



2026 — 2036

gas distribution asset management plan update

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1 – Introduction

This AMP sets out our view of the investments we believe represent prudent and optimised asset management, particularly given the uncertainty over future demand for natural gas. We note that we are not bound to follow the investments described here as we update our views on how to best deliver for our customers and further optimise our investments. Each investment we make goes through appropriate governance processes to align them with our Asset Management Objectives.

1.1 AMP update

In June 2025, we published a comprehensive AMP, which is available on our website vector.co.nz. This 2026 AMP update is structured to meet the disclosure requirements and is limited to providing information on material changes to the 2025 AMP so that our customers, staff and stakeholders can understand the context in which we make investment decisions to deliver a safe, resilient, reliable and affordable network. We have not attempted to duplicate the detailed explanations provided in our previously published, comprehensive AMP and we would encourage readers to revert to our 2025 AMP (which represented our understanding at the date of its publication) whenever a greater level of detail is required.

1.2 A changing strategy for safety and reliability

There remains significant market uncertainty around the long-term future of gas in New Zealand, and rising costs within the gas market. Our modelling indicates that net connections to our gas network will continue to be negative, with total gas volumes continuing to decline. This negative growth outlook presents a risk of asset stranding. In response, as we set out in our 2025 full gas AMP, we've adopted an asset management strategy of reducing capital expenditure on some asset replacements and replacing this with increased operational expenditure, in order to continue delivering safe and reliable services, while reducing exposure to asset stranding risk.

This change in asset management strategy targeted specifically pre-1985 polyethylene pipelines. One year after adopting this change, we've progressed from planning to early implementation of the camera-based inspection approach. Following successful testing and validation, inline camera inspections of pre-1985 polyethylene pipelines have been confirmed as suitable for use on Vector's network and are now being deployed in this gas AMP update.

We're sharing our knowledge of how we adopted this approach with other gas distribution businesses (GDBs) in New Zealand, as an update into our strategy to keep the gas network safe and reliable amid uncertainty about future gas demand.

For customers, this means Vector is focusing investment where it matters most, using modern inspection technology to look after aging pipes, maintain safety standards, and avoid unnecessary disruption, while adapting responsibly to changes in how gas is used over time.

1.3 Customer feedback

To inform regulatory decision making and longer-term planning for gas infrastructure, Vector, Powerco and Firstgas jointly commissioned independent customer engagement^{1 2} in 2025 to better understand residential and small business customers' views on gas, fairness, and the future of the gas network. The engagement was undertaken by a third party between March and June 2025.

1.3.1 GAS CUSTOMERS' POSITIVE ATTACHMENT TO GAS

Across the residential and small business customers, participants described a clear attachment to gas as an energy source. Many valued gas for its performance, controllability, and reliability, and some spoke about it as integral to household routines or business operations. At the same time, participants also raised concerns about affordability, uncertainty, and what changes to the gas system could mean for them over time. Residential customers commonly associated gas with:

- Fast and controllable cooking.
- Effective space and water heating.
- A sense of familiarity and trust built up over time.

Business customers similarly highlighted gas as important to core processes, particularly where precise heat control, consistency, or installed equipment makes substitution complex or costly. For these customers, gas is often seen not just as an energy input, but as an enabler of service quality and operational efficiency.

This mix of positive sentiment and concern sat alongside broad awareness that the gas environment is changing (for example, through declining domestic supply and decarbonisation objectives). Views on change were not uniform: some participants were open to alternatives in principle, while others expressed strong reluctance where change could increase costs, reduce performance, or be perceived as imposed without adequate support. The way change was communicated (timing, clarity, and justification) strongly shaped whether participants felt outcomes would be fair.

¹ [Firstgas2C-PowerCo-26-Vector-Attachment-D-Qualitative-Research-Report-Residential-prepared-by-Pinstriped-Leopard-24-July-2025.pdf](#)

² [Firstgas2C-PowerCo-26-Vector-Attachment-C-Qualitative-Research-Report-Summary-prepared-by-Pinstriped-Leopard-24-July-2025.pdf](#)

1.3.2 KEY EXPERIENCE INSIGHTS RELEVANT TO GAS ASSET MANAGEMENT

Looking ahead, the research suggests participants had limited clarity and confidence about gas's long-term future and what that implies in practice. While many were aware of signals such as declining domestic gas supply and decarbonisation goals, they were often uncertain about likely timeframes, how decisions are made, and how costs and investment would be managed during any transition. This uncertainty contributed to concerns about affordability and a perceived risk of being left with reduced choice or limited time to plan.

A central lens through which customers assessed their experience was fairness. Fairness was not limited to price outcomes alone, but included:

- Transparency of decision making.
- The timing and distribution of costs.
- Clarity of communication.
- Whether customers feel they are given sufficient time and information to plan.

Customers expressed concern about scenarios where:

- Costs might increase rapidly or unpredictably.
- Investment decisions appear disconnected from customer use or benefit.
- Decisions about network change are communicated late, limiting choice.

At the same time, participants commonly expected the gas network to remain safe and reliable in the near term, particularly while they continue to depend on it. However, this expectation was often conditional: participants wanted clearer rationale for investment decisions, early notice of potential changes, and (where change could impose material costs) support that they perceive as fair.

1.3.3 IMPLICATIONS FOR VECTOR'S GAS BUSINESS

Taken together, the research indicates that participant confidence in the gas network is closely linked to how uncertainty is managed and communicated. Many participants value gas and its role today, while also wanting clearer information about future pathways, decision making, and how costs and impacts would be shared over time.

These insights support Vector's gas asset management approach by reinforcing the importance of:

- Maintaining reliable service for existing customers.
- Ensuring investment decisions can be credibly explained to customers and stakeholders.
- Recognising that perceptions of fairness and transparency materially influence customer confidence during a period of transition.

1.4 Future fuel readiness

Renewable gases, especially biogas and biomethane, can support the energy transition by using domestic organic waste and largely leveraging existing gas infrastructure with minimal change for networks and customers.

In October 2025, the Minister for Energy, Hon Simon Watts, issued the *Government Statement on Biogas*³, signalling support for a domestic biogas and biomethane market. It identifies biogas as a renewable, low emissions fuel that can be upgraded to biomethane and injected into the North Island gas network, supporting energy security and emissions reductions. MBIE's biogas work programme focuses on:

- Provide clear government signals to build investor confidence.
- Identify and remove regulatory barriers.
- Work with industry to enable market development.

Studies indicate there is significant biomethane potential from wastewater, landfill gas, agricultural residues, and industrial organic waste. *GasNZ's Biomethane Strategy: Evidence Base, Framework and Analysis (2026)*⁴ estimates feasible production of 13-25PJ/year by 2050, more than half of current direct natural gas demand (excluding petrochemicals and electricity generation). Despite this potential, biomethane deployment is at an early stage with only one facility currently injecting biomethane into a gas network in New Zealand.

The gas industry is also assessing hydrogen blending as a transitional option. New Zealand's first pilot in Te Horo (Kapiti Coast) blended up to 12% hydrogen by volume (which translates to 3% by energy delivered) for 14 customers⁵. Led by Firstgas (Clarus) with support from distribution businesses including Vector, it demonstrated small scale blending can be accommodated safely in existing gas networks and customer appliances.

Vector is involved in renewable gas initiatives (including biomethane groups and hydrogen blending trials) to stay technically prepared. Vector also continues to:

- Engage with technical groups, the Gas Industry Company, MBIE, and other gas distributors on policy and standards.
- Work with the Gas Infrastructure Future Working Group to develop a biomethane connection guide which is anticipated to be published in 2026.
- Support industry work to enable renewable gas options.

³ *Government Statement on Biogas*: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/assets/government-statement-biogas.pdf>

⁴ *Biomethane Strategy: Evidence Base, Framework, and Analysis*: <https://gasnz.org.nz/biomethane>

⁵ *New Zealand first hydrogen blending pilot: Te-Horo-Hydrogen-Blend-Pilot-Report.pdf*

- Monitor technical, safety, and cost impacts of renewable activities.

Vector has not committed to any specific renewable gas projects or network conversion programmes. However, it is monitoring market, policy, and technology developments, supporting industry initiatives, and aligning asset management and planning strategies with potential future pathways.

This approach keeps Vector adaptable while contributing to national work on renewable gases, energy security, and emissions reduction.

