilities to the asset management system including the plan for both internal and contracted activities. Plans are reviewed integral to asset management system process(es).	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
49	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organisation identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies?	The organisation does not have any means in place to identify competency requirements.	The organisation has recognised the need to identify competency requirements and then plan, provide and record the training necessary to achieve the competencies.	The organisation is the process of identifying competency requirements aligned to the asset management plan(s) and then plan, provide and record appropriate training. It is incomplete or inconsistently applied.	Competency requirements are in place and aligned with asset management plan(s). Plans are in place and effective in providing the training necessary to achieve the competencies. A structured means of recording the competencies achieved is in place.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

50	Training, awareness and competence	How does the organization ensure that persons under its direct control undertaking asset management related activities have an appropriate level of competence in terms of education, training or experience?	The organization has not recognised the need to assess the competence of person(s) undertaking asset management related activities.	Competency of staff undertaking asset management related activities is not managed or assessed in a structured way, other than formal requirements for legal compliance and safety management.	The organization is in the process of putting in place a means for assessing the competence of person(s) involved in asset management activities including contractors. There are gaps and inconsistencies.	Competency requirements are identified and assessed for all persons carrying out asset management related activities - internal and contracted. Requirements are reviewed and staff reassessed at appropriate intervals aligned to asset management requirements.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
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	Company Name <b>Network Tasman Limited</b>
	AMP Planning Period <b>1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027</b>
	Asset Management Standard Applied <b>PAS 55</b>

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

	Company Name <b>Network Tasman Limited</b>
	AMP Planning Period <b>1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027</b>
	Asset Management Standard Applied <b>PAS 55</b>

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/documented Information
53	Communication, participation and consultation	How does the organisation ensure that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders, including contracted service providers?	3	The contractor GM indicated that the AMP is freely available and that the year-ahead work program is provided in December. As noted previously, the key outcomes of supply reliability and price are signalled to the Trust through the SCI approval process, and key AM outcomes are signalled to the board through the AMP approval process.		Widely used AM practice standards require that pertinent asset management information is effectively communicated to and from employees and other stakeholders including contracted service providers. Pertinent information refers to information required in order to effectively and efficiently comply with and deliver asset management strategy, plan(s) and objectives. This will include for example the communication of the asset management policy, asset performance information, and planning information as appropriate to contractors.	Top management and senior management representative(s), employee's representative(s), employee's trade union representative(s); contracted service provider management and employee representative(s); representative(s) from the organisation's Health, Safety and Environmental team. Key stakeholder representative(s).	Asset management policy statement prominently displayed on notice boards, intranet and internet; use of organisation's website for displaying asset performance data; evidence of formal briefings to employees, stakeholders and contracted service providers; evidence of inclusion of asset management issues in team meetings and contracted service provider contract meetings; newsletters, etc.
59	Asset Management System documentation	What documentation has the organisation established to describe the main elements of its asset management system and interactions between them?	2	The AMP sets out the key AM Systems and their interaction. Various technical and operating manuals (eg. the Design Standards Manual) have been inspected. Section 2.8 of the AMP describes the key AM information systems.		Widely used AM practice standards require an organisation maintain up to date documentation that ensures that its asset management systems (ie, the systems the organisation has in place to meet the standards) can be understood, communicated and operated. (eg, s 4.5 of PAS 55 requires the maintenance of up to date documentation of the asset management system requirements specified throughout s 4 of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Managers engaged in asset management activities.	The documented information describing the main elements of the asset management system (process(es)) and their interaction.
62	Information management	What has the organisation done to determine what its asset management information system(s) should contain in order to support its asset management system?	3	The AM Systems have developed over time from a basic premise of what asset attributes and condition were required, and this has been refined over time. The AM System also includes fields for required tasks based on capacity, condition and safety.		Effective asset management requires appropriate information to be available. Widely used AM standards therefore require the organisation to identify the asset management information it requires in order to support its asset management system. Some of the information required may be held by suppliers.  The maintenance and development of asset management information systems is a poorly understood specialist activity that is akin to IT management but different from IT management. This group of questions provides some indications as to whether the capability is available and applied. Note: To be effective, an asset information management system requires the mobilisation of technology, people and process(es) that create, secure, make available and destroy the information required to support the asset management system.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Operations, maintenance and engineering managers	Details of the process the organisation has employed to determine what its asset information system should contain in order to support its asset management system. Evidence that this has been effectively implemented.
63	Information management	How does the organisation maintain its asset management information system(s) and ensure that the data held within it (them) is of the requisite quality and accuracy and is consistent?	3	The AM System is a live system between NTL and Delta. The information flow from NTL to Delta is the assigned work tasks, and the information flow back to NTL from Delta is firstly asset condition inspection (which is used to scope the work) and then work completion. NTL has an		The response to the questions is progressive. A higher scale cannot be awarded without achieving the requirements of the lower scale.  This question explores how the organisation ensures that information management meets widely used AM practice requirements (eg, s 4.4.6 (a), (c) and (d) of PAS 55).	The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Users of the organisational information systems.	The asset management information system, together with the policies, procedure(s), improvement initiatives and audits regarding information controls.



