AECT AUCKLAND ENERGY CONSUMER TRUST

ANNUAL REPORT

year ended 30 June 2013

AUCKLAND ENERGY CONSUMER TRUST
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

It has been 20 years since the Auckland Energy Consumer Trust was formed in 1993 and the value of the Trust to consumers and the Auckland economy is once again evident in the results for the year ended 30 June 2013.

Annual dividend

In September 2012, the dividend distribution of $320 was paid to 312,700 beneficiaries, totalling $100.1 million.

Trustees are delighted to announce that the 2013 AECT dividend has increased to $330.

Some 313,350 consumers in the Trust District will receive this dividend.

We are especially pleased with the increase because, once again, we have more beneficiaries who are eligible to receive the dividend. Since 2008, the number of beneficiaries has increased by 9,030 and, with intensification of housing being proposed in the Auckland region, the numbers are likely to grow more rapidly in the coming years.

This dividend payment also provides more than a $100 million injection into the Auckland economy and is a highly valued payment each year to our income beneficiaries.

Tax on your dividend

The AECT believes that many people receiving the AECT dividend may be entitled to a refund of some of the tax paid on this dividend.

That is because the AECT is required to pay withholding tax on the dividend at 33%.

This is higher than the personal tax rate for many people.

Dividends paid to the Trust by Vector do have imputation credits attached at the corporate tax rate of 28%. However the AECT is required to pay the difference between that 28% rate and the AECT's rate of 33%.

In this year's dividend, this amounts to a payment of $24.15 on each dividend. In total, this amounted to more than $7 million to be paid to the IRD by the AECT.

It is likely that many people would be eligible for a refund on that tax payment, so we encourage our beneficiaries to check with your financial advisor and complete a tax return.

During the past year we have actively raised this matter with the IRD and the appropriate government ministers, as we seek a more appropriate tax rate on behalf of our beneficiaries. To date their position is unmoved on the basis that it is not a major issue for our beneficiaries.

We are therefore encouraging beneficiaries to submit a tax return, if appropriate, claiming this tax back, in order to demonstrate that paying a higher rate of tax than necessary does matter to a large number of people.

Ensuring beneficiaries benefit from lower lines charges

In April this year, Vector lowered lines charges for residential power distribution.

This should have meant lower power bills for all AECT beneficiaries and other customers on the Vector network outside the Trust District. It should be noted, by May, just two of Auckland's 11 power companies had chosen to pass these savings onto their customers.

The AECT has vigorously lobbied the Electricity Authority, the Commerce Commission, local MPs, and worked with Energy Trusts of New Zealand (ETNZ) to have this cost reduction from Vector passed through to customers by electricity retailers. The AECT also distributed a press release to draw attention to this disappointing response from electricity retailers but the story was not widely publicised.

Without widespread awareness it means that many consumers are not benefitting from the drop in lines charges.

The Trust has also included the information on our website and in newsletters to our beneficiaries to ensure people know and have the opportunity to shop around and make sure they are on the most suitable plan with the most competitive retailer.

An easy, impartial place to do that is at whatsmynumber.org.nz.

Trustees also remind beneficiaries that the AECT dividend applies no matter which electricity retailer you're with.

Keeping major assets locally owned

In the past year several media commentators have suggested that the AECT belongs to the Auckland Council. We take this opportunity to remind beneficiaries that the AECT is not owned by Council.

The AECT is an independent consumer trust which was created in 1993, to ensure that the power lines (or electricity network) remained in the control of electricity consumers.

However, it must be noted that the AECT does have two classes of beneficiaries:

a) income beneficiaries (simply put, those Vector electricity customers in the old Auckland City area, Manukau and the northern parts of Papakura (the old AEPB area) receiving AECT dividends
b) a capital beneficiary, which will not be identified until the Trust winds up in 2073. At that time, the AECT's 75.4% share of Vector, will revert to the "local authority that represents the income beneficiaries of the Trust". At the moment, that is the Auckland Council, but of course, this could change between now and 2073.

Until then, the AECT is operating effectively and efficiently and doing what it is charged to do, which is to preserve the majority ownership of Vector in public hands, and most importantly preserve and distribute Trust dividends for the income beneficiaries of the Trust.

As the majority shareholder in Vector, the Trust has a responsibility to make sure its investment in Vector is protected and managed in a way that delivers maximum benefit for the Trust's beneficiaries, both in the short term and the long term.

In that regard, the AECT Trustees play a major role in the governance of Vector Limited. Since Vector was floated its value has risen considerably as it has diversified. Its most significant acquisition, the purchase of NGC, was funded by Vector's 25% IPO and made possible with the support of the Trust. The NGC acquisition resulted in Vector becoming a much bigger company, and has delivered greater dividends.

Today, the AECT's investment in Vector is worth around $2 billion. That's a significant asset held in trust by the AECT for Auckland's electricity consumers. And it needs to stay that way to ensure beneficiaries continue to receive their annual AECT dividend.

Financial matters

During the year ended 30th June 2013 the income received by the Trust totalled $112.4m, which comprised $110.8m in dividends from Vector and $1.6m in income from funds on deposit.

The Trust's assets are $2.07 billion including its shares in Vector at market value and other assets, mainly cash.

Total expenditure incurred by the Trust was $3.6m million.

AECT EXPENDITURE $m	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
DISTRIBUTION	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0
OPERATIONS	$2.3	$2.1	$2.2	$2.0	$1.9	$$2.0
PROJECTS	$1.4	$0.3	$0.7	$0.2	$0.4	$0.6
TOTAL	**$4.8**	**$3.5**	**$3.9**	**$3.3**	**$3.4**	**$3.6**

The cost of operating the Trust is $3.6 million against total investments of $2.07 billion. This equates to a management cost of 0.17% or around one sixth of one percent. This compares extremely favourably with other investment organisations and Trusts.

Appointment of auditors

At last year's Annual Meeting of Beneficiaries, Grant Thornton were appointed the AECT auditors following a robust tender process. Being available for the 2013/14 audit the Trustees recommend the retention of Grant Thornton for the current financial year.

Remuneration of auditors

The audit fees for 2012/13 were $44k.

In accordance with section 101(3) of the Electricity Industry Act 2010, a motion will be put to the Annual Meeting of beneficiaries authorising the Trust to fix the fees and expenses of the auditors for the ensuing year.

William Cairns
Chairman
Auckland Energy Consumer Trust
16 October 2013

AUCKLAND ENERGY CONSUMER TRUST
2013

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2013

CONTENTS

2013 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trustees are pleased to present the financial statements of the group for the year ended 30 June 2013.

For and on behalf of the Trustees, dated 22nd August 2013

Chairman

Chair of Finance and Risk

Directory

Principal Business

To act as Trustees and distribute the income from the Trust Fund to the income beneficiaries under its Deed of Trust. The income beneficiaries are the customers of Vector Limited within the boundaries defined in the Trust Deed. The Trust Fund comprises primarily the Trustees' shareholding in Vector Limited.

Date Settled

27 August 1993

Trustees

W A A Cairns (Chairman)
W J Kyd (Deputy Chairman)
J A Carmichael
M J Buczkowski
K A Sherry

Executive Officer

I R Ward

Termination Date

27 August 2073

Accountant

Staples Rodway Limited
P O Box 3899
Auckland

Auditor

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership
P O Box 1961
Auckland

Legal Advisor

David Bigio
P O Box 4338
Auckland

Banker

ANZ National Bank Limited
P O Box 6334
Auckland

Grant Thornton

Independent Auditor's Report

Audit

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership
L4, Grant Thornton House
152 Fanshawe Street
PO Box 1961
Auckland 1140

T +64 (0)9 308 2570
F +64 (0)9 309 4892
www.grantthornton.co.nz

To the beneficiaries of Auckland Energy Consumer Trust

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the parent and group financial statements of Auckland Energy Consumer Trust on pages 6 to 61, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation of parent and group financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the parent and group financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent and group financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the parent and group financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of the matters to which they relate in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates, as well as evaluating the presentation of the parent and group financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Other than in our capacity as auditors, we have no relationship with or interests in, the parent or group.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements on pages 6 to 61:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent and group as at 30 June 2013 and their financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and regulatory matters

Per the Financial Reporting Act 1993:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required;
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by Auckland Energy Consumer Trust as far as appears from an examination of those records.