1.5 Regulatory update

In its final decision on the fourth reset of the Default Price Path (DPP4) for Gas Pipeline Businesses (GPBs), which takes effect on 1 October 2026, the Commerce Commission (Commission) retained its accelerated depreciation approach for GPBs, to mitigate economic network stranding risk in the context of a declining and uncertain gas market. The Commission's decision continues to shorten regulatory asset lives using the same industry wind-down scenarios used in DPP3 (including the 2050 and 2060 scenarios, with weightings carried over from DPP3), which has the effect of bringing forward recovery of some capital costs to better align cost recovery with the expected economic life of gas networks.

Following submissions and cross submissions on the November 2025 draft decision, the Commission also commenced an additional consultation (April 2026) proposing a demand variation revenue adjustment mechanism (a "hybrid mechanism") for GDBs. The mechanism operates by comparing actual revenue to a forecast revenue benchmark and applying a symmetric deadband (+/-15%), with 50/50 sharing of any over or under recovery outside that band (with the adjustment flowing into prices two pricing years later). The Commission confirmed the implementation of the hybrid mechanism in its final decision. The Commission's intent is to retain the core incentives of the weighted average price cap for normal demand variations; while providing a targeted mechanism to mitigate the consumer and supplier impacts of large, unforeseen demand shocks within DPP4.

We support the continued use of accelerated depreciation to manage stranding risk but consider the Commission should have updated its stranding scenario modelling to include an earlier wind-down scenario reflecting that industry modelling suggests networks could become cashflow negative in the early 2040s.

We also welcome the hybrid mechanism but consider the proposed +/-15% threshold is significantly too high to address sustained demand forecast error and advocated for a much lower threshold to better correct sustained under or over recovery earlier and reduce the risk of sharp price corrections at the next reset.

The Commission released its final decision on DPP4 in May 2026.

2 – What is in this AMP?

2.1 AMP purpose statement

This AMP is intended to provide transparency to our customers, staff and stakeholders over the context in which we make investment decisions and how our asset management practices support the decision-making process.

2.2 AMP planning period

This AMP covers a 10-year planning period, from 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2036. Consistent with Information Disclosure requirements, a greater level of detail is provided for the first five years of this period.

2.3 Certification date

This AMP was certified and approved by our Board of Directors on 18 June 2026.

2.4 Overview of Vector

Vector is an innovative New Zealand energy company, delivering energy and communication services to more than 630,000 residential and commercial customers across New Zealand. Vector has a leading role in creating a new energy future through its Symphony strategy which puts customers at the heart of the energy system. Vector is listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange with ticker symbol VCT. Our majority shareholder, with voting rights of 75.1%, is Entrust. For further information, visit www.vector.co.nz.

2.5 Information disclosure requirements

In accordance with clause 2.6.3 in the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure (amendments related to IM Review 2023) Amendment Determination 2024⁶, Vector will complete and publicly disclose, before 1 July 2026, an AMP update.

Clause 2.6.5 of the ID states that the AMP update must:

- (i) Relate to the gas distribution services supplied by the GDB.
- (ii) Identify any material changes to the network development plans disclosed in the last AMP under clause 12 of Attachment A or in the last AMP update disclosed under this clause 2.6.5.
- (iii) Identify any material changes to the lifecycle asset management (maintenance and renewal) plans disclosed in the last AMP pursuant to clause 13 of Attachment A or in the last AMP update disclosed under this clause.
- (iv) Provide the reasons for any material changes to the previous disclosures in the Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure set out in Schedule 11a and Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure set out in Schedule 11b.
- (v) Identify any changes to the asset management practices of the GDB that would affect a Schedule 13 Report on Asset Management Maturity disclosure.

In addition, clause 2.6.6 requires each GDB to publicly disclose the following reports before the start of each disclosure year:

- (i) Report on Forecast Capital Expenditure in Schedule 11a.
- (ii) Report on Forecast Operational Expenditure in Schedule 11b.
- (iii) Report on Asset Condition in Schedule 12a.
- (iv) Report on Forecast Utilisation in Schedule 12b.
- (v) Report on Forecast Demand in Schedule 12c.

2.6 Asset management practices

There have been no material changes to the asset management practices and ongoing improvement plans that underpinned our 2026 AMP. Hence Schedule 13 - Report on Asset Management Maturity (AMMAT) remains unchanged and can be found in our 2025 AMP available on our website www.vector.co.nz.

A full updated AMMAT will be published as part of the 2027 AMP.

⁶ [Gas-Distribution-Information-Disclosure-amendments-related-to-IM-Review-2023-Amendment-Determination-2024-red-lined-version-27-November-2024.pdf](#)

3 – Network performance

This section reviews the key asset management service levels previously described in the 2025 AMP. The targets specified below apply from RY26 onwards for all years during the AMP planning period.

3.1 Unplanned interruptions rate

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's unplanned interruption rate of 1.1 was below (favourable) compared to our target of 1.8 interruptions per 1,000 customers. This demonstrates that Vector's asset management strategies are effective in reducing the number of unplanned interruptions.

Table 3-1 shows the comparison of the unplanned interruption rate for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
Unplanned interruptions per 1,000 customers	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	< 1.8	●

TABLE 3-1 UNPLANNED INTERRUPTION RATE PER 1,000 CUSTOMERS

3.2 Number of poor pressure events

For the period ending 30 June 2025, there have been three poor pressure events which is favourable compared to our target of four events or less per annum. This demonstrates that Vector's asset management strategies are effective in ensuring an adequate supply pressure to our customers.

Table 3-2 shows the comparison of poor pressure events due to network causes for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
Poor pressure events due to network causes	3	4	7	2	3	<= 4	●

TABLE 3-2 NUMBER OF POOR PRESSURE EVENTS

3.3 Customer satisfaction score – faults

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's customer satisfaction score (CSAT) for fault response was 9.1 which is favourable compared to our target of greater than 8.7. The score is based on the customers overall satisfaction, including professionalism, communication and process, when dealing with our field service providers during a gas fault event.

Table 3-3 shows the comparison of CSAT for the previous five years.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
Customer Satisfaction Score (CSAT)	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	> 8.7	●

TABLE 3-3 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SCORE - FAULTS

3.4 Response time to emergencies

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's response time to emergencies (RTE) within one hour and three hours was 100%. Vector's target proportion of RTE within one and three hours is 80% and 100%, respectively. Vector's RTE targets were therefore met or exceeded. This demonstrates that Vector's current reactive response strategies are effective in ensuring response times to faults and emergencies are appropriate.

Table 3-4 shows the comparison of RTE for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
Proportion of RTE within one hour	100%	96.2%	97.7%	97.3%	100%	> 80%	●
Proportion of RTE within three hours	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	●

TABLE 3-4 RESPONSE TIME TO EMERGENCIES

3.5 Public reported escapes

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's public reported escapes (PRE) performance was 35 (favourable) compared to our target of less than 38 PRE per 1000km. This demonstrates that Vector's current planned and corrective maintenance programmes and asset renewal programmes are effective in achieving ongoing network performance improvements.

Table 3-5 below shows the comparison of PRE for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24 ⁷	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
PRE per 1,000km	17	19	18	39	35	< 38	

TABLE 3-5 NUMBER OF PRE PER 1,000 KM OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3.6 Third-party damages

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's third-party damage (TPD) performance was 35 events per 1000km (favourable) compared to our target of less than 45 events per 1000km. This demonstrates that Vector's current network damage prevention strategies are effective in achieving ongoing network performance improvements.

Table 3-6 shows the comparison of TPD for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	TARGET	PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET
TPD per 1000km	45	47	36	38	35	< 45	

TABLE 3-6 NUMBER OF TPD PER 1,000 KM OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3.7 Natural gas fugitive emissions (scope 1)

For the period ending 30 June 2025, Vector's Scope 1 fugitive emissions performance was 7,887 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) which exceeded the RY30 emissions target of less than 8,515 tCO₂e. This demonstrates that Vector's emission reduction strategies are effective in achieving ongoing network emissions performance improvements.

Table 3-7 shows the comparison of CO₂ equivalent emissions for the previous five years against Vector's target.

SERVICE LEVEL	RY21	RY22	RY23	RY24	RY25	RY30 TARGET	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Scope 1 emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	13,507	16,218	13,323	9,379	7,887	<8,515	

TABLE 3-7 NATURAL GAS FUGITIVE EMISSIONS (TONNES OF CO₂ EQUIVALENT)

⁷ The increase in PRE in RY24 was due to a change in reporting methodology which reclassified all Vector reported metering faults to a public reported event.