<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

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

	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
64	Information management	How has the organisation's ensured its asset management information system is relevant to its needs?	3	The CFO confirms that there is continuous revision of key parameters within Technology One financial module eg. unit costs. The asset data that is gathered in the field is directly relevant to the AM activity (ie. asset location, configuration, age, condition etc).		Widely used AM standards need not be prescriptive about the form of the asset management information system, but simply require that the asset management information system is appropriate to the organisations needs, can be effectively used and can supply information which is consistent and of the requisite quality and accuracy.	The organisation's strategic planning team. The management team that has overall responsibility for asset management. Information management team. Users of the organisational information systems.	The documented process the organisation employs to ensure its asset management information system aligns with its asset management requirements. Minutes of information systems review meetings involving users.
69	Risk management process(es)	How has the organisation documented process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the identification and assessment of asset and asset management related risks throughout the asset life cycle?	2	Both the AMP and the PSMS assess the risk of in-service failure for each asset category down to a component level. The PSMS further recognises the sensitivity of areas such as schools, kindys and parks. The Operations Manual sets out procedures in the event of asset failures. Section 8.6 of the AMP describes the key risks associated with the network.		Risk management is an important foundation for proactive asset management. Its overall purpose is to understand the cause, effect and likelihood of adverse events occurring, to optimally manage such risks to an acceptable level, and to provide an audit trail for the management of risks. Widely used standards require the organisation to have process(es) and/or procedure(s) in place that set out how the organisation identifies and assesses asset and asset management related risks. The risks have to be considered across the four phases of the asset lifecycle (eg, para 4.3.3 of PAS 55).	The top management team in conjunction with the organisation's senior risk management representatives. There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team. Staff who carry out risk identification and assessment.	The organisation's risk management framework and/or evidence of specific process(es) and/ or procedure(s) that deal with risk control mechanisms. Evidence that the process(es) and/or procedure(s) are implemented across the business and maintained. Evidence of agendas and minutes from risk management meetings. Evidence of feedback in to process(es) and/or procedure(s) as a result of incident investigation(s). Risk registers and assessments.
79	Use and maintenance of asset risk information	How does the organisation ensure that the results of risk assessments provide input into the identification of adequate resources and training and competency needs?	3	The risk assessment is a key input to compiling the AMP work program, which is in turn used to identify the nature and volume of competencies.		Widely used AM standards require that the output from risk assessments are considered and that adequate resource (including staff) and training is identified to match the requirements. It is a further requirement that the effects of the control measures are considered, as there may be implications in resources and training required to achieve other objectives.	Staff responsible for risk assessment and those responsible for developing and approving resource and training plan(s). There may also be input from the organisation's Safety, Health and Environment team.	The organisations risk management framework. The organisation's resourcing plan(s) and training and competency plan(s). The organisation should be able to demonstrate appropriate linkages between the content of resource plan(s) and training and competency plan(s) to the risk assessments and risk control measures that have been developed.
82	Legal and other requirements	What procedure does the organisation have to identify and provide access to its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, and how is requirements incorporated into the asset management system?	3	NTL uses various law firms including receiving bulletins and obtaining legal reviews to comply with its obligations. Independent consultants are used to advise on technical and regulatory obligations, along with various auditors.		In order for an organisation to comply with its legal, regulatory, statutory and other asset management requirements, the organisation first needs to ensure that it knows what they are (eg, PAS 55 specifies this in s 4.4.8). It is necessary to have systematic and auditable mechanisms in place to identify new and changing requirements. Widely used AM standards also require that requirements are incorporated into the asset management system (e.g. procedure(s) and process(es))	Top management. The organisations regulatory team. The organisation's legal team or advisors. The management team with overall responsibility for the asset management system. The organisation's health and safety team or advisors. The organisation's policy making team.	The organisational processes and procedures for ensuring information of this type is identified, made accessible to those requiring the information and is incorporated into asset management strategy and objectives