Grant Thornton

Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Partnership
Auckland, New Zealand
22 August 2013

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Operating revenue	2	**1,279,150**	1,252,244	**-**	-
Other income	2	**20**	18	**110,793**	108,913
Total income		**1,279,170**	1,252,262	**110,793**	108,913
Electricity transmission expenses		**(176,120)**	(147,059)	**-**	-
Gas purchases and production expenses		**(239,213)**	(240,659)	**-**	-
Network and asset maintenance expenses		**(82,770)**	(83,315)	**-**	-
Employee benefit expenses		**(70,957)**	(72,160)	**(318)**	(317)
Other expenses		**(83,203)**	(85,057)	**(3,261)**	(3,042)
Operating expenditure	3	**(652,263)**	(628,250)	**(3,579)**	(3,359)
Earnings before net finance costs, income tax, depreciation, amortisation, share of net profit or loss from associates and impairments (EBITDA)		**626,907**	624,012	**107,214**	105,554
Depreciation and amortisation	4	**(174,089)**	(173,455)	**(11)**	(13)
Earnings before net finance costs, income tax, share of net profit or loss from associates and impairments (EBIT)		**452,818**	450,557	**107,203**	105,541
Finance income	5	**6,010**	12,090	**1,582**	1,517
Finance costs	5	**(168,718)**	(176,771)	**-**	-
Share of net profit/(loss) from associates	14	**1,291**	(344)	**-**	-
Impairment of investment in associate	14	**(3,570)**	(4,071)	**-**	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**287,831**	281,461	**108,785**	107,058
Income tax benefit/(expense)	6	**(83,588)**	(81,565)	**-**	-
Net profit/(loss) for the period		**204,243**	199,896	**108,785**	107,058
Net profit/(loss) for the period attributable to :					
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		**52,871**	51,823	**-**	-
Beneficiaries of the parent		**151,372**	148,073	**108,785**	107,058

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTE	GROUP		PARENT	
		2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Net profit/(loss) for the period		**204,243**	199,896	**108,785**	107,058
Other comprehensive income net of tax					
Items that may be re-classified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges		**52,215**	(16,111)	**-**	-
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates	14	**(20)**	19	**-**	-
Translation of foreign operations		**(30)**	(80)	**-**	-
Other comprehensive income for the period net of tax		**52,165**	(16,172)	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the period net of tax		**256,408**	183,724	**108,785**	107,058
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		**65,693**	47,848	**-**	-
Beneficiaries of the parent		**190,715**	135,876	**108,785**	107,058

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2013

GROUP 2013	NOTE	HEDGE RESERVE $000	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE $000	RETAINED EARNINGS $000	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS $000	TOTAL EQUITY $000
Balance at beginning of the period		**(119,694)**	**64**	**1,727,362**	**540,610**	**2,148,342**
Comprehensive income						
Net profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	**151,372**	**52,871**	**204,243**
Other comprehensive income						
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges		**54,683**	-	-	**17,821**	**72,504**
Translation of foreign operations		-	**(23)**	-	**(7)**	**(30)**
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associate		-	-	**(15)**	**(5)**	**(20)**
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	9	**(15,302)**	-	-	**(4,987)**	**(20,289)**
Total comprehensive income		**39,381**	**(23)**	**151,357**	**65,693**	**256,408**
Transactions with beneficiaries						
Dividends and distributions		-	-	**(105,381)**	**(37,492)**	**(142,873)**
Distribution payable		-	-	**(3,404)**	-	**(3,404)**
Shares issued to employee share purchase scheme		-	-	**(11)**	-	**(11)**
Total transactions with beneficiaries		-	-	**(108,796)**	**(37,492)**	**(146,288)**
Balance at end of the period		**(80,313)**	**41**	**1,769,923**	**568,811**	**2,258,462**

GROUP 2012	NOTE	HEDGE RESERVE $000	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE $000	RETAINED EARNINGS $000	NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS $000	TOTAL EQUITY $000
Balance at beginning of the period		(107,540)	124	1,686,336	533,825	2,112,745
Comprehensive income						
Net profit/(loss) for the period		-	-	148,073	51,823	199,896
Other comprehensive income						
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges		(16,878)	-	-	(5,501)	(22,379)
Translation of foreign operations		-	(60)	-	(20)	(80)
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associate		-	-	14	5	19
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	9	4,724	-	-	1,544	6,268
Total comprehensive income		(12,154)	(60)	148,087	47,851	183,724
Transactions with beneficiaries						
Dividends and distributions		-	-	(103,659)	(38,550)	(142,209)
Distribution payable		-	-	(3,399)	-	(3,399)
Acquisition of non controlling interest in subsidiary		-	-	16	(2,516)	(2,500)
Shares issued to employee share purchase scheme		-	-	(19)	-	(19)
Total transactions with beneficiaries		-	-	(107,061)	(41,066)	(148,127)
Balance at end of the period		(119,694)	64	1,727,362	540,610	2,148,342

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2013

PARENT 2013	TRUSTEES FUNDS $000	RETAINED EARNINGS $000	TOTAL EQUITY $000
Balance at beginning of the period	**300,000**	**-**	**300,000**
Comprehensive income			
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	**108,785**	**108,785**
Total comprehensive income		**108,785**	**108,785**
Transactions with beneficiaries			
Dividends and distributions	-	**(105,381)**	**(105,381)**
Distribution payable	-	**(3,404)**	**(3,404)**
Total transactions with beneficiaries	-	**(108,785)**	**(108,785)**
Balance at end of the period	**300,000**	**-**	**300,000**

PARENT 2012	TRUSTEES FUNDS $000	RETAINED EARNINGS $000	TOTAL EQUITY $000
Balance at beginning of the period	300,000	-	300,000
Comprehensive income			
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	107,058	107,058
Total comprehensive income		107,058	107,058
Transactions with beneficiaries			
Dividends and distributions	-	(103,659)	(103,659)
Distribution payable	-	(3,399)	(3,399)
Total transactions with beneficiaries	-	(107,058)	(107,058)
Balance at end of the period	300,000	-	300,000

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2013

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents		**121,625**	143,718	**65,461**	62,125
Receivables and prepayments	11	**170,987**	176,530	**560**	421
Derivative financial instruments	24	**344**	13	**-**	-
Inventories	12	**5,513**	5,314	**-**	-
Income tax	7	**3,811**	11,811	**-**	-
Non-current asset held for sale	14	**-**	2,592	**-**	-
Intangible assets	16	**15**	492	**-**	-
Total current assets		**302,295**	340,470	**66,021**	62,546
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Receivables and prepayments	11	**2,134**	1,392	**-**	-
Derivative financial instruments	24	**10,664**	23,322	**-**	-
Deferred tax	8	**1,646**	1,646	**-**	-
Investments in subsidiaries	13	**-**	-	**300,000**	300,000
Investments in associates	14	**13,589**	16,088	**-**	-
Intangible assets	16	**1,633,375**	1,616,808	**6**	8
Property, plant and equipment	17	**3,849,399**	3,679,445	**8**	7
Total non-current assets		**5,510,807**	5,338,701	**300,014**	300,015
Total assets		**5,813,102**	5,679,171	**366,035**	362,561
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Distribution payable	19	**61,277**	57,873	**61,277**	57,873
Trade and other payables	18	**273,757**	194,415	**580**	713
Provisions	20	**11,676**	12,352	**-**	-
Provisions for unclaimed distributions	21	**4,178**	3,975	**4,178**	3,975
Derivative financial instruments	24	**2,065**	11,555	**-**	-
Borrowings	23	**-**	18,385	**-**	-
Income tax	7	**586**	-	**-**	-
Total current liabilities		**353,539**	298,555	**66,035**	62,561
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	18	**20,136**	22,221	**-**	-
Provisions	20	**8,690**	6,845	**-**	-
Derivative financial instruments	24	**226,331**	286,001	**-**	-
Borrowings	23	**2,420,430**	2,437,026	**-**	-
Deferred tax	9	**525,514**	480,181	**-**	-
Total non-current liabilities		**3,201,101**	3,232,274	**-**	-
Total liabilities		**3,554,640**	3,530,829	**66,035**	62,561
EQUITY					
Equity attributable to beneficiaries of the parent		**1,689,651**	1,607,732	**300,000**	300,000
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		**568,811**	540,610	**-**	-
Total equity		**2,258,462**	2,148,342	**300,000**	300,000
Total equity and liabilities		**5,813,102**	5,679,171	**366,035**	362,561

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from customers		**1,292,704**	1,238,748	**-**	-
Interest received		**5,944**	10,870	**1,458**	1,687
Income tax refunds		**-**	5,237	**-**	-
Miscellaneous income		**20**	18	**20**	18
Dividends received from associates		**200**	-	**110,773**	108,895
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(646,791)**	(623,827)	**(3,726)**	(3,102)
Distribution to beneficiaries		**(97,928)**	(97,679)	**(97,928)**	(97,679)
Dividend withholding tax paid		**(7,251)**	(5,677)	**(7,251)**	(5,677)
Interest paid		**(170,739)**	(177,002)	-	-
Income tax paid		**(57,403)**	(63,149)	**-**	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**318,756**	287,539	**3,346**	4,142
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles		**884**	25,764	**-**	-
Proceeds from liquidations of associate		**2,757**	-	**-**	-
Purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles		**(283,393)**	(259,995)	**(10)**	(6)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**(279,752)**	(234,231)	**(10)**	(6)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Debt raising costs incurred		**(203)**	(572)	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		**(22,817)**	(44,829)	-	-
Capital portion of payments on finance leases		**(541)**	(1,229)	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares		**(44)**	(306)	-	-
Acquisition of non- controlling interest in subsidiary		**-**	(2,500)	-	-
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries		**(37,492)**	(38,550)	-	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		**(61,097)**	(87,986)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(22,093)**	(34,678)	**3,336**	4,136
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**143,718**	178,396	**62,125**	57,989
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**121,625**	143,718	**65,461**	62,125
Cash and cash equivalents comprises:					
Bank balances and on-call deposits		**79,351**	74,718	**65,461**	62,125
Short term deposits maturing within three months		**42,274**	69,000	**-**	-
		121,625	143,718	**65,461**	62,125