4 – Managing our assets lifecycle

This section discusses aspects that have led to key changes to Vector's life-cycle management practices as previously described in the 2025 AMP.

4.1 Network maintenance

4.1.1 OVERVIEW

As described in last year's AMP, Vector is taking prudent steps to support its asset management strategy to deliver safe, reliable services while reducing exposure to asset stranding risk; this risk-based approach helps maintain safety standards as the industry adapts to significant challenges and uncertainty around the future of natural gas networks.

In FY2021, the AMP had a net capex 10-year forecast of \$87 million (inflated to forecast 2027 dollars). Vector's current 10-year net capex forecast is \$42 million (inflated to forecast 2027 dollars) – which has been partially offset through higher operational maintenance costs.

The following are changes to maintenance activities during this AMP planning period:

- Increased leakage survey frequency from annual to three-monthly: Leakage surveys will increase in FY27 to a three-monthly frequency. Analysis of leakage survey results from recent years shows there is a reduction in PRE following an increase in leakage survey frequency. This change reinforces Vector's commitment to public safety, early gas leak identification, and continuous risk reduction across the gas distribution network.
- Earlier deployment of pre-85 inline camera inspections and repairs (brought forward to FY27): Inline camera inspections are scheduled earlier in this AMP following the successful testing and validation of the technology. Trials have demonstrated the camera's suitability on Vector's network, providing enhanced visibility of internal pipe condition and detection of pre-85 pipes. Bringing this activity forward enables earlier risk identification and proactive repairs of potential failure points.
- Increase in planned valve maintenance to an annual cycle: Planned maintenance for distribution network valves will move to an annual cycle. Asset performance analysis has identified an increase in valve corrective actions. Annual maintenance improves operability, emergency response readiness, and reliability of isolation activities, reducing the consequence of network incidents.
- Potential risk increase associated with inactive service pipes and risers: Current data indicates that approximately 30% of service disconnections result in below-ground decommissioning, with the remainder being left in place as inactive pipes and risers. These inactive assets could contribute to an elevated risk profile, including third-party damage. Vector intends to complete a review of these pipes and implement a risk-based decommissioning strategy in addition to Vector's current maintenance inspection programme. This approach will reduce network risk and supports Vector's obligations to public safety.

4.1.2 NETWORK MAINTENANCE OPEX FORECAST

NETWORK MAINTENANCE OPEX OVERVIEW BY ACTIVITY

Network maintenance opex summary (\$million constant FY27)

DESCRIPTION	AMP2026 (FY27\$) FY27-FY36 \$M	AMP2025 (FY27\$) FY26-FY35 \$M	CHANGES \$M	CHANGES %
Services interruptions, incidents and emergencies	27.85	27.07	0.78	3%
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	47.09	44.35	2.74	6%
Asset replacement and renewal	8.16	11.16	-3.00	-27%
Total	83.09	82.58	0.52	1%

TABLE 4-1: NETWORK MAINTENANCE OPEX VARIANCE TO PREVIOUS AMP

Network maintenance opex has increased by \$0.52m due to:

- An increase of \$0.78m in service interruptions and emergencies expenditure due to an increase in third party damage costs associated with attending emergency events.
- Asset replacement and renewal expenditure has decreased \$3.0m due to a reclassification of costs for the repair of pre-85 pipelines, which is offset by an increase of \$2.74m in corrective maintenance and inspection expenditure.

4.2 Consumer connections

Vector continues to adopt the scenario where consumers behave in line with high levels of uncertainty within the gas industry. The key narrative highlights are:

- Residential average usage per ICP continues to decline at an accelerated rate as customers transition their gas appliances to other fuels. New connections decline at a faster rate with no new connections from 2029. Disconnections to increase over time.

- Small & medium enterprises and commercial average usage per connection continues to decline as businesses move low heat gas applications to alternative fuels. New connections continue at a reduced rate until 2029 when they cease. Disconnections continue to increase over time.
- Industrial average usage per connection continues to fall at an accelerated rate. The mix of connections changes over time to reflect the loss of heavy manufacturing and large industrial processes in the Auckland region. No new industrial connections are assumed from 2027 given the lack of affordable gas contracts. Disconnections continue to increase over time.

Figure 4-1 shows the historical and 10-year forecast for the number of new customer connections.

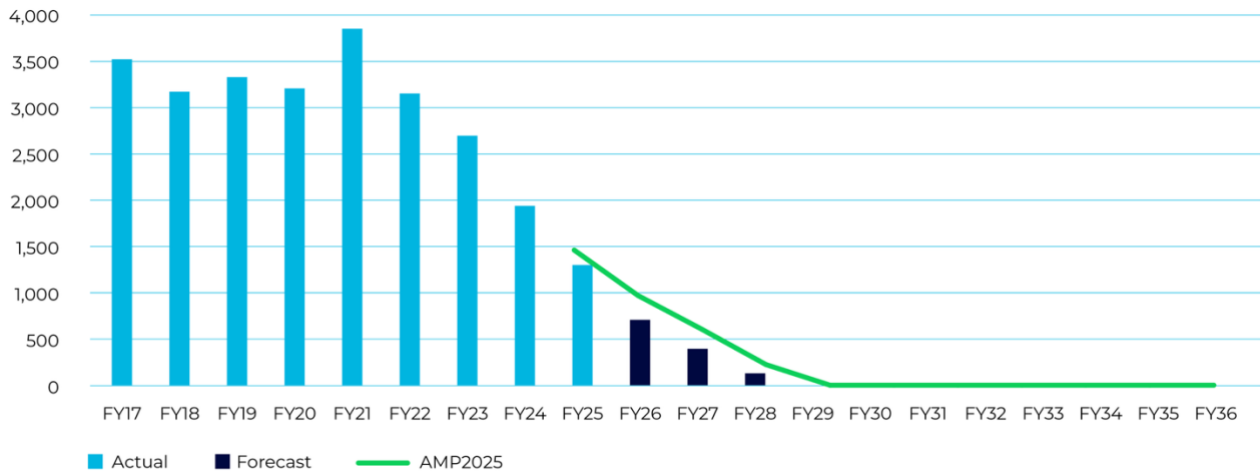


FIGURE 4-1 GAS CONNECTIONS – ACTUAL AND FORECAST

The forecast expenditure for consumer connection is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Subdivision and mains extensions	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21
Residential connections	1.79	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.31
Commercial connections	0.35	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62
Total	2.24	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.13

TABLE 4-2 CUSTOMER CONNECTION FORECAST EXPENDITURE BY CONNECTION TYPE

4.3 System growth

System growth is driven by network demand exceeding the capacity of existing assets. These are generally caused by increases in new customer connections or increasing demand from existing connections. Due to the forecast decline in customer connections Vector is not forecasting any system growth projects during the 10-year planning period.

4.4 Quality of supply

Vector has prioritised projects that strengthen network reliability and resilience and reduce customer impacts from major events (e.g., landslides and third-party damage). This approach retains high-value resilience and security-of-supply investments and defers lower-risk, lower-impact work, improving service levels by reducing unplanned interruptions.

Vector has added into this AMP a targeted Auckland CBD sectionalisation programme, reflecting the area's high customer density, economic significance, and the consequences of supply disruptions. The programme will create multiple isolation zones across the CBD, each supplied via dedicated street regulator stations, enabling faster fault isolation, fewer customers affected, and shorter restoration times for planned and unplanned events.

This investment supports Vector's quality-of-supply objectives and aligns with Section 3.1 performance metrics by reducing outage frequency and duration, limiting customers affected by major events, and improving operational responsiveness and safety.

The forecast expenditure for quality of supply is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Network reliability improvements	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.16
Total	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.16

TABLE 4-3 QUALITY OF SUPPLY FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5 Asset replacement and renewal

4.5.1 PIPELINES

Management of Vector's pipeline assets is undertaken in accordance with Vector's asset strategies. These strategies are focused on meeting service level targets. To this end, Vector's pipeline assets are managed over their full lifecycle to avoid failures that pose a hazard to workers, public safety or harm to the environment while minimising interruptions of supply to our customers.

Compared to the previous AMP, there are no significant changes to Vector's pipeline replacement and renewal programme.