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

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

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**  
 This schedule requires information on the EDB's self-assessment of the maturity of its asset management practices.

Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
AMP Planning Period	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
88	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation establish implement and maintain process(es) for the implementation of its asset management plan(s) and control of activities across the creation, acquisition or enhancement of assets. This includes design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning activities?	3	Contractor GM confirms that all Delta staff have individual copies of NTL's manuals. There is no discretion to vary from those standards without NTL's prior approval, and contractor GM noted that any un-approved variation would be detected by the works inspector. NTL has a pre-approved list of preferred equipment which Delta can vary with approval. NTL's		Life cycle activities are about the implementation of asset management plan(s) i.e. they are the "doing" phase. They need to be done effectively and well in order for asset management to have any practical meaning. As a consequence, widely used standards (eg, PAS 55 s 4.5.1) require organisations to have in place appropriate process(es) and procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of lifecycle activities. This question explores those aspects relevant to asset creation.	Asset managers, design staff, construction staff and project managers from other impacted areas of the business, e.g. Procurement	Documented process(es) and procedure(s) which are relevant to demonstrating the effective management and control of life cycle activities during asset creation, acquisition, enhancement including design, modification, procurement, construction and commissioning.
91	Life Cycle Activities	How does the organisation ensure that process(es) and/or procedure(s) for the implementation of asset management plan(s) and control of activities during maintenance (and inspection) of assets are sufficient to ensure activities are carried out under specified conditions, are consistent with asset management strategy and control cost, risk and performance?	3	NTL uses several technical standards to ensure consistency and minimisation of risks eg. the Design Standards Manual, the Construction Standards Manual, a schedule of preferred equipment, and the Operations Manual.		Having documented process(es) which ensure the asset management plan(s) are implemented in accordance with any specified conditions, in a manner consistent with the asset management policy, strategy and objectives and in such a way that cost, risk and asset system performance are appropriately controlled is critical. They are an essential part of turning intention into action (eg, as required by PAS 55 s 4.5.1).	Asset managers, operations managers, maintenance managers and project managers from other impacted areas of the business	Documented procedure for review. Documented procedure for audit of process delivery. Records of previous audits, improvement actions and documented confirmation that actions have been carried out.
95	Performance and condition monitoring	How does the organisation measure the performance and condition of its assets?	3	The performance of the network is measured at 2 key levels. The first is real-time supply reliability (SAIDI, SAIFI and defect rates). The second level is ensuring that the overall rate of maintenance and renewal is off-setting the rate of asset deterioration (as measured by a stable fault rate). NTL engages an independent contractor to inspect completed works to ensure consistency with NTL's construction standards.		Widely used AM standards require that organisations establish implement and maintain procedure(s) to monitor and measure the performance and/or condition of assets and asset systems. They further set out requirements in some detail for reactive and proactive monitoring, and leading/lagging performance indicators together with the monitoring or results to provide input to corrective actions and continual improvement. There is an expectation that performance and condition monitoring will provide input to improving asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).	A broad cross-section of the people involved in the organisation's asset-related activities from data input to decision-makers, i.e. an end-to-end assessment. This should include contactors and other relevant third parties as appropriate.	Functional policy and/or strategy documents for performance or condition monitoring and measurement. The organisation's performance monitoring frameworks, balanced scorecards etc. Evidence of the reviews of any appropriate performance indicators and the action lists resulting from these reviews. Reports and trend analysis using performance and condition information. Evidence of the use of performance and condition information shaping improvements and supporting asset management strategy, objectives and plan(s).
99	Investigation of asset-related failures, incidents and nonconformities	How does the organisation ensure responsibility and the authority for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances is clear, unambiguous, understood and communicated?	3	Operations Manager has the responsibility for initial investigation of defects and escalation. The location of the control room beside the engineer's office means that communication of events is continual and rapid. A recent example was a feeder trip that tripped an adjacent feeder, which initiated a protection operation analysis and investigation. More importantly, NTL seeks to		Widely used AM standards require that the organisation establishes implements and maintains process(es) for the handling and investigation of failures incidents and non-conformities for assets and sets down a number of expectations. Specifically this question examines the requirement to define clearly responsibilities and authorities for these activities, and communicate these unambiguously to relevant people including external stakeholders if appropriate.	The organisation's safety and environment management team. The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. People who have appointed roles within the asset-related investigation procedure, from those who carry out the investigations to senior management who review the recommendations. Operational controllers responsible for managing the asset base under fault conditions and maintaining services to consumers. Contractors and other third parties as appropriate.	Process(es) and procedure(s) for the handling, investigation and mitigation of asset-related failures, incidents and emergency situations and non conformances. Documentation of assigned responsibilities and authority to employees. Job Descriptions, Audit reports. Common communication systems i.e. all Job Descriptions on Internet etc.