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT/(LOSS) TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net profit/(loss) for the period		**204,243**	199,896	**108,785**	107,058
Distribution to beneficiaries		**(105,381)**	(103,659)	**(105,381)**	(103,659)
Distributions payable		**(3,404)**	(3,399)	**(3,404)**	(3,399)
		95,458	92,838	**-**	-
ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles		**4,704**	6,880	-	-
NON-CASH ITEMS					
Depreciation and amortisation		**174,089**	173,455	**11**	13
Impairment of investment in associate	14	**3,570**	4,071	**-**	-
Non-cash portion of finance costs		**(1,552)**	(605)	**-**	-
Increase /(decrease) in deferred tax		**17,042**	21,234	**-**	-
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		**1,169**	1,384	**-**	-
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates	14	**(1,291)**	344	**-**	-
		193,027	199,883	**11**	13
CASH ITEMS NOT IMPACTING PROFIT/(LOSS)					
Dividend received from associate		**200**	-	**-**	-
MOVEMENT IN WORKING CAPITAL					
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		**8,581**	(5,575)	**(133)**	257
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**(199)**	(1,851)	**-**	-
Decrease/(increase) in receivables and prepayments		**4,793**	(10,721)	**(139)**	205
Decrease/(increase) in net income tax assets		**8,585**	2,418	**-**	-
Increase/(decrease) in distributions payable		**3,404**	3,399	**3,404**	3,399
Increase/(decrease) in unclaimed distributions		**203**	268	**203**	268
		25,367	(12,062)	**3,335**	4,129
Net cash flows from operating activities		**318,756**	287,539	**3,346**	4,142

The attached notes form part of and are to be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Statement of Accounting Policies

for the year ended 30 June 2013

REPORTING ENTITY

Auckland Energy Consumer Trust (the "Trust") was settled on 27 August 1993 and is domiciled in New Zealand. The Trust is registered under the Trustee Act 1956. The Trust is a reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and is considered a Public Benefit Entity. The financial statements of the Trust have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 1993.

Auckland Energy Consumer Trust is a Discretionary Trust under the Trustee Act 1956. It is in the business of acting as Trustees and distributing the income from the Trust Fund to the income beneficiaries under its Deed of Trust. The income beneficiaries are the customers of Vector Limited within the boundaries defined in the Trust Deed. The Trust Fund comprises primarily the Trustees' shareholding in Vector Limited.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). The financial statements for Auckland Energy Consumer Trust (the parent) and consolidated financial statements are presented. The consolidated financial statements comprise the Trust and its subsidiaries (the group) and the group's share of any interest in associates, partnerships and joint ventures.

The financial statements for Auckland Energy Consumer Trust (the parent) and consolidated financial statements are presented.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) as appropriate for public benefit entities. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. This also ensures compliance with the Electricity Industry Act 2010 and Amendments that requires financial statements to comply with NZ GAAP. The Trust is a public benefit entity.

MEASUREMENT BASE

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured at fair value:

- the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination, explained further below; and
- certain financial instruments, also explained further below.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars ($), which is the parent's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Zealand dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

JUDGEMENT USED IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements in compliance with NZ IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and apply assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions have been based on historical experience and other factors and are believed to be reasonable. These estimations and assumptions have formed the basis for making judgements on the carrying values of some assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in the future periods affected. In particular, information about the significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

A) JUDGEMENTS USED IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

The timing of customer payments for services does not always coincide with the timing of delivery of these services. For example customers may pay for services some time after the services are delivered. Customers may also prepay for services. Judgement is therefore required in deciding when revenue is to be recognised. Where the relationship between the payments and multiple services delivered under the related contract is not immediately clear, management must apply judgement in unbundling elements of the contract and allocating payments to the respective services before applying the revenue recognition accounting policy.

Classification of investments

Classifying investments as either subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures or available-for-sale financial assets requires management to judge the degree of influence which the group holds over the investee. Management look at many factors in making these judgements, such as examining the constitutional documents that govern decision making, governance around current and future representation amongst Vector Limited's board of directors, and also other less formal arrangements which can lead to having influence on the operating and financial policies. These judgements impact upon the basis of consolidation accounting which is used to recognise the group's investments in the consolidated financial statements. Further information regarding the bases of consolidation is included in the following section on Significant Accounting Policies.

Classification of expenditure in relation to property, plant and equipment

On initial recognition of items of property, plant and equipment, judgements must be made about whether costs incurred relate to bringing the items to working condition for their intended use, and therefore are appropriate for capitalisation as part of the cost of the item, or whether they should be expensed as incurred. As required by NZ IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, management must exercise their judgement to assess the amount of overhead costs which can be reasonably directly attributed to the construction or acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment. For example, employee costs arising directly from such activities are capitalised within the initial cost of property, plant and equipment. Thereafter, judgement is also required to assess whether subsequent expenditure increases the future economic benefits to be obtained from that asset and is therefore also appropriate for capitalisation or whether such expenditure should be treated as maintenance and expensed.

JUDGEMENT USED IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

B) SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The following are sources of estimation uncertainty where management have assessed there is a risk that a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities involved could possibly occur within the year ended 30 June 2013.

Valuation of goodwill and property, plant and equipment

At 30 June 2013, the carrying value of goodwill is $1,559.2 million (2012: $1,555.8 million). The carrying value of goodwill is assessed at least annually to ensure that it is not impaired. Performing this assessment generally requires management to estimate future cash flows to be generated by operating segments to which goodwill has been allocated. Estimating future cash flows entails making judgements including the expected rate of growth of revenues, margins expected to be achieved, the level of future maintenance expenditure required to support these outcomes and the appropriate discount rate to apply when discounting future cash flows. Note 16 of these financial statements provides more information surrounding the assumptions management have made in this area.

Management must also consider whether any indicators of impairment have occurred which might require impairment testing of the current carrying values of property, plant and equipment. At 30 June 2013, the carrying value of property, plant and equipment is $3,849.4 million (2012: $3,679.4 million). Assessing whether individual assets or a grouping of related assets (which generate cash flows co-dependently) are impaired may involve estimating the future cash flows that those assets are expected to generate. This will in turn involve assumptions, including rates of expected revenue growth or decline, expected future margins and the selection of an appropriate discount rate for discounting future cash flows.

Outcomes in the next financial period may be different to the assumptions made. It is impracticable to quantify the impact should assumptions be materially different to actual outcomes, which may result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of goodwill and property, plant and equipment reported in the financial statements.

Valuation of financial instruments

At 30 June 2013, the total carrying value of that portion of the group's borrowings which are measured at fair value and derivative financial instruments is a liability of $1,223.4 million (2012: $1,317.5 million). Management have estimated the fair value of the group's financial instruments based on valuation models that use observable market inputs. Note 24 of these financial statements provides a list of the key observable inputs that management have applied in reaching their estimates of the fair values of financial instruments and also provides a sensitivity analysis detailing the potential future impacts of reasonably possible changes in those observable inputs over the next financial period.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following specific accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of profit/(loss), comprehensive income, assets, liabilities equity and cashflows have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements and consistently by group entities.

A) BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled, directly or indirectly by the Trust. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements using the acquisition method of consolidation.

Intra-group advances to and from subsidiaries are recognised at amortised cost within current assets and current liabilities in the separate financial statements of the parent. Subsidiaries advances from and to the parent are repayable on demand. Intra-group balances (including intra-group advances), income and expenses on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

Associates

Associates are entities in which the group has significant influence but not control over the operating and financial policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. The group's share of the net profit/(loss) of associates is recognised in the income statement after adjusting for differences, if any, between the accounting policies of the group and the associates. The group's share of any other gains and losses of associates charged directly to equity is recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividends received from associates are credited to the carrying amount of the investment in associates in the consolidated financial statements.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the group and its associate are recognised in the group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associate.

Joint ventures

Joint ventures are contractual arrangements with other parties which establish joint control for each of the parties over the related operations, assets or entity. The group is jointly and severally liable in respect of costs and liabilities, and shares in any resulting output. Where the joint venture is not itself a separate legal entity, the group's share of the joint venture's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses is incorporated in the separate financial statements of the company which directly participates as a venturer in the jointly-controlled assets or operations. No further consolidation adjustments are then required.

Partnerships

Partnerships are those relationships that the group has with other persons whereby the partners carry on a business in common with a view to generating a profit. The group is jointly and severally liable in respect of costs and liabilities incurred by the partnership. Where the group has a controlling interest in a partnership, it is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements as a subsidiary. Where the group has significant influence but not control over the operating and financial policies of the partnership, it is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements as an associate.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Acquisition or disposal during the period

Where an entity becomes or ceases to be a part of the group during the period, the results of the entity are included in the consolidated results from the date that control or significant influence commenced or until the date that control or significant influence ceased. When an entity is acquired all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value at acquisition date. The fair value does not take into consideration any future intentions by the group. All equity and debt raising costs incurred in relation to the acquisition of a subsidiary or a group of assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for financial instruments. All other costs in relation to the acquisition of a subsidiary or a group of assets are expensed in the income statement as incurred. Where an entity or a group of assets within an entity is held for sale, that group of assets is recognised at the lower of their current carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and when subsequently disposed of, the gain or loss recognised in the income statement is calculated as the difference between the sale price less costs to sell and the carrying amount of the group of assets and any related goodwill.

Goodwill arising on obtaining control of a subsidiary or an associate

Where an acquisition results in obtaining control of a subsidiary or an associate for the first time, the carrying amount of any previous non-controlling interest held by the group is first re-measured to fair value and the difference between the carrying amount and the re-measured fair value is recognised in the income statement. Goodwill is then calculated as the sum of the fair value of the consideration paid, the re-measured fair value of the non-controlling interest previously held by the acquirer and the recognised amount of any remaining non-controlling interest in the acquiree held by third parties less the fair value of the total identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of the acquisition.