The forecast expenditure for replacement and renewal of Vector's pipelines is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Pre1985 PE replacement	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.34	0.34	0.34	5.83
Asset safety and compliance provisions	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	2.61
Total	0.99	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.60	0.60	0.60	8.45

TABLE 4-4 PIPELINE REPLACEMENT AND RENEWAL FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5.2 PRESSURE STATIONS

Vector has reviewed its Condition Based Asset Risk Management (CBARM) model for its pressure station assets. As a result of this assessment, Vector reviewed its targeted and risk-based pressure stations upgrade programme for the 10-year planning period. The programme aligns with Vector's service level objectives and will improve overall network performance (as measured against service level targets) by reducing the risk of unplanned interruptions and poor pressure events associated with a pressure station failure. The work programme also aligns with Vector's asset management policy and in particular a commitment to prevent harm to the public through the management of its assets over their entire lifecycle.

Compared to the previous AMP, there are no significant changes to Vector's pressure station replacement and renewal programme.

The forecast expenditure for pressure stations is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Pressure station upgrades to address compliance and integrity issues	0.33	0.18	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.48
Obsolete pressure station equipment replacement	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.63
Total	0.39	0.24	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	2.11

TABLE 4-5 PRESSURE STATIONS FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5.3 VALVES

Vector's strategic valve replacement programme primarily targets the replacement of seized and inoperable isolation valves, as these represent the most immediate operational risk to network sectionalisation capability. The programme also continues to prioritise the replacement of small-diameter plug valves located in higher-risk environments, such as Central Business Districts (CBDs), where the consequences of valve failure are greatest.

Since the previous AMP, the risk associated with cracked cast-iron plug valves has been further mitigated through the procurement of specialist steel pipeline isolation equipment. This equipment enables rapid and cost-effective isolation of steel

gas pipelines in situations where isolation valves are unavailable or inoperable, reducing the reliance on valve replacement as the key risk control.

Compared to the previous AMP, there are no significant changes to Vector's strategic valve replacement programme.

The forecast expenditure for valves is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Strategic valve replacement	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	2.64
Total	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	2.64

TABLE 4-6 STRATEGIC VALVES REPLACEMENT FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5.4 CORROSION PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Corrosion control systems have a significant importance of ensuring Vector's steel pipelines reach or exceed their design life expectancy. Current investment plans for corrosion protection equipment, included in the 10-year forecast, ensures Vector continues to monitor pipeline integrity and future life of the steel pipelines.

Compared to the previous AMP, there are no significant changes to Vector's corrosion protection equipment replacement or upgrade programme.

The forecast expenditure for corrosion protection equipment is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Installation of MiniTrans System	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Installation of Additional CP test points	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.30
Corrosion Protection system upgrade	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.46
Total	0.10	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.01

TABLE 4-7 CORROSION PROTECTION EQUIPMENT FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5.5 MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEMS

The telemetry systems used by Vector to monitor its gas distribution networks comprise the Telenet Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) system, and the Cello system. Telenet equipment is typically installed at gate station and pressure station sites, and Cello equipment is typically installed at system extremity or other critical pressure-monitoring points.

Compared to the previous AMP, there are no significant changes to Vector's monitoring and control systems replacement or upgrade programmes.

The forecast expenditure for monitoring and control systems is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Telenet equipment replacement	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.76
Total	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.76

TABLE 4-8 MONITORING AND CONTROL FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.5.6 SPECIAL CROSSINGS

Detailed condition assessments of above ground special crossing are undertaken 3-yearly or 5-yearly depending on the accessibility of the crossing. The assessment targets four areas of the crossing – i.e., the pipeline, pipe supports, fixings and ground penetrations; the overall condition grading of the special crossing site is the average of the four assessments. The output from the condition assessments forms the basis of a 10-year special-crossing upgrade programme which targets the replacement of the asset.

Following a detailed review of the condition data for Vector's special crossings, the full replacement of the Walter Strevens pipeline bridge crossing has been deferred during the planning period. Regular inspections and corrective maintenance will continue in accordance with Vector's special crossings maintenance strategy.

The forecast expenditure for special crossings is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Special crossing upgrades	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.32
Total	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.32

TABLE 4-9 SPECIAL CROSSING FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.6 Other reliability, safety and environment

Vector has implemented a number of initiatives to improve other reliability, safety and environmental outcomes. The following section describes the changes compared to the previous AMP:

- Installing full telemetry at the Harris Road pressure station in FY27. The Harris Road pressure station is a critical supply point, providing gas to both the IP10 and MP4 networks. Full telemetry at this location will provide real-time visibility of operating pressures and station performance, improving Vector's ability to detect abnormal conditions, respond quickly to network damage events, and manage operational risk more effectively.
- Vector's network valve isolation programme has been reviewed and reprioritised according to the safe operation and network resilience requirements. Following this review, one location on Vector's MP7 Auckland network has been identified and is scheduled to be installed in FY28.
- Vector operates a network protection programme to support and reduce the number of third-party damages on our assets. To support the reduction in third-party damage events (refer Section 3.6) and help improve public and third-party awareness, Vector plans to install additional pipeline warning signs across its strategic pipelines operating in high growth areas. There are no significant investment changes from the previous AMP for installing new pipeline warning signs.

The forecast expenditure for other reliability, safety and environment is shown in the following table.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
New system pressure monitoring sites	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
Isolation valves installations – supply isolation	-	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28
Installing new pipeline warning signs	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.55
Total	0.13	0.33	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.91

TABLE 4-10 OTHER RELIABILITY, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.7 Asset relocations

One of Vector's objectives when planning projects and compiling the capital budget is to identify the need to relocate Vector assets when reasonably required by customers and third parties. Vector is obliged to relocate its assets in the road reserve by Sections 33, 34 and 36 of the Gas Act 1992, Section 54 of the Government Roadway Powers Act 1989 and by the specific terms of licences or easements under Sections 34 and 35 of the New Zealand Railways Corporation Act 1981.

The majority of relocations generally occur when infrastructure projects are initiated by road or rail corridor managers, e.g., Auckland Council or Auckland Transport (AT), New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) or KiwiRail. The process and funding of such relocation works is governed by the relevant Acts as listed above.

The timing and scope of relocation projects are driven by customers and third parties and their project timing and schedule. The expenditure profile below is based on our knowledge of asset relocation projects and incorporates our best indicator of capex spend for the 10-year AMP period.

FORECAST INVESTMENT SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Relocations	3.70	3.25	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	29.50
Total	3.70	3.25	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	29.50

TABLE 4-11 ASSET RELOCATIONS FORECAST EXPENDITURE

4.8 Non-network expenditure

4.8.1 NON-NETWORK CAPEX

A key component of Vector's asset management strategy is a robust digital strategy that will enable an uplift in data availability, digital capability, and analytical competency, allowing maintenance activities and investment decisions to be risk-based and cost-effective. Improved asset data quality, combined with enhanced inspection and monitoring, enables more precise prioritisation of maintenance activities and better optimisation of spend across the asset lifecycle. Additionally, as of FY26, Vector has commenced a programme of replacement for our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. The system is key to delivering to our Asset Management strategy. The prior discovery phase has better informed our investment in this platform, which has been updated in this year's AMP.

Specific to the gas network, a key aspect of this programme is the continued delivery of Vector's digital asset management and analytics strategy, including the acquisition of new software tools, to support advanced risk modelling and investment prioritisation. These tools directly enable improved maintenance and intervention approaches referred to in section 4.1.1, providing improved integration of asset condition data, consequence assessment, and intervention effectiveness. The digital capability strengthens Vector's ability to make informed, defensible, and risk-based decisions, ensuring that maintenance and renewal activities deliver measurable risk reduction outcomes. An example of this approach is the review of Vector's CBARM models which will enable the integration of asset condition, failure modes, consequence assessment, and intervention effectiveness. The key aspects of this enhanced decision framework will enable:

- Quantification of risk reduction outcomes associated with different maintenance and replacement strategies.
- Assess and compare opex-led and capex-led interventions using a consistent risk-adjusted basis.
- Select interventions that deliver measurable risk reduction at lower whole-of-life costs.

Non-network capex also includes investment in new or replacement network equipment, including:

- Lifecycle replacement of leakage surveying equipment in FY34 and FY35, maintaining the reliability and accuracy of gas detection capability is essential for public safety, earlier fault detection, and response.
- Replacement of emergency response stock, addressing expired shelf-life items, in FY27, to ensure emergency repair fittings remain fit-for-purpose and immediately available when required.
- Additional inline camera inspection equipment, in FY27, following the successful deployment and validation of the existing camera. The expanded capability supports earlier and broader application of internal pipeline condition assessment and proactive repairs of potential failure points in pre-85 pipelines.
- Lifecycle replacement of steel drilling equipment in FY28 which is crucial for hot-tap connections and carrying out stoppling operations on steel pipelines.