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	Company Name	Network Tasman Limited
	AMP Planning Period	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	Asset Management Standard Applied	PAS 55

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

<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027
<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY**

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

<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2027
<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

Question No.	Function	Question	Score	Evidence—Summary	User Guidance	Why	Who	Record/document Information
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	3	There are various audits in place. The PSMS requires all safety-related aspects of the AM activity to be annually reviewed and externally scrutinised. The AMMAT scrutinised the AM activity annually.		This question seeks to explore what the organisation has done to comply with the standard practice AM audit requirements (eg, the associated requirements of PAS 55 s 4.6.4 and its linkages to s 4.7).	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit teams, together with key staff responsible for asset management. For example, Asset Management Director, Engineering Director. People with responsibility for carrying out risk assessments	The organisation's asset-related audit procedure(s). The organisation's methodology(s) by which it determined the scope and frequency of the audits and the criteria by which it identified the appropriate audit personnel. Audit schedules, reports etc. Evidence of the procedure(s) by which the audit results are presented, together with any subsequent communications. The risk assessment schedule or risk registers.
109	Corrective & Preventative action	How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventive actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	3	All faults are logged, with a single person searching for patterns of defects that may indicate recurring or systemic problems. Any recurring or systemic problems are escalated to the Operations Manager who may initiate actions such as increased inspections, review of similar defects, an increase in maintenance frequencies or potentially removal or retirement of an asset class.		Having investigated asset related failures, incidents and non-conformances, and taken action to mitigate their consequences, an organisation is required to implement preventative and corrective actions to address root causes. Incident and failure investigations are only useful if appropriate actions are taken as a result to assess changes to a businesses risk profile and ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place should a recurrence of the incident happen. Widely used AM standards also require that necessary changes arising from preventive or corrective action are made to the asset management system.	The management team responsible for its asset management procedure(s). The team with overall responsibility for the management of the assets. Audit and incident investigation teams. Staff responsible for planning and managing corrective and preventive actions.	Analysis records, meeting notes and minutes, modification records. Asset management plan(s), investigation reports, audit reports, improvement programmes and projects. Recorded changes to asset management procedure(s) and process(es). Condition and performance reviews. Maintenance reviews
113	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	3	NTL compares its costs per line kilometer and costs per customer with other EDB's and against MBIE data. The PSMS records a range of critical public safety indices. Supply reliability is measured in real-time and any decline is used to initiate maintenance and renewal work. Tendering of works is used to optimise costs.		Widely used AM standards have requirements to establish, implement and maintain process(es)/procedure(s) for identifying, assessing, prioritising and implementing actions to achieve continual improvement. Specifically there is a requirement to demonstrate continual improvement in optimisation of cost risk and performance/condition of assets across the life cycle. This question explores an organisation's capabilities in this area—looking for systematic improvement mechanisms rather than reviews and audit (which are separately examined).	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. Managers responsible for policy development and implementation.	Records showing systematic exploration of improvement. Evidence of new techniques being explored and implemented. Changes in procedure(s) and process(es) reflecting improved use of optimisation tools/techniques and available information. Evidence of working parties and research.