If the fair value of the total identifiable assets and liabilities acquired exceeds the sum of the fair value of the consideration paid, the re-measured fair value of the non-controlling interest previously held by the acquirer and the recognised amount of any remaining non-controlling interest in the acquiree held by third parties then a gain representing a bargain purchase is recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill arising on acquisition of additional interest in an associate while retaining significant influence

Where an acquisition results in the group obtaining an additional non-controlling interest in an associate while retaining significant influence, goodwill is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the amount of the group's acquired incremental share of the fair values of the total identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of the acquisition.

If the group's acquired incremental share of the fair values of the acquiree's total identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the fair value of the consideration paid, the excess is included in the share of net profit/(loss) from associates in the income statement.

Subsequent measurement of goodwill

Subsequent to initial recognition goodwill is tested annually for impairment. In respect of associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

B) DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES OF PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AS A RESULT OF A BUSINESS COMBINATION

The group's accounting policies of property, plant and equipment require the assessment of the fair value of the total identifiable assets and liabilities acquired when the group first obtains control of those assets and liabilities as a result of a business combination. In particular, a large proportion of the group's property, plant and equipment has been acquired in previous business combinations. The fair values of these acquired assets have been established for distribution systems on the basis of depreciated replacement cost and for other property, plant and equipment on the basis of market value. On adoption of New Zealand equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards, the group opted to deem the historic cost of such property, plant and equipment to be equal to the assessed fair values. As a result, the group now reports property, plant and equipment on a historic cost basis and does not carry out regular revaluations of property, plant and equipment.

C) REVENUE

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances and excise and customs import duties. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods.

When the group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognised is the net amount of commission made by the group.

Sale of services

Sales of services are recognised at fair value of the consideration received or receivable as the services are delivered or to reflect the percentage completion of the related services where delivered over time.

Customer contributions

Third party contributions towards the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement to reflect the percentage completion of construction of those related items of property, plant and equipment. Contributions received in excess of those recognised in the income statement are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position. Where a portion of the contribution is subject to rebates based on connection targets, the expected amount of future rebates is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in other income on the date that the group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date. Dividends are shown net of imputation credits.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D) *GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)*

Although the parent is registered for GST, the financial statements of the parent have been prepared inclusive of GST, with the exception of Energy Trusts of New Zealand (ETNZ) Secretariat Fees and the Vector Limited reimbursements for Project Expenses. Assets and liabilities are similarly stated inclusive of GST for the parent.

The group's income statement and statement of cash flows have been prepared so that all components, other than the Trust components (with the exception of ETNZ secretariat fees and the Vector Limited reimbursements for the Project expenses), are stated exclusive of GST. All items in the group's statement of financial position, other than the Trust components (with the exception of ETNZ secretariat fees and the Vector Limited reimbursements for the Project expenses), are stated net of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include GST invoiced.

E) *FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS*

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Finance income is recognised as it accrues.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, net foreign currency gains and losses, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit/(loss), impairment losses recognised on financial assets (except for trade receivables) and net gains and losses on expired or ineffective hedging arrangements are recognised in the income statement. Borrowing costs other than those capitalised to qualifying property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

F) *INCOME TAX*

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Income tax assets and liabilities are the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at balance date, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. During the financial period, the income tax liability or asset is estimated based on the forecast effective tax rate for that entire financial period.

Income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised within tax expense in the income statement unless the temporary difference initially arose in other comprehensive income in which case the movement is then also recognised as an adjustment in other comprehensive income against the item to which the temporary difference relates. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of reversal of the temporary differences and they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax assets including unutilised tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at balance date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

G) *FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions unless the transactions are hedged by foreign currency derivative instruments. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. At balance date foreign monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the functional currency closing rate, and exchange variations arising from these translations are included in the income statement.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historic cost are not retranslated at balance date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined and are not retranslated at balance date.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to New Zealand dollars at exchange rates at the balance date with the difference taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to New Zealand dollars either at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or at a period average exchange rate which approximates to the actual exchange rates during that period.

H) *EMPLOYEE BENEFITS*

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement when they are due.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date.

Short-term benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

An accrual is recognised for accumulating benefits which remain unused at balance date.

An accrual is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus plans if the group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee share purchase scheme

The employee share purchase scheme provides employees with the opportunity to acquire shares in Vector Limited. Interest free loans are provided to participants in the scheme to finance their share purchases. The fair value of the shares granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve disclosed within equity. The fair value of the shares is measured at grant date and is recognised over the vesting period. The fair value of the shares granted has been assessed to be equal to the fair value of the interest free component of the loan provided to employees participating in the employee share purchase scheme and the fair value of any other benefits the employees may receive.

The loans provided to employees participating in the employee share purchase scheme are measured at fair value which takes account of the interest free component of the loan. An amount is recognised in finance income when the discount on the loan unwinds over the vesting period.

I) SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a distinguishable component of the group whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the group's chief operating decision makers in order to assess performance and make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment.

J) RECEIVABLES

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. A allowance for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the contractual terms to which the receivable relates. The amount recognised is the difference between the receivable's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. Discounting is not applied to receivables where collection is expected to occur within the next twelve months.

K) INVENTORIES

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business or held to be used as part of the selling process.

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined on a first-in-first-out or weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

L) IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the group's operating segments, being the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment against the recoverable amount of the operating segments to which goodwill has been allocated.

Easements

Easements are perpetual rights to use land owned by others for a stated purpose and are classified as intangible assets. Easements are not amortised.

Software

Software that is not integral to the functionality of the related hardware is classified as an intangible asset. It is amortised on a straight line or diminishing value basis over its useful life, commencing on the date it is available for use. Software assets which are integral to the operation of the related hardware are classified as computer equipment within property, plant and equipment. Software has a useful life of between 2 and 10 years.

Emissions Trading Scheme Units

Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) units held are classified as intangible assets. Units receivable from customers are initially recognised at the current market price on the date of sale. Units purchased are recognised at cost. Units held are expected to be used within one year and are classified as current assets. No amortisation of units is recognised.

Where the recoverable amount of the units held is less than their carrying amount, they are re-measured to their recoverable amount and an impairment loss recognised. The recoverable amount is determined by reference to the market for emission units. Impairment losses are reported in the income statement.

If subsequent to recognising an impairment loss, the market price increases, the units are re-measured and the impairment loss or a portion of that impairment loss is reversed through the income statement. The impairment loss is only reversed to the extent that it does not increase the carrying value of the units above their value at initial measurement.

Units payable

Units are only held to meet ETS obligations to suppliers. The liability to suppliers is measured at the carrying value of units received or receivable. In the event of a shortfall of units to satisfy the liability to suppliers, the shortfall is measured at the market value for units at balance date, and re-measured at the market rate for each subsequent reporting period while the obligation remains unpaid. Any change in value due to re-measurement is reported in the income statement.

Units receivable

Units receivable from customers are recognised at the market value as at the date of sale. Units receivable are not re-valued but are tested for impairment as outlined above.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

M) *PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT*

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets expected to be used during more than one financial period and include spares held for the servicing of other property, plant and equipment owned by the group.

The initial cost of purchased property, plant and equipment is the value of the consideration given to acquire the property, plant and equipment and the value of other directly attributable costs, which have been incurred in bringing the property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for the intended service.

The initial cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment includes the cost of all materials used in construction, direct labour on the project, financing costs that are attributable to the project, costs of ultimately dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located (where an obligation exists to do so) and an appropriate proportion of the other directly attributable overheads incurred in bringing the items to working condition for their intended use. Financing costs that would have been avoided if the expenditure on qualifying assets had not been made are capitalised while the construction activities are in progress. Costs cease to be capitalised as soon as the property, plant and equipment is ready for productive use and do not include any costs of abnormal waste.

Uninstalled property, plant and equipment are stated at the lower of cost and estimated recoverable amount. Estimated recoverable amount is the greater of the estimated amount from the future use of the property, plant and equipment and its ultimate disposal, and its fair value less costs to sell.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its gross carrying amount when such expenditure can be measured reliably and either increases the future economic benefits beyond its existing service potential, or is necessarily incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained, and that expenditure would have been included in the initial cost of the item had the expenditure been incurred at that time. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

N) *DEPRECIATION*

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, other than gas turbines and freehold land, is calculated on either a straight line or diminishing value basis so as to expense the cost of the property, plant and equipment, less any expected residual value, to the income statement over its useful economic life.

Depreciation commences when the item of property, plant and equipment is brought into productive use, or when such items become available for use.

	Estimated useful lives years
Buildings	40 – 100
Distribution systems	10 – 100
Motor vehicles and mobile equipment	3 – 20
Computer and telecommunication equipment	3 – 40
Electricity and gas meters	5 – 30
Cogeneration assets (excluding gas turbines)	10 – 20
Other plant and equipment	5 – 20

Gas turbines disclosed within cogeneration assets are depreciated on a units of production basis over a period of 20 years. All other cogeneration assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life.

O) *LEASED ASSETS*

Finance leases

Property, plant and equipment under finance leases, where the group as lessee assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are recognised as non-current assets in the statement of financial position. Leased property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or their fair value. A corresponding liability is established and each lease payment apportioned between the reduction of the outstanding liability and the finance expense. The finance expense is charged to the income statement in each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of equivalent owned property, plant and equipment.

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease. Property, plant and equipment used by the group under operating leases are not recognised in the group's statement of financial position.

Leasehold improvements

The cost of improvements to leasehold property are capitalised and depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

P) IMPAIRMENT

The carrying amounts of the group's assets are reviewed at balance date to determine whether there is any evidence of impairment.