Non-network property and leases capex provides accommodation required to ensure the network business can operate as an effective, well-governed business.

The forecast for total non-network capex is shown in the following table.

NON-NETWORK CAPEX FORECAST SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Digital systems	3.02	3.22	1.94	1.10	0.96	0.87	0.78	0.91	0.87	0.84	14.51
Network equipment	0.23	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.92
Property/leases	0.16	0.18	0.31	0.17	0.23	0.27	0.11	0.58	5.04	0.26	7.30
Total	3.41	3.77	2.24	1.27	1.19	1.14	0.89	1.65	6.07	1.10	22.72

TABLE 4-12 NON-NETWORK CAPEX FORECAST

4.8.2 NON-NETWORK OPEX

Non-network opex provides the support services required to ensure the network business can operate as an effective, well-governed business and includes the following expenditure categories:

- System operations and network expenditure captures direct system and network support costs that are required to deliver on the capex and maintenance plans and includes a share of expenditure related to the resource shared between Vector's electricity and GDB.
- Business support expenditure includes a share of health and safety, public policy & regulatory, legal & risk management, finance, human resources, digital and marketing costs incurred at Vector Group level. The GDB benefits from economies of scale with Vector providing shared support across its group of businesses.

The forecast expenditure for total non-network opex is shown in the following table.

PROPOSED NON-NETWORK OPEX FORECAST SUMMARY (\$MILLION CONSTANT)

DESCRIPTION	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
System operations and Network support	1.82	1.86	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.84	1.85	18.46
Business Support	9.28	9.20	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.32	9.31	9.31	9.55	9.46	93.41
Total	11.10	11.06	11.16	11.17	11.16	11.17	11.16	11.17	11.39	11.31	111.86

TABLE 4-13 NON-NETWORK OPEX

5 – Capital Expenditure Forecast

This section describes the capital expenditure forecasts for the gas distribution network assets for the next 10-year planning period and provides a comparison with the 10-year forecast prepared and disclosed in the 2025 AMP (disclosed in July 2025).

The capex forecasts presented in this section align with Vector's planning process and financial year (FY) reporting period 1 July to 30 June. All figures presented are in 2027 dollars.

5.1 Capital expenditure forecast

The table below shows the forecast capex during the next 10-year planning period, broken down into the asset categories defined in the Commerce Commission's Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Amendments Determination 2012.

KEY CAPEX CATEGORIES	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Consumer connection	\$2,237	\$897	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,135
System growth	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asset replacement and renewal	\$1,832	\$1,845	\$1,555	\$1,723	\$1,534	\$1,534	\$1,691	\$1,191	\$1,191	\$1,191	\$15,285
Asset relocations	\$3,704	\$3,253	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$2,817	\$29,497
Quality of supply	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$116	\$1,155
Legislative and regulatory	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other reliability, safety and environment	\$129	\$335	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$905
Non-network asset	\$3,407	\$3,769	\$2,244	\$1,267	\$1,188	\$1,139	\$885	\$1,654	\$6,072	\$1,098	\$22,723
Total CAPEX	\$11,425	\$10,214	\$6,787	\$5,978	\$5,709	\$5,661	\$5,565	\$5,833	\$10,251	\$5,277	\$72,700

TABLE 5-1 AMP 2026 CAPEX FORECAST (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$'000 CONSTANT FY27)

5.2 Comparison to previous AMP

This section highlights the significant changes to the 2025 disclosed capex expenditure forecasts. The figure below shows the difference between the 2025 and 2026 AMP expenditure forecasts, with the following table breaking down the variance by expenditure categories. For reference purposes, Vector has escalated to 2027 prices using an inflation factor of 2.47%.

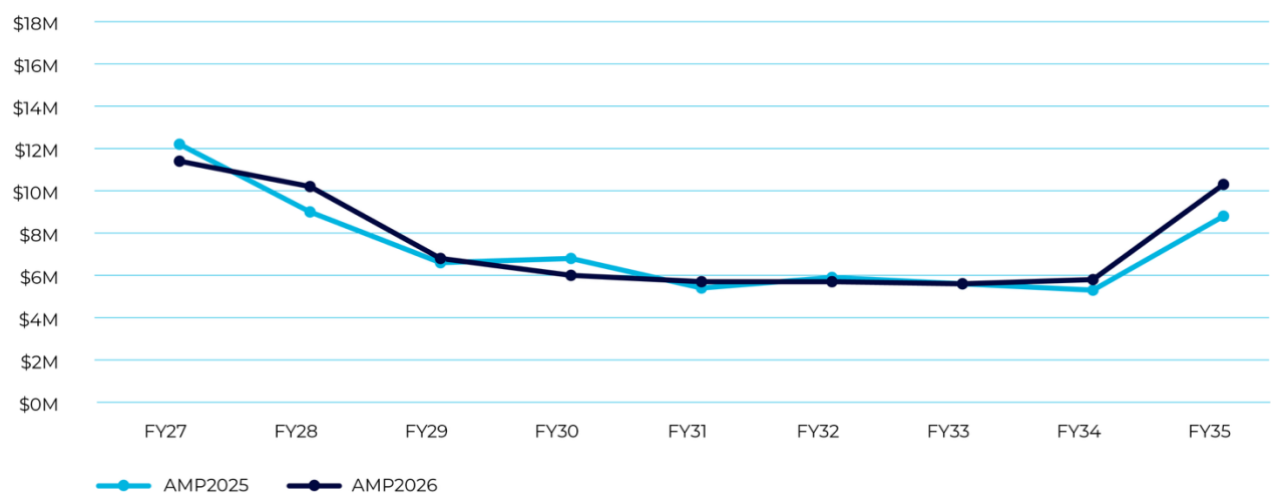


FIGURE 5-1 AMP MOVEMENT 2025 V 2026 (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$M CONSTANT FY27)

KEY CAPEX CATEGORIES	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	TOTAL
Consumer connection	-\$1,755	-\$838	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$2,594
System growth	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asset replacement and renewal	\$22	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$14	-\$92
Asset relocations	\$13	\$495	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$926
Quality of supply	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Legislative and regulatory	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other reliability, safety and environment	-\$192	\$35	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$157
Non-network asset	\$1,171	\$1,573	\$188	-\$869	\$232	-\$315	-\$92	\$455	\$1,448	\$3,790
Total CAPEX	-\$742	\$1,251	\$233	-\$824	\$278	-\$270	-\$47	\$500	\$1,493	\$1,873

TABLE 5-2 AMP MOVEMENT 2025 V 2026 (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$'000 CONSTANT FY27)

5.3 Explanation of major capital expenditure variances

This section highlights the significant changes in capex over the 9-year period for which the 2025 AMP and 2026 AMP update overlap. The key changes include:

- Customer connection expenditure has reduced \$2.6m due to the forecast decline in new connections.
- Non network expenditure has increased by \$3.8m due an uplift in forecast for the ERP transformation (\$1.2m), customer systems (\$1.1m) and an increase of \$1.4m in FY35 due to a change in methodology for valuing Right of Use costs for the office lease renewal.
- Asset relocation expenditure has increased by \$0.9m due to an adjustment to the long-term forecast which uses an historical average of work volume and expenditure trends.

6 – Operational Expenditure Forecast

This section describes the operational expenditure forecasts for the gas distribution network assets for the next 10-year planning period and provides a comparison with the 10-year forecast prepared and disclosed in the 2025 AMP (disclosed in July 2025).

The opex forecasts presented in this section align with Vector's planning process and financial year (FY) reporting period 1 July to 30 June. All figures presented are in 2027 dollars.

6.1 Operational expenditure forecast

The table below shows the forecast opex during the planning period, broken down into the asset categories defined in the Commerce Commission's Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012.