				Company Name AMP Planning Period Asset Management Standard Applied	Network Tasman Limited 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2027 PAS 55		
<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY</b> This schedule requires information on the EDB'S self-assessment of the maturity of its asset management practices.							
115	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation seek and acquire knowledge about new asset management related technology and practices, and evaluate their potential benefit to the organisation?	3	NTL attends and contributes to conferences and industry forums. Various magazines are subscribed to. Various consultants and contractors are used to provide views on best-practice. Delta staff who have worked for other EDB's are able to advise on practices of other EDB's.	One important aspect of continual improvement is where an organisation looks beyond its existing boundaries and knowledge base to look at what 'new things are on the market'. These new things can include equipment, process(es), tools, etc. An organisation which does this (eg, by the PAS 55 s 4.6 standards) will be able to demonstrate that it continually seeks to expand its knowledge of all things affecting its asset management approach and capabilities. The organisation will be able to demonstrate that it identifies any such opportunities to improve, evaluates them for suitability to its own organisation and implements them as appropriate. This question explores an organisation's approach to this activity.	The top management of the organisation. The manager/team responsible for managing the organisation's asset management system, including its continual improvement. People who monitor the various items that require monitoring for 'change'. People that implement changes to the organisation's policy, strategy, etc. People within an organisation with responsibility for investigating, evaluating, recommending and implementing new tools and techniques, etc.	Research and development projects and records, benchmarking and participation knowledge exchange professional forums. Evidence of correspondence relating to knowledge acquisition. Examples of change implementation and evaluation of new tools, and techniques linked to asset management strategy and objectives.

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
	<i>Asset Management Standard Applied</i>	PAS 55

<b>SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)</b>	<i>Company Name</i>	Network Tasman Limited
	<i>AMP Planning Period</i>	1 April 2016 - 31 March 2026
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Question No.	Function	Question	Maturity Level 0	Maturity Level 1	Maturity Level 2	Maturity Level 3	Maturity Level 4
105	Audit	What has the organisation done to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system (process(es))?	The organisation has not recognised the need to establish procedure(s) for the audit of its asset management system.	The organisation understands the need for audit procedure(s) and is determining the appropriate scope, frequency and methodology(s).	The organisation is establishing its audit procedure(s) but they do not yet cover all the appropriate asset-related activities.	The organisation can demonstrate that its audit procedure(s) cover all the appropriate asset-related activities and the associated reporting of audit results. Audits are to an appropriate level of detail and consistently managed.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
109	Corrective & Preventative action	How does the organisation instigate appropriate corrective and/or preventive actions to eliminate or prevent the causes of identified poor performance and non conformance?	The organisation does not recognise the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions.	The organisation recognises the need to have systematic approaches to instigating corrective or preventive actions. There is ad-hoc implementation for corrective actions to address failures of assets but not the asset management system.	The need is recognized for systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit. It is only partially or inconsistently in place.	Mechanisms are consistently in place and effective for the systematic instigation of preventive and corrective actions to address root causes of non compliance or incidents identified by investigations, compliance evaluation or audit.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.
113	Continual Improvement	How does the organisation achieve continual improvement in the optimal combination of costs, asset related risks and the performance and condition of assets and asset systems across the whole life cycle?	The organisation does not consider continual improvement of these factors to be a requirement, or has not considered the issue.	A Continual Improvement ethos is recognised as beneficial, however it has just been started, and or covers partially the asset drivers.	Continuous improvement process(es) are set out and include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle but it is not yet being systematically applied.	There is evidence to show that continuous improvement process(es) which include consideration of cost risk, performance and condition for assets managed across the whole life cycle are being systematically applied.	The organisation's process(es) surpass the standard required to comply with requirements set out in a recognised standard.  The assessor is advised to note in the Evidence section why this is the case and the evidence seen.



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**SCHEDULE 13: REPORT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY (cont)**

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