Where assets are deemed to be impaired, the impairment loss is the amount that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of receivables

The carrying amount of the group's receivables is compared to the recoverable amount which is amortised cost. Amortised cost is estimated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. Long term receivables are discounted to reflect the time value of money. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of a receivable or grouping of similar receivables exceeds its recoverable amount. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

For trade receivables which are not significant on an individual basis, collective impairment is assessed on a portfolio basis based on numbers of days overdue, and taking into account previous experience of doubtful or delayed collection of debts on portfolios with a similar amount of days overdue.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's carrying amount is compared to its recoverable amount to determine the level of impairment if any. For goodwill, recoverable amount is determined at least annually and compared with the carrying value for impairment testing purposes.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each balance date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss may be reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed to the income statement only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Q) PROVISIONS

Provisions are liabilities which arise where the group considers, as a result of a past event, that a constructive or legal obligation exists to settle that obligation in the foreseeable future. A provision is recognised where the likelihood of a resultant liability is considered more probable than not and the amount required to settle the liability can be reliably estimated. Where the likelihood of a resultant liability is more than remote but insufficient to warrant a provision, such events are disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Provisions are estimated by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where a provision is currently expected to be utilised within one year, or where the future actions of a third party could cause the liability to be settled within one year, the provision is not discounted.

The amortisation or unwinding of any discount applied in establishing the net present value of provisions is charged to finance costs in the income statement as the period of discounting diminishes.

Decommissioning of property, plant and equipment

A provision for decommissioning costs is recognised in relation to certain items of property, plant and equipment, if the group is committed to an unavoidable obligation to ultimately dismantle and remove those items and to restore the site on which they are located at the end of the items' productive life.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

R) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments

The subsidiary Vector Limited and its subsidiaries ("Vector") enter into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk, including interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and foreign exchange contracts. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each balance date. The fair values of interest rate swaps and interest forward rate agreements are determined using valuation techniques based on cash flows discounted to present value using current market interest rates. The fair value of cross-currency interest rate swaps are determined using both forward exchange market rates and valuation techniques based on cash flows discounted to present value using current market interest rates. The fair values of forward foreign exchange contracts are determined using forward exchange market rates at balance date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event, the timing of the recognition in the income statement depends on the nature of the designated hedge relationship. Vector designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedges), or hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges). At the inception of the transaction Vector documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Vector also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. The gain or loss relating to both the effective and the ineffective portion of interest rate swaps hedging fixed rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within finance costs. Changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged fixed rate borrowings attributable to interest rate risk are also recognised in the income statement within finance costs.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised through the income statement from that date.

Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion, if any, is recognised immediately in the income statement within finance costs.

Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are recycled in finance costs in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in the income statement. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable rate borrowings is recognised in the income statement within finance costs, when the underlying transaction affects earnings.

However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Thereafter, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is only recognised in the income statement when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement within finance costs.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets

Financial assets consist of the following categories:

Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment. Fair value is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the inception of the loan or receivable. Discounting is not undertaken when the receivable is expected to be collected within twelve months. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised to allow for the reduction in fair value attributable to expected doubtful or delayed collection of receivables.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intend either settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks, short term deposits maturing within three months, net of bank overdrafts which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

R) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial liabilities

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in finance costs in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

The group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intend either settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial instruments issued by the group

Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. If there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, then the instrument is classified as equity. All other instruments are classified as liabilities.

Transaction costs on the issue of equity instruments

Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

Debt instruments repurchased

Any debt instruments issued by the company and subsequently repurchased are derecognised from borrowings. A gain or loss on the repurchased debt instruments is recorded in the income statement depending on whether the repurchase price of the instruments is lower or higher than its carrying value after consideration of any related transaction costs.

Equity instruments repurchased and held as treasury shares

Any equity instruments issued by entities within the group that are subsequently repurchased are classified separately as treasury shares and are disclosed as a deduction within equity. The carrying value includes the consideration paid to repurchase the shares plus any related transaction costs.

Interest and dividends

Interest paid and dividends paid are classified as expenses or as distributions of profit consistent with the statement of financial position classification of the related debt or equity instruments.

S) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to qualifying property, plant and equipment under construction are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

T) FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

Financial guarantees are accounted for in accordance with NZ IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, wherein a liability is recognised, if any, at the present value of expected future payments for claims incurred.

U) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where applicable, certain comparative numbers have been reclassified in order to comply with the current year presentation of the Parent and Group Financial Statements.

V) CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Trust to all periods in these financial statements.

W) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The following are the definitions of the terms used in the statement of cash flows:

Operating activities include the principal revenue-producing activities and all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property, plant and equipment and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities are those activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the capital structure. Dividends paid in relation to the capital structure are included in financing activities.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand and in current accounts in banks, net of bank overdrafts and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

X) *NON-GAAP PROFIT REPORTING MEASURES*

Non-GAAP reporting measures have been presented in the income statement or referenced to in the notes to the financial statements. The following non-GAAP measures are relevant to the understanding of the group financial performance:

EBITDA (a non-GAAP measure) represents earnings before net finance costs, income tax, depreciation, amortisation, share of net profit/(loss) from associates and impairments.

EBIT (a non-GAAP measure) represents earnings before net finance costs, income tax, and share of net profit/(loss) from associates and impairments.

NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE GROUP

There are no NZ IFRS's or NZ IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2012 that have had a material impact on the group.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

The following standards and interpretations which are considered relevant to the group but not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2013 have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

NZ IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*

Standard issued November 2009 (NZ IFRS 9 (2009))

NZ IFRS 9 (2009) is the first standard issued as part of a wider project to replace NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*

NZ IFRS 9 (2009) retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The guidance in NZ IAS 39 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply.

Standard issued October 2010 (NZ IFRS 9 (2010))

NZ IFRS 9 (2010) adds the requirements related to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities to the version issued in November 2009 (above).
It also includes paragraphs from NZ IAS 39 on how to measure fair value and account for derivatives embedded in a contract that contains a host that is not a financial asset, as well as the requirements of NZ IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives.*

In December 2011, amendments were made to remove the requirement to restate comparative periods on initial application of NZ IFRS 9 and include additional disclosure requirements which are either permitted or required, on the basis of the entity's adoption date and whether the entity chooses to restate comparatives.

These amendments which become mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 are not expected to have any material impact on either the separate financial statements or the consolidated financial statements of the group.

NZ IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*

NZ IFRS 10 establishes the principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. The new standard replaces the consolidation requirements in NZ IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities.*

NZ IFRS 10 which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 is not expected to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the group.

NZ IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*

NZ IFRS 11 makes changes in the accounting for joint ventures (joint arrangements) by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. The key change from the previous standard, NZ IAS 31 *Joint Ventures,* is that there are two distinct types of joint arrangements; joint ventures and joint operations. A joint venture is now required to be accounted for differently to a joint operation. Joint operations are consolidated using the proportionate method whereas a joint venture where the parties do not have specified rights to the assets and liabilities is required to be accounted for by applying equity accounting. The existing policy choice of proportionate consolidation for jointly controlled entities has been eliminated. Equity accounting is mandatory for participants in joint ventures.

NZ IFRS 11 which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 is not expected to have any significant impact on either the separate financial statements or the consolidated financial statements of the group.

NZ IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*

NZ IFRS 12 is a new standard on disclosure requirements for entities reporting under NZ IFRS 10 and NZ IFRS 11 covering all forms of interests in other entities including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities. The new standard replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in NZ IAS 28 *Investments in Associates.*

NZ IFRS 12 which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 is not expected to have any significant impact on either the separate financial statements or the consolidated financial statements of the group.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED (continued)

NZ IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*

NZ IFRS 13 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. It also explains how to measure fair value when it is required by other NZ IFRSs. NZ IFRS 13 does not determine when an asset, a liability or an entity's own equity instrument is measured at fair value. The new standard includes enhanced disclosure requirements similar to those in NZ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures,* but which apply to all assets and liabilities measured at fair values, not just financial assets and liabilities.

NZ IFRS 13 which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014. The group has not yet completed its assessment of the impact of NZ IFRS 13.

NZ IAS 19, Employee Benefits (Revised 2012)

NZ IAS 19 prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for employee benefits. Amendments published in June 2011 introduce requirements to recognise actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income and to calculate expected return on plan assets based on the rate used to discount the defined benefit obligation. NZ IAS 19, which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 is not expected to have any significant impact on either the separate financial statements or the consolidated financial statements of the group.

NZ IFRIC 21 Levies

NZ IFRIC 21 is an interpretation of NZ IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and clarifies when an entity should recognise a liability to pay levies imposed by governments. NZ IFRIC 21 which becomes mandatory for the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 is not expected to have any significant impact on either the separate financial statements or the consolidated financial statements.

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Trustees on 22 August 2013.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The trust does not receive any internal management reports directly from Vector Limited. The only reporting information made available to the trust is that which the subsidiary, Vector Limited has made publicly available through being listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Two operating segments for the group have been reported in accordance with NZ IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* and they are:

1. **Auckland Energy Consumer Trust**
   Receives dividends from Vector Limited and distributes these dividends to beneficiaries.

2. **Vector Limited**
   Business activities undertaken in this sector include:

   Electricity
   Ownership and management of electricity distribution networks.

   Gas Transportation
   Ownership and management of gas transmission and gas distribution networks.

   Gas Wholesale
   Natural gas (acquisition, processing and retailing), LPG (distribution, storage and retailing) and cogeneration.

   Technology
   Telecommunications networks, electricity and gas metering.