KEY OPEX CATEGORIES	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY34	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Service interruptions and emergencies	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$2,785	\$27,847
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	\$4,481	\$4,966	\$4,821	\$4,844	\$4,698	\$4,651	\$4,719	\$4,651	\$4,660	\$4,595	\$47,086
Asset Replacement and renewal	\$923	\$982	\$1,003	\$826	\$885	\$801	\$747	\$664	\$664	\$665	\$8,160
System operations and network support	\$1,823	\$1,859	\$1,840	\$1,851	\$1,841	\$1,852	\$1,842	\$1,853	\$1,843	\$1,853	\$18,457
Business Support	\$9,281	\$9,204	\$9,324	\$9,321	\$9,319	\$9,316	\$9,315	\$9,314	\$9,551	\$9,461	\$93,406
TOTAL OPEX	\$19,292	\$19,796	\$19,773	\$19,627	\$19,528	\$19,405	\$19,407	\$19,265	\$19,503	\$19,359	\$194,956

TABLE 6-1 AMP 2026 OPEX FORECAST (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$'000 CONSTANT FY27)

6.2 Comparison to previous AMP

This section highlights the significant changes to the 2025 disclosed opex expenditure forecasts. The figure below shows the difference between the 2025- and 2026-AMP expenditure forecasts, with the following table breaking down the variance by expenditure categories. For reference purposes, Vector has escalated to 2027 prices using an inflation factor of 2.00%.

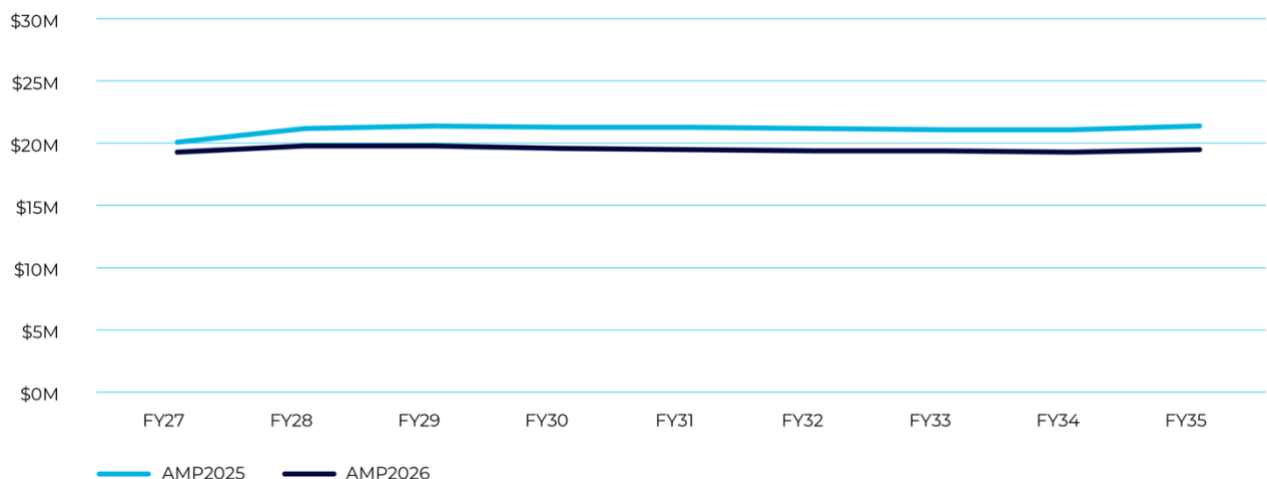


FIGURE 6-1 AMP MOVEMENT 2025 V 2026 (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$M CONSTANT FY27)

KEY OPEX CATEGORIES	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32	FY33	FY35	FY36	TOTAL
Service interruptions and emergencies	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$78	\$698
Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-\$72	\$331	\$335	\$399	\$296	\$348	\$368	\$327	\$348	\$2,679
Asset replacement and renewal	-\$4	-\$492	-\$492	-\$492	-\$389	-\$439	-\$168	-\$168	-\$168	-\$2,812
System operations and network support	-\$468	-\$536	-\$540	-\$553	-\$565	-\$577	-\$590	-\$603	-\$616	-\$5,047
Business support	-\$365	-\$760	-\$979	-\$1,068	-\$1,165	-\$1,252	-\$1,347	-\$1,441	-\$1,567	-\$9,944
Total OPEX	-\$831	-\$1,380	-\$1,599	-\$1,636	-\$1,746	-\$1,844	-\$1,659	-\$1,807	-\$1,925	-\$14,426

TABLE 6-2: AMP MOVEMENT 2025 V 2026 (FINANCIAL YEAR, \$'000 CONSTANT FY27)

6.3 Explanation of major operational expenditure variances

This section highlights the significant changes in opex over the 9-year period for which the 2025 AMP and 2026 AMP update overlap. The key changes include:

- An increase of \$0.7m in service interruptions and emergencies expenditure due to an increase in third party damage costs associated with attending emergency events.
- Asset replacement and renewal expenditure has decreased \$2.8m due to a reclassification of costs for the repair of pre-85 pipelines, which is offset by an increase of \$2.7m in corrective maintenance and inspection expenditure.
- A decrease of \$15m in system operations and network support and business support costs driven by lower corporate and regulated business costs including lower personnel costs, professional fees, communications costs, insurance, directors' fees, call centre charges, and other admin expenses.



SECTION 07

Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1 - Forecast capital expenditure (Schedule 11a)

SCHEDULE 11a: REPORT ON FORECAST CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets Forecast

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year CY1500 in million dollars	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	4	-	-	-	-	5098	2,232	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	6	-	-	-	-	2,688	1,819	1,876	1,818	1,839	1,877	1,720	1,945	1,403	1,481	1,474
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	7	-	-	-	-	3,192	3,680	3,310	2,936	3,008	3,084	3,141	3,240	3,321	3,264	3,489
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	8	-	-	-	-	-	115	118	130	123	126	130	133	136	140	143
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	10	-	-	-	-	275	128	340	57	58	60	61	63	64	66	68
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	11	-	-	-	-	11,253	2,974	4,388	4,777	4,721	4,628	4,567	4,501	4,396	4,206	4,111
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	12	-	-	-	-	13,921	3,352	3,796	2,315	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	13	-	-	-	-	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967	11,967
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	14	-	-	-	-	84	100	104	70	56	55	55	55	55	154	57
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	15	-	-	-	-	8,440	5,849	4,146	2,747	2,814	2,885	2,957	3,031	3,107	3,184	3,264
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	16	-	-	-	-	4,711	5,977	6,335	4,489	3,699	3,658	3,435	3,411	3,312	3,280	3,313
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	17	-	-	-	-	3,441	3,598	5,634	4,688	3,699	3,408	3,435	3,491	3,611	3,487	3,314
11a(i): Expenditure on Assets forecast	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(i): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets Forecast

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year CY1500 in million dollars	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	24	-	-	-	-	5098	2,178	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	26	-	-	-	-	2,688	1,775	1,798	1,596	1,670	1,486	1,487	1,440	1,154	1,164	1,154
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	27	-	-	-	-	3,192	3,591	3,154	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732	2,732
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	28	-	-	-	-	-	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	30	-	-	-	-	275	125	334	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	31	-	-	-	-	11,253	2,731	4,386	4,603	4,507	4,403	4,384	4,337	4,203	4,051	4,051
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	32	-	-	-	-	13,921	3,791	6,232	4,403	4,507	4,403	4,384	4,337	4,203	4,051	4,051
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	33	-	-	-	-	12,630	3,271	3,648	2,154	1,236	1,140	1,091	1,051	1,011	971	1,024
11a(ii): Expenditure on Assets forecast	34	-	-	-	-	13,976	11,052	9,920	6,557	5,782	5,523	5,477	5,387	5,339	5,280	5,105
11a(ii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Category3	Current Year CY1500 in million dollars	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	40	-	-	-	-	-	54	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	42	-	-	-	-	-	44	88	112	169	131	233	305	249	284	320
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	43	-	-	-	-	-	89	156	258	276	352	428	503	586	671	757
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	45	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	4	5	7	8	10	11	13	15
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	46	-	-	-	-	-	5	22	13	26	32	36	41	46	51	56
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	47	-	-	-	-	-	101	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	48	-	-	-	-	-	83	178	165	123	147	172	158	143	128	113
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a(iii): Difference Between Nominal and Constant Price Forecasts	50	-	-	-	-	-	274	487	489	584	711	860	1,002	1,215	1,430	1,415

11a(ii): Consumer Connection

Section	Row	Content	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY(\$000 (in constant prices))					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	55	Consumer types defined by GDB*												
	56	Consumer types defined by GDB*	Main Extensions/Substations							78	102			
	57	Consumer types defined by GDB*	Service Connections: Residential							3,930	1,738			
	58	Consumer types defined by GDB*	Service Connections: Commercial							435	338			
	59	Consumer types defined by GDB*	Customer Elements											
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	60	Consumer connection expenditure												
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	61 less	Capital contributions funding consumer connections								5,098	2,178	874		
11a(ii): Consumer Connection	62	Consumer Connection less capital contributions								5,355	2,139	876		
										(253)	(15)	(2)		

* include additional rows if needed

11a(iii): System Growth

Section	Row	Content	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY(\$000 (in constant prices))					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(iii): System Growth	68	Intermediate pressure												
	69	Service pipe	Main pipe											
	70	Intermediate pressure	Stations											
	71	Intermediate pressure	Line valve											
	72	Intermediate pressure	Special crossings											
11a(iii): System Growth	73	Intermediate Pressure total												
11a(iii): System Growth	74	Medium pressure	Main pipe											
11a(iii): System Growth	75	Medium pressure	Service pipe											
11a(iii): System Growth	76	Medium pressure	Stations											
11a(iii): System Growth	77	Medium pressure	Line valve											
11a(iii): System Growth	78	Medium pressure	Special crossings											
11a(iii): System Growth	79	Medium Pressure total												
11a(iii): System Growth	80	Low Pressure	Main pipe											
11a(iii): System Growth	81	Low Pressure	Service pipe											
11a(iii): System Growth	82	Low Pressure	Line valve											
11a(iii): System Growth	83	Low Pressure	Special crossings											
11a(iii): System Growth	84	Low Pressure total												
11a(iii): System Growth	85	Other network assets	Monitoring and control systems											
11a(iii): System Growth	86	Other network assets	Cathodic protection systems											
11a(iii): System Growth	87	Other network assets	Other assets (other than above)											
11a(iii): System Growth	88	Other network assets total												
11a(iii): System Growth	89	System growth expenditure								137				
11a(iii): System Growth	90 less	Capital contributions funding system growth								(157)				
11a(iii): System Growth	91	System growth less capital contributions												

11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal

Section	Row	Content	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY(\$000 (in constant prices))					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	96	Intermediate pressure												
	97	Service pipe	Main pipe											
	98	Intermediate pressure	Stations							435	379	234	193	173
	99	Intermediate pressure	Line valve											
	100	Intermediate pressure	Special crossings											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	101	Intermediate Pressure total								435	379	234	193	173
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	102	Medium pressure	Main pipe							1,499	963	914	914	914
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	103	Medium pressure	Service pipe											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	104	Medium pressure	Stations											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	105	Medium pressure	Line valve											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	106	Medium pressure	Special crossings							518	268	254	254	254
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	107	Medium Pressure total								2,017	1,231	1,169	1,169	1,169
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	108	Low Pressure	Main pipe											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	109	Low Pressure	Service pipe											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	110	Low Pressure	Line valve											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	111	Low Pressure	Special crossings											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	112	Low Pressure total												
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	113	Other network assets	Monitoring and control systems							166	73	73	73	73
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	114	Other network assets	Cathodic protection systems							70	313	72	72	72
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	115	Other network assets	Other assets (other than above)											
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	116	Other network assets total								236	165	386	145	145
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	117	Asset replacement and renewal expenditure								2,688	1,775	1,788	1,506	1,486
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	118 less	Capital contributions funding asset replacement and renewal												
11a(iv): Asset Replacement and Renewal	119	Asset replacement and renewal less capital contributions								2,688	1,775	1,788	1,506	1,486

11a(v): Asset Relocations

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1 \$000 (in constant prices)					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(v): Asset Relocations	124	Project or programme*												
	125	Project or programme*												
	126	Project or programme*												
	127	Project or programme*												
	128	Project or programme*												
11a(v): Asset Relocations	129	Project or programme*												
	130	Project or programme*												
	131	less												
	132	less												
	133	less												
* include additional rows if needed														

11a(vi): Quality of Supply

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1 \$000 (in constant prices)					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	140	Project or programme*												
	141	Project or programme*												
	142	Project or programme*												
	143	Project or programme*												
	144	Project or programme*												
11a(vi): Quality of Supply	145	Project or programme*												
	146	Project or programme*												
	147	less												
	148	less												
	149	less												
* include additional rows if needed														

11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1 \$000 (in constant prices)					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	154	Project or programme*												
	155	Project or programme*												
	156	Project or programme*												
	157	Project or programme*												
	158	Project or programme*												
11a(vii): Legislative and Regulatory	159	Project or programme*												
	160	Project or programme*												
	161	less												
	162	less												
	163	less												
* include additional rows if needed														

11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY1 \$000 (in constant prices)					CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	168	Project or programme*												
	169	Project or programme*												
	170	Project or programme*												
	171	Project or programme*												
	172	Project or programme*												
11a(viii): Other Reliability, Safety and Environment	173	Project or programme*												
	174	Project or programme*												
	175	less												
	176	less												
	177	less												
* include additional rows if needed														

11a(x): Non-Network Assets

Section	Row	Context	Category1 Routine Expenditure	Category2	Current Year CY \$000 (in constant price)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	182	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	183	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	184	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	185	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	186	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	187	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	188	All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure			1,191	2,170	2,401	918	486	271
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	189	Routine expenditure			1,191	2,170	2,401	918	486	271

* include additional rows if needed

11a(x): Non-Network Assets

Section	Row	Context	Category1 Atypical Expend	Category2	Current Year CY \$000 (in constant price)	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	194	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	195	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	196	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	197	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	198	Project or programme*								
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	199	All other projects or programmes - routine expenditure			632	1,001	1,217	1,216	780	469
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	200	Atypical expenditure			632	1,001	1,217	1,216	780	469
11a(x): Non-Network Assets	201	Expenditure on non-network assets			1,223	2,271	3,638	2,134	1,216	1,140

* include additional rows if needed

7.2 Appendix 2 - Forecast operational expenditure (Schedule 11b)

SCHEDULE 11b: REPORT ON FORECAST OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE
 11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast

Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in nominal dollars))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	4	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	2,664	2,785	2,837	2,896	2,961	3,026	3,092	3,160	3,230	3,301	3,373
	5	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	4,250	4,481	5,059	5,014	5,150	5,104	5,165	5,355	5,394	5,524	5,567
	6	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	823	923	1,001	1,043	878	962	890	848	770	787	805
	7	Network opex			7,737	8,188	8,896	8,953	8,989	9,092	9,146	9,363	9,394	9,746	9,746
	8	Non-network opex		System operations and network support	2,004	1,823	1,893	1,914	1,968	2,001	2,056	2,090	2,149	2,184	2,245
	9	Non-network opex		Business support	9,252	9,281	9,376	9,698	9,910	10,125	10,345	10,571	10,802	11,322	11,461
	10	Non-network opex			11,255	11,104	11,270	11,612	11,877	12,125	12,401	12,661	12,951	13,506	13,706
	11	Operational expenditure			18,992	19,292	20,166	20,566	20,866	21,217	21,547	22,024	22,844	23,188	23,452
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast															
Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000 (in constant dollars))	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Operational Expenditure Forecast	15	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	2,664	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730	2,730
	16	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	4,250	4,393	4,869	4,726	4,749	4,606	4,560	4,626	4,560	4,560	4,505
	17	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	823	905	963	983	810	868	785	732	651	651	652
	18	Network opex			7,737	8,028	8,562	8,439	8,289	8,204	8,075	8,089	7,941	7,950	7,887
	19	Non-network opex		System operations and network support	2,004	1,787	1,822	1,804	1,815	1,805	1,815	1,806	1,816	1,807	1,817
	20	Non-network opex		Business support	9,252	9,099	9,024	9,141	9,138	9,136	9,133	9,132	9,131	9,131	9,275
	21	Non-network opex			11,255	10,886	10,846	10,941	10,933	10,941	10,949	10,938	10,947	11,171	11,092
	22	Operational expenditure			38,992	38,944	39,408	39,385	39,242	39,344	39,024	39,026	38,887	39,121	38,979
	23	Subcomponents of Operational expenditure		Research and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24	Subcomponents of Operational expenditure		Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					296	297	310	323	341	356	375	394	414	436	459
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts															
Section	Row	Context	Category1	Category2	Current Year CY (\$'000	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5	CY+6	CY+7	CY+8	CY+9	CY+10
11b: Difference Between Nominal and Real Forecasts	28	Network opex		Service interruptions, incidents and emergencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29	Network opex		Routine and corrective maintenance and inspection	-	55	107	166	230	296	362	430	500	571	643
	30	Network opex		Asset replacement and renewal	-	88	190	288	401	499	605	729	835	955	1,062
	31	Network opex		Compressor fuel	-	18	38	60	68	94	104	115	119	136	154
	32	Network opex		Land management and associated activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33	Network opex			-	161	324	514	700	888	1,071	1,274	1,465	1,662	1,859
	34	Non-network opex		System operations	-	36	71	110	153	195	241	285	332	378	428
	35	Non-network opex		Network support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	36	Non-network opex		Business support	-	182	353	557	771	989	1,212	1,439	1,671	1,958	2,186
	37	Non-network opex			-	218	424	667	925	1,185	1,462	1,723	2,004	2,335	2,614
	38	Operational expenditure			-	379	758	1,181	1,624	2,073	2,524	2,998	3,457	3,997	4,473