Corporate activities comprising shared services and investments earn revenues that are only incidental to the operations of the group and do not meet the definition of an operating segment. Under NZ IFRS 8, the results attributable to these activities are presented under the reconciliations of segment information to the group's consolidated financial statements on page 27.

All financing costs and finance income are incorporated within Corporate activities and are not allocated to the segments.

The group engages with one major customer which contributes individually greater than ten percent of the group's total revenue. The customer contributed $209.0 million (2012: $198.4 million) which is reported in the Electricity, Gas Transportation, Gas Wholesale and Technology segments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	GROUP 2013				GROUP 2012			
	AECT $000	**VECTOR** $000	**INTERSEGMENT** $000	**TOTAL** $000	AECT $000	VECTOR $000	INTERSEGMENT $000	TOTAL $000
External revenue:								
Operating revenue	-	1,278,606	-	1,278,606	-	1,251,081	-	1,251,081
Other income	20	-	-	20	18	-	-	18
Intersegment revenue	110,773	-	(110,773)	-	108,895	-	(108,895)	-
Segment revenue	110,793	1,278,606	(110,773)	1,278,626	108,913	1,251,081	(108,895)	1,251,099
External operating expenditure:								
Electricity transmission expenses	-	(176,120)	-	(176,120)	-	(147,059)	-	(147,059)
Gas purchases and production expenses	-	(239,213)	-	(239,213)	-	(240,659)	-	(240,659)
Network and asset maintenance expenses	-	(82,770)	-	(82,770)	-	(83,315)	-	(83,315)
Employee benefit expenses	-	(42,095)	-	(42,095)	-	(43,726)	-	(43,726)
Other expenses	-	(58,823)	-	(58,823)	-	(58,358)	-	(58,358)
Operating expenditure	-	(599,021)	-	(599,021)	-	(573,117)	-	(573,117)
Segment EBITDA	110,793	679,585	(110,773)	679,605	108,913	677,964	(108,895)	677,982
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(159,835)	-	(159,835)	-	(161,600)	-	(161,600)
Segment EBIT	110,793	519,750	(110,773)	519,770	108,913	516,364	(108,895)	516,382
Segment capital expenditure	-	284,876	-	284,876	-	249,089	-	249,089

1. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Reconciliation of segment revenue, segment EBIT and segment capital expenditure to total income, profit/(loss) before income tax and capital expenditure reported in the consolidated financial statements.

	GROUP 2013			GROUP 2012		
	TOTAL INCOME $000	PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX $000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE $000	TOTAL INCOME $000	PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX $000	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE $000
Reported in segment information	**1,278,606**	**519,750**	**284,876**	1,251,081	516,364	249,089
Amounts not allocated to segments:						
Revenues from corporate activities	**544**	**544**	**-**	1,163	1,163	-
Corporate activities operating expenditure	**-**	**(53,233)**	**-**	-	(55,128)	-
Depreciation and amortisation of corporate property, plant and equipment and software intangibles	**-**	**(14,243)**	**-**	-	(11,842)	-
Finance income	**-**	**6,010**	**-**	-	12,090	-
Finance costs	**-**	**(168,718)**	**-**	-	(176,771)	-
Share of net profit/(loss) from associates	**-**	**1,291**	**-**	-	(344)	-
Impairment of investments in associates	**-**	**(3,570)**	**-**	-	(4,071)	-
Additions to corporate property, plant and equipment and software intangibles	**-**	**-**	**13,760**	-	-	12,756
Reported in consolidated financial statements	**1,279,150**	**287,831**	**298,636**	1,252,244	281,461	261,845

2. TOTAL INCOME

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Operating revenue					
Trading revenue:					
Energy sales		**365,637**	371,397	-	-
Provision of utility services		**880,848**	850,799	-	-
Customer contributions		**32,665**	30,048	-	-
		1,279,150	1,252,244	-	-
Other income					
Miscellaneous income		**20**	18	**20**	18
Dividends received	28	-	-	**110,773**	108,895
		20	18	**110,793**	108,913
Total		**1,279,170**	1,252,262	**110,793**	108,913

The Parent receives dividends from its investment in Vector Limited.

3. OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Operating expenditure includes:					
Rental and operating lease costs		**3,954**	3,806	**17**	17
Other administration expenses		**16,854**	13,570	**1,310**	1,197
Distribution expenses		**987**	1,066	**987**	1,066
Project expenses		**559**	378	**559**	378
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles		**4,704**	6,880	-	-
Bad debts written-off		**1,118**	636	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in provision for doubtful debts		**(891)**	426	-	-
Donations		**114**	-	-	-
Directors fees – Vector Limited		**856**	1,002	-	-
Trustees remuneration	29	**343**	343	**343**	343
Contributions to KiwiSaver		**839**	887	-	-
Auditors remuneration:					
Audit fees paid to principal auditors – Grant Thornton		**44**	41	**44**	41
Audit fees paid to auditors of Vector Limited – KPMG		**607**	647	-	-
Fees paid for other audit services provided to Vector Limited – KPMG		**523**	1,033	-	-
Fees paid for other assurance services provided to Vector Limited – KPMG		**16**	-	-	-

Fees for other audits primarily relate to fees paid to KPMG in their role as auditor of regulatory disclosures.

4. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

	Note	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment					
Distribution systems		**105,973**	103,444	**-**	-
Distribution buildings		**1,749**	1,650	**-**	-
Electricity and gas meters		**24,195**	30,938	**-**	-
Cogeneration plant		**1,429**	1,240	**-**	-
Computer and telecommunications equipment		**12,256**	11,217	**-**	-
Motor vehicles and mobile equipment		**1,139**	940	**-**	-
Other plant and equipment		**8,194**	8,067	**6**	5
Buildings		**204**	202	**-**	-
Leasehold improvements		**654**	638	**-**	-
	17	**155,793**	158,336	**6**	5
Amortisation of intangible assets					
Contractual agreements		**1,034**	1,033	**-**	-
Software		**17,262**	14,086	**5**	8
	16	**18,296**	15,119	**5**	8
Total		**174,089**	173,455	**11**	13

5. NET FINANCE COSTS

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Finance costs				
Interest expense	**170,790**	178,242	**-**	-
Loss/(profit) on ineffective portion of cash flow hedges	**(23)**	(145)	**-**	-
Loss/(profit) on fair value movement on hedging instruments	**15,653**	(86,942)	**-**	-
Loss/(profit) on fair value movement on hedged items	**(15,687)**	86,943	**-**	-
Capitalised interest	**(5,189)**	(4,547)	**-**	-
Other net finance expenses/(gains)	**3,174**	3,220	**-**	-
	168,718	176,771	**-**	-
Finance income				
Interest income	**(6,010)**	(12,090)	**(1,582)**	(1,517)
	(6,010)	(12,090)	**(1,582)**	(1,517)
Net finance costs	**162,708**	164,681	**(1,582)**	(1,517)

Interest and other internal costs are capitalised to property, plant and equipment and software intangibles while under construction at an average rate of 6.8% per annum (2012: 6.9%).

During the year, $52.2 million (2012: $50.0 million) was transferred from the cash flow hedge reserve to interest expense. In accordance with the group's accounting policy any fair value movements relating to derivatives designated in a cash flow hedge relationship taken through other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are recycled in finance costs in the periods when hedged items are recognised in the income statement.

The subsidiary, Vector Limited has entered into interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk of forecasted borrowings for the reporting periods 2013 to 2023. Any cash flow hedge fair value movements included within the cash flow hedge reserve in relation to those swaps will be recycled in finance costs in the period in which the hedged items are recognised in the income statement

6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current income tax				
Current income tax expense	**71,143**	75,405	**-**	-
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	**(670)**	(11,094)	**-**	-
Deferred income tax				
Relating to property, plant and equipment	**3,328**	1,257	**-**	-
Relating to other items in the statement of financial position	**8,690**	6,903	**-**	-
Relating to tax losses	**(818)**	(3,512)		
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	**1,915**	12,606	**-**	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**83,588**	81,565	**-**	-
Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit)				
Profit/(loss) before income tax	**287,831**	281,461	**108,785**	107,058
Tax at current rate	**80,593**	78,809	**35,899**	35,329
Non-taxable items:				
Non-deductible expenses	**840**	796	**500**	508
Impairment of investment in associate	**1,000**	1,140	**-**	-
Other	**1,155**	820	**(36,399)**	(35,837)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	**83,588**	81,565	**-**	-

7. INCOME TAX

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current tax asset				
Prepaid tax	**3,811**	11,811	-	-
Total	**3,811**	11,811	-	-

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current tax liability				
Income tax payable	**586**	-	-	-
Total	**586**	-	-	-
Imputation balances				
Balance at beginning of the period	**(21,115)**	(24,058)	-	-
Income tax payments during the period	**57,610**	56,272	-	-
Imputation credits attaching to dividends paid	**(57,537)**	(53,329)	-	-
Balance at end of the period	**(21,042)**	(21,115)	-	-
The imputation credits are available to shareholders of the parent:				
Through direct shareholding in the parent	**(26,521)**	(25,117)	-	-
Through indirect shareholding in subsidiary	**5,479**	4,002	-	-
Total	**(21,042)**	(21,115)	-	-

The parent is not required to maintain an imputation credit account because it is a Trust.

8. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Balance at beginning of the period	**1,646**	2,335	-	-
Transfer to current tax on utilisation of tax losses	-	(387)	-	-
Transfer to deferred tax liability	-	(412)	-	-
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	-	110		
Balance at end of the period	**1,646**	1,646	-	-

Deferred tax assets relate to the future income tax benefits of accumulated tax losses which are only available to Advanced Metering Services Limited, a subsidiary of Vector Limited.

9. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

GROUP 2013	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	PROVISIONS AND ACCRUALS $000	TAX LOSSES $000	HEDGE RESERVE $000	OTHER $000	TOTAL $000
Balance at beginning of the period	**538,487**	**(9,564)**	**(3,924)**	**(61,720)**	**16,902**	**480,181**
Transfer to current tax on utilisation of tax losses	-	-	**3,926**	-	-	**3,926**
Amounts recognised in the income statement:						
Relating to the current period	**3,328**	**761**	**(818)**	-	**7,929**	**11,200**
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	**(7,105)**	**594**	**(2)**	-	**8,428**	**1,915**
Amounts recognised from business combinations	**8,003**	-	-	-	-	**8,003**
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**20,289**	-	**20,289**
Balance at end of the period	**542,713**	**(8,209)**	**(818)**	**(41,431)**	**33,259**	**525,514**
Deferred tax assets	-	**(8,209)**	**(818)**	**(41,431)**	-	**(50,458)**
Deferred tax liabilities	**542,713**	-	-	-	**33,259**	**575,972**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**542,713**	**(8,209)**	**(818)**	**(41,431)**	**33,259**	**525,514**

GROUP 2012	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	PROVISIONS AND ACCRUALS $000	TAX LOSSES $000	HEDGE RESERVE $000	OTHER $000	TOTAL $000
Balance at beginning of the period	525,983	(12,858)	(3,241)	(55,452)	11,470	465,902
Transfer to current tax on utilisation of tax losses	-	-	3,595	-	-	3,595
Transfer from deferred tax asset	-	-	(412)	-	-	(412)
Amounts recognised in the income statement:						
Relating to the current period	1,257	993	(3,512)	-	5,910	4,648
Prior period adjustments recognised in the current period	11,247	2,301	(354)	-	(478)	12,716
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(6,268)	-	(6,268)
Balance at end of the period	538,487	(9,564)	(3,924)	(61,720)	16,902	480,181
Deferred tax assets	-	(9,564)	(3,924)	(61,720)	-	(75,208)
Deferred tax liabilities	538,487	-	-	-	16,902	555,389
Net deferred tax liabilities	538,487	(9,564)	(3,924)	(61,720)	16,902	480,181

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset of $861,953 (2012: $928,617) for the parent and the group.

Tax losses which are available to be utilised by the group are disclosed as deferred tax assets and are offset against deferred tax liabilities.

The parent has no deferred tax recorded.

10. TRANSACTIONS WITH BENEFICIARIES

The Trust's net distribution of $320 per beneficiary will be paid on 25 September 2013.

The Vector Limited board authorised an on-market buy back of Vector Limited's shares in August 2008 with purchases occurring between 1 September 2008 and 27 August 2009. At the reporting date, 4,379,027 shares (2012: 4,364,526) are held as treasury shares of which 134,104 (2012: 119,603) are allocated to the employee share purchase scheme.

The group has granted rights over shares to employees participating in the employee share purchase scheme. The 134,104 shares allocated to the employee share purchase scheme were purchased on market at a cost of $0.3 million and are held as treasury shares until the end of the scheme's vesting period.

11. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

		GROUP		PARENT	
	NOTE	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Current					
Trade receivables	24	**152,163**	157,775	**-**	-
Provision for doubtful debts	24	**(3,434)**	(4,325)	**-**	-
		148,729	153,450	**-**	-
Prepayments		**7,838**	8,496	**-**	-
Interest receivable		**14,313**	14,364	**560**	421
Other receivables	24	**107**	220	**-**	-
Total		**170,987**	176,530	**560**	421
Non-current					
Other receivables		**2,134**	1,392	**-**	-
Total	24	**2,134**	1,392	**-**	-

12. INVENTORIES

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Natural gas	**1,825**	1,935	**-**	-
LPG	**3,688**	3,370	**-**	-
Trading stock	**-**	9	**-**	-
Total	**5,513**	5,314	**-**	-

13. INVESTMENTS

Investments in group companies comprise:

	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE HELD 2013	2012
Trading subsidiaries			
Vector Limited	Utility Network Provider	**75.4%**	75.4%
NGC Holdings Limited	Investment	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Management Services Limited	Management services	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Gas Limited	Natural gas sales, processing and transportation	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Gas Contracts Limited	Natural gas sales	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Gas Investments Limited	Investment	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Kapuni Limited	Investment	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Liquigas Limited	Bulk LPG storage, distribution and management	**45.2%**	45.2%
- On Gas Limited	LPG sales and distribution	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Advanced Metering Assets Limited	Electricity and gas metering	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Vector Metering Data Services Limited	Investment and metering data services	**75.4%**	75.4%
Vector Communications Limited	Telecommunications	**75.4%**	75.4%
Vector Stream Limited	Investment	-	75.4%
- Stream Information Limited	Agent for partnership	-	75.4%
- Stream Information Partnership	Metering services	-	75.4%
Advanced Metering Services Limited	Metering services	**75.4%**	75.4%
Non-trading subsidiaries			
Auckland Generation Limited	Holding company	**75.4%**	75.4%
- MEL Network Limited	Holding company	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Mercury Geotherm Limited (in receivership)	Investment	**75.4%**	75.4%
- Poihipi Land Limited (in receivership)	Investment	**75.4%**	75.4%
UnitedNetworks Limited	Dormant	**75.4%**	75.4%
Broadband Services Limited	Dormant	**75.4%**	75.4%
Vector ESPS Trustee Limited	Trustee company	**75.4%**	75.4%
Elect Data Services (Australia) Pty Limited	Dormant	**75.4%**	75.4%
NGC Limited	Dormant	**75.4%**	75.4%
Associates			
Tree Scape Limited	Vegetation management	**37.7%**	37.7%
- Treescape Australasia Pty Limited	Vegetation management	**37.7%**	37.7%
Total Metering 2012 Limited (in liquidation)	Metering services	**18.9%**	18.9%
NZ Windfarms Limited	Power generation	**16.6%**	16.6%
Joint venture interests			
Kapuni Energy Joint Venture (unincorporated)	Cogeneration	**37.7%**	37.7%

The Trust holds 751,000,000 ordinary shares in Vector Limited. At 30 June 2013, the market value of these shares were $2,012,680,000 (2012: $2,012,680,000). The cost of investment in Vector Limited is $300,000,000.

All entities have a balance date of 30 June, apart from Tree Scape Limited, Treescape Australasia Pty Limited, Mercury Geotherm Limited (in receivership) and Poihipi Land Limited (in receivership) which all have a balance date of 31 March.

All entities are incorporated in New Zealand except Elect Data Services (Australia) Pty Limited and Treescape Australasia Pty Limited which are incorporated in Australia.

On 1 July 2012, NGC Metering Limited amalgamated with Stream Information Limited and Vector Stream Limited. The Stream Information Partnership was dissolved by virtue of that amalgamation. The amalgamated entity, NGC Metering Limited, simultaneously changed its name to Advanced Metering Assets Limited.

14. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Carrying amount of associates					
Balance at beginning of the period		**16,088**	23,076	-	-
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates		**1,291**	(344)	-	-
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates		**(20)**	19	-	-
Dividend received from associate		**(200)**	-	-	-
Impairment of investment in NZ Windfarms Limited		**(3,570)**	-	-	-
Impairment of investment in Total Metering 2012 Limited (formerly Energy Intellect Limited)		-	(4,071)	-	-
Reclassification of investment in Total Metering 2012 Limited as non-current asset held for sale		-	(2,592)	-	-
Balance at end of the period		**13,589**	16,088	-	-
Equity accounted earnings of associates					
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**1,793**	(478)	-	-
Income tax benefit /(expense)		**(502)**	134	-	-
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates		**1,291**	(344)	-	-
Total recognised revenues and expenses		**1,291**	(344)	-	-

The amount of goodwill included in the carrying amount of investments in associates is $15.8 million (2012: $15.8 million).

An impairment loss of $3.6 million (2012: nil) was recognised in respect of the group's investment in its associate company, NZ Windfarms Limited. The share price of NZ Windfarms Limited declined from $0.16 per share at 30 June 2012 to $0.08 per share at 30 June 2013. The recoverable amount determined as at 30 June 2013 was estimated based on the investment's fair value less costs to sell by reference to this active market price on the New Zealand Stock Exchange. The share price at 30 June 2013 supports the current carrying value of the group's investment in NZ Windfarms Limited.