7.3 Appendix 3 - Report on asset condition (Schedule 12a)

SCHEDULE 12a: REPORT ON ASSET CONDITION

Section	Row	Comment	Category 1 Operating Pressure	Category 2 Asset category	Category 3 Asset class	Category 4 Units	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade unknown	Data accuracy (1-4)	% of asset forecast to be replaced in next 3 years
12a: Report on Asset Condition	3	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	NP PE main pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	4	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	NP steel main pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	5	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Main pipe	NP other service pipe	km	-	-	100.00%	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	6	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	NP PE service pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	7	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	NP steel service pipe	km	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	8	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Service pipe	NP other service pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	9	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Stations	Intermediate pressure DHS	No.	-	-	92.50%	7.50%	-	4	4.11
12a: Report on Asset Condition	10	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Line valve	NP valves	No.	-	-	93.14%	1.04%	2.84%	3	0.70
12a: Report on Asset Condition	11	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Intermediate Pressure	Special crossings	NP special crossings	No.	-	-	100.00%	0.00%	5.27%	3	0.10
12a: Report on Asset Condition	12	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	NP PE main pipe	km	-	-	1.14%	98.12%	-	3	0.10
12a: Report on Asset Condition	13	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	NP steel main pipe	km	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	14	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Main pipe	NP other main pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	15	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	NP PE service pipe	km	-	-	99.98%	-	-	3	0.01
12a: Report on Asset Condition	16	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	NP steel service pipe	km	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	17	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Service pipe	NP other service pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	18	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Line valve	NP valves	No.	-	-	4.51%	-	-	3	4.11
12a: Report on Asset Condition	19	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Medium Pressure	Special crossings	NP special crossings	No.	-	-	85.40%	1.65%	8.44%	3	0.70
12a: Report on Asset Condition	20	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	NP PE main pipe	km	-	-	35.09%	40.15%	17.54%	3	7.99
12a: Report on Asset Condition	21	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	NP steel main pipe	km	-	-	3.64%	96.96%	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	22	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Main pipe	NP other main pipe	km	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	23	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Service pipe	NP PE service pipe	km	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	24	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Service pipe	NP steel service pipe	km	-	-	0.72%	99.28%	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	25	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Special crossings	NP special crossings	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	26	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Line valve	NP valves	km	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	27	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	Low Pressure	Special crossings	NP special crossings	No.	-	-	100.00%	-	-	3	-
12a: Report on Asset Condition	28	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	All	Monitoring and control systems	Remote terminal units	No.	-	-	85.07%	14.93%	-	4	20.45
12a: Report on Asset Condition	29	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	All	Cathodic protection systems	Cathodic protection	No.	-	-	52.38%	47.62%	-	4	3.23
12a: Report on Asset Condition	30	Asset condition at start of planning period (percentage of units by grade)	All			No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7.4 Appendix 4 - Report on forecast utilisation (Schedule 12b)

SCHEDULE 12b: REPORT ON FORECAST UTILISATION
12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

[illegible]

1.2b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines 1.3

12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

Section	Row	Context	Category Discipline for supply requests
Forecast Utilization of Heavy-Duty Pipelines	19	Forecast Utilization of Heavy-Duty Pipelines	Consumers considering using gas or wanting more capacity should always contact Vector to confirm availability. In the future, Vector's pipeline capacity management system will provide an accurate estimate of available capacity at the specified location.

12b: Forecast Utilisation of Heavily Utilised Pipelines

Category 1: Inputs and Assumptions

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

Section

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

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2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

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2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

2020-2025 FORECAST: OVERSIGHT OF HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

7.5 Appendix 5 - Report on forecast demand (Schedule 12c)

SCHEDULE 12c: REPORT ON FORECAST DEMAND**12c(i): Consumer Connections**

Section	Ro	Context	Category1 Number of KCPs connected in year by consumer type	Current year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
12c(i) Consumer Connections	4	Consumer types defined by GDB	Residential	657	364	106	-	-	-
12c(i) Consumer Connections	5	Consumer types defined by GDB	SME	13	13	10	-	-	-
12c(i) Consumer Connections	6	Consumer types defined by GDB	Commercial	34	15	12	-	-	-
12c(i) Consumer Connections	7	Consumer types defined by GDB	Industrial	1	-	-	-	-	-
12c(i) Consumer Connections	8	Consumer types defined by GDB							
12c(i) Consumer Connections	9		Total	705	392	128	-	-	-

12c(ii): Gas Delivered

Section	Ro	Context	Category1	Current year CY	CY+1	CY+2	CY+3	CY+4	CY+5
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	14		Number of KCPs at year end (at year end)	119,902	118,710	117,019	115,367	113,507	111,434
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	15		Maximum daily load (GJ per day)	49,418	43,859	40,831	37,915	35,170	32,511
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	16		Maximum monthly load (GJ per month)	1,284,556	1,140,063	1,061,343	985,562	914,206	845,078
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	17		Number of directly billed KCPs (at year end)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	18		Total gas conveyed (GJ per annum)	11,222,575	9,960,207	9,272,467	8,610,400	7,986,995	7,383,053
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	19		Average daily delivery (GJ per day)	30,747	27,288	25,335	23,590	21,882	20,228
12c(ii) Gas Delivered	20		Load factor	72.80%	72.80%	72.80%	72.80%	72.80%	72.80%

7.6 Appendix 6 - Mandatory explanatory notes on forecast information (Schedule 14a)

This schedule requires GDBs to provide explanatory notes to reports prepared in accordance with clause 2.6.6.

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

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

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

BOX 1: COMMENTARY ON DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NOMINAL AND CONSTANT PRICE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

Vector has used the capital expenditure inflator based on the model used by the Commerce Commission in its DPP price reset on 1 October 2022. We have used a forecast of the Capital Goods Price Index (CGPI) as the inflator.

Vector has assumed the Capital Goods Price Index to increase by 2.5% per annum over the forecast period based on the historical average over the past 3 years.

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

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

BOX 2: COMMENTARY ON DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NOMINAL AND CONSTANT PRICE OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE FORECASTS

Vector has used the operational expenditure inflator based on the model used by the Commerce Commission in its DPP price reset on 1 October 2022. We have used an inflator which is a mix of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and the Labour Cost Index (LCI). The weighting between PPI (40%) and LCI (60%) is as per the Commission's model.

Vector has used the NZIER (New Zealand Institute of Economic Research) Q42025 Final report PPI (Producer Price Index-inputs) and LCI (Labour Cost Index) forecasts up to March 2030 and September 2029 respectively. Thereafter, we have assumed a long-term inflation rate of 2.5% per annum for PPI and 2.0 per annum for LCI.

The constant price operational expenditure forecast is inflated by the above-mentioned index to convert to a nominal price operational expenditure forecast.

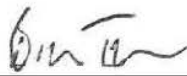
7.7 Appendix 7 - Certificate for Year Beginning Disclosures

Schedule 17 Certification for Year-beginning Disclosures

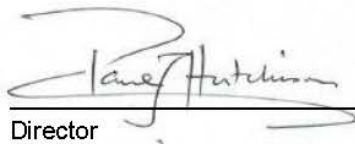
Clause 2.9.1

We, Bruce Turner and Paul Hutchison, being directors of Vector Limited certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge:

- a) The following attached information of Vector Limited prepared for the purposes of clauses 2.6.3, 2.6.6 and 2.7.2 of the Gas Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination.
- b) The prospective financial or non-financial information included in the attached information has been measured on a basis consistent with regulatory requirements or recognised industry standards.
- c) The forecasts in Schedules 11a, 11b, 12a, 12b and 12c are based on objective and reasonable assumptions which both align with Vector Limited's corporate vision and strategy and are documented in retained records.



Director



Director

18 June 2026

Date