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000
Summarised financial information of associates (100%):		
Total assets	**124,749**	150,233
Total liabilities	**37,214**	40,145
Total revenue	**66,915**	59,194
Total net profit/(loss) after tax	**(108)**	(1,958)

15. INTEREST IN JOINT VENTURES

The subsidiary, Vector Limited has a 50% interest in an unincorporated joint venture that operates a cogeneration plant situated at the Kapuni gas treatment plant producing electricity and steam for the gas treatment plant and other customers. The joint venture is in the nature of jointly controlled assets. The joint venture partners jointly control the assets held by the joint venture and each bears an agreed share of the expenses incurred. Vector Kapuni Limited, the wholly owned subsidiary which directly participates as a joint venture partner recognises its share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in its separate financial statements. On consolidation, these amounts are also carried through into the financial statements of the group.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current				
Emission trading scheme units	**15**	492	**-**	-
Total	**15**	492	**-**	-
Non-current				
Goodwill	**1,559,209**	1,555,802	**-**	-
Contractual contracts	**14,135**	2,067	**-**	-
Easements	**13,887**	13,644	**-**	-
Software	**46,144**	45,295	**6**	8
Total	**1,633,375**	1,616,808	**6**	8

GROUP 2013	EMISSION TRADING SCHEME UNITS $000	GOODWILL $000	CUSTOMER CONTRACTS $000	EASEMENTS $000	SOFTWARE $000	TOTAL $000
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period	**492**	**1,555,802**	**3,100**	**13,644**	**167,901**	**1,740,939**
Additions	**2,451**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**2,454**
Acquisition of business	**-**	**3,407**	**13,102**	**-**	**-**	**16,509**
Disposals	**(2,191)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,905)**	**(20,096)**
Net impairment	**(737)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(737)**
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**243**	**18,108**	**18,351**
Balance at end of the period	**15**	**1,559,209**	**16,202**	**13,887**	**168,107**	**1,757,420**
Accumulated amortisation						
Balance at beginning of the period	**-**	**-**	**(1,033)**	**-**	**(122,606)**	**(123,639)**
Amortisation for the period	**-**	**-**	**(1,034)**	**-**	**(17,262)**	**(18,296)**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,905**	**17,905**
Balance at end of the period	**-**	**-**	**(2,067)**	**-**	**(121,963)**	**(124,030)**
Carrying amount	**15**	**1,559,209**	**14,135**	**13,887**	**46,144**	**1,633,390**

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

GROUP 2012	EMISSION TRADING SCHEME UNITS $000	GOODWILL $000	CUSTOMER CONTRACTS $000	EASEMENTS $000	SOFTWARE $000	TOTAL $000
Cost						
Balance at beginning of the period	438	1,555,288	3,846	12,923	148,675	1,721,170
Additions	10,706	-	-	-	1	10,707
Disposals	(8,489)	-	(232)	-	(166)	(8,887)
Net impairment	(2,163)	-	-	-	-	(2,163)
Transfers from property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	721	19,391	20,112
Transfers to other classes	-	514	(514)	-	-	-
Balance at end of the period	492	1,555,802	3,100	13,644	167,901	1,740,939
Accumulated amortisation						
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-	-	-	(108,595)	(108,595)
Amortisation for the period	-	-	(1,033)	-	(14,086)	(15,119)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	75	75
Balance at end of the period	-	-	(1,033)	-	(122,606)	(123,639)
Carrying amount	492	1,555,802	2,067	13,644	45,295	1,617,300

PARENT 2013	NOTE	SOFTWARE $000	TOTAL $000
Cost			
Balance at beginning of the period		**30**	**30**
Additions		**3**	**3**
Balance at end of the period		**33**	**33**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at beginning of the period		**(22)**	**(22)**
Amortisation for the period	4	**(5)**	**(5)**
Balance at end of the period		**(27)**	**(27)**
Carrying amount		**6**	**6**

PARENT 2012	NOTE	SOFTWARE $000	TOTAL $000
Cost			
Balance at beginning of the period		29	29
Additions		1	1
Balance at end of the period		30	30
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at beginning of the period		(14)	(14)
Amortisation for the period	4	(8)	(8)
Balance at end of the period		(22)	(22)
Carrying amount		8	8

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Amortisation charge

Software intangibles are amortised on either a straight line or diminishing value basis over their useful life.

Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

Goodwill is allocated to operating segments, being the lowest level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each segment are $852.2 million for Electricity, $468.1 million for Gas Transportation, $220.7 million for Gas Wholesale, and $18.2 million for Technology (2012: $852.2 million, $468.1 million, $220.7 million, $14.8 million respectively).

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts attributable to the electricity, gas transportation and gas wholesale segments and the metering cash generating unit are calculated on the basis of value-in-use using discounted cash flow models. For the communications cash generating unit both value in use and fair value less costs to sell were considered. Future cash flows are projected out based on actual results and business plans. For the electricity and gas transportation segments and the metering cash generating unit a ten year period has been used as management believes that a ten year forecast period is justified due to the long-term nature of the group's capital investment in these businesses. A five year period has been used for the gas wholesale segment and the communications cash generating unit given the markets these businesses operate in. Key assumptions include the level of future EBITDA and levels of maintenance expenditure for each segment. Terminal growth rates in a range of 0.0% to 3.0% (2012: 0.0% to 3.0%) are applied. Pre-tax discount rates between 7.7% and 21.4% (2012: 8.3% and 18.1%) are utilised. The specific rates applied vary for the specific segment being valued. Projected cash flows for regulated businesses are sensitive to assumptions made on uncertain future regulatory outcomes. Estimated future regulated network revenues and the related supportable levels of capital expenditure are based on default price-quality path determinations issued by the Commerce Commission. For the electricity segment, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value based on the electricity distribution default price-quality path determination released in November 2012. For the gas transportation segment, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value based on the initial default price-quality path for gas pipeline services released in February 2013. The subsidiary, Vector disputes the Commerce Commission process and approach and is exercising its statutory rights through the courts to achieve certainty and an appropriate regulatory outcome.

The recoverable amount of each segment to which goodwill is allocated exceeds the net assets plus goodwill allocated. Therefore the group has determined that no impairment to goodwill has occurred during the period.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP 2013	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS $000	DISTRIBUTION LAND $000	DISTRIBUTION BUILDINGS $000	ELECTRICITY AND GAS METERS $000	COGEN PLANT $000	COMPUTER AND TELCO EQUIPMENT $000	MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOBILE EQUIPMENT $000	OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	FREEHOLD LAND $000	BUILDINGS $000	LEASEHOLD IMPROVE-MENTS $000	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS $000	TOTAL $000
Cost													
Balance at beginning of the period	**3,640,700**	**69,057**	**58,825**	**342,878**	**10,755**	**159,658**	**7,445**	**142,745**	**3,675**	**3,141**	**10,960**	**91,823**	**4,541,662**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,080**	**-**	**555**	**10,018**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**286,990**	**298,643**
Acquisition of business	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50,512**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50,512**
Transfers:													
Intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(18,351)**	**(18,351)**
Other classes	**146,892**	**547**	**22,439**	**73,139**	**-**	**12,420**	**1,222**	**3,816**	**-**	**-**	**112**	**(260,587)**	**-**
Disposals	**(7,286)**	**(212)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,615)**	**(968)**	**(4,375)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(254)**	**-**	**(21,711)**
Balance at end of the period	3,780,306	69,392	81,264	466,529	11,835	163,463	8,254	152,204	3,675	3,140	10,818	99,875	4,850,755
Accumulated depreciation													
Balance at beginning of the period	**(595,564)**	**-**	**(8,300)**	**(142,201)**	**(10,039)**	**(55,489)**	**(3,679)**	**(38,732)**	**-**	**(739)**	**(7,474)**	**-**	**(862,217)**
Depreciation	**(105,973)**	**-**	**(1,749)**	**(24,195)**	**(1,429)**	**(12,256)**	**(1,139)**	**(8,194)**	**-**	**(204)**	**(654)**	**-**	**(155,793)**
Transfers:													
Other classes	**(9)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disposals	**4,640**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,321**	**670**	**2,770**	**-**	**-**	**253**	**-**	**16,654**
Balance at end of the period	(696,906)	-	(10,049)	(166,396)	(11,468)	(59,424)	(4,148)	(44,147)	-	(943)	(7,875)	-	(1,001,356)
Carrying amount	3,083,400	69,392	71,215	300,133	367	104,039	4,106	108,057	3,675	2,197	2,943	99,875	3,849,399

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

GROUP 2012	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS $000	DISTRIBUTION LAND $000	DISTRIBUTION BUILDINGS $000	ELECTRICITY AND GAS METERS $000	COGEN PLANT $000	COMPUTER AND TELCO EQUIPMENT $000	MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOBILE EQUIPMENT $000	OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	FREEHOLD LAND $000	BUILDINGS $000	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS $000	CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS $000	TOTAL $000
Cost													
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	3,503,636	69,033	52,758	291,156	10,666	146,649	6,880	137,581	3,675	3,068	10,752	79,973	4,315,827
Additions	138	-	-	1,285	89	-	667	2,048	-	-	-	257,623	261,850
Transfers:													
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,112)	(20,112)
Other classes	145,863	24	6,067	52,521	-	13,378	497	4,858	-	73	2,380	(225,661)	-
Disposals	(8,937)	-	-	(2,084)	-	(369)	(599)	(1,742)	-	-	(2,172)	-	(15,903)
Balance at end of the reporting period	3,640,700	69,057	58,825	342,878	10,755	159,658	7,445	142,745	3,675	3,141	10,960	91,823	4,541,662
Accumulated depreciation													
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	(494,863)	-	(6,650)	(111,774)	(8,799)	(44,427)	(3,167)	(30,739)	-	(537)	(9,000)	-	(709,956)
Depreciation	(103,444)	-	(1,650)	(30,938)	(1,240)	(11,217)	(940)	(8,067)	-	(202)	(638)	-	(158,336)
Transfers:													
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other classes	110	-	-	-	-	(110)	-	8	-	-	(8)	-	-
Disposals	2,633	-	-	511	-	265	428	66	-	-	2,172	-	6,075
Balance at end of the reporting period	(595,564)	-	(8,300)	(142,201)	(10,039)	(55,489)	(3,679)	(38,732)	-	(739)	(7,474)	-	(862,217)
Carrying amount	3,045,136	69,057	50,525	200,677	716	104,169	3,766	104,013	3,675	2,402	3,486	91,823	3,679,445

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

PARENT 2013	OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	TOTAL $000
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	**57**	**57**
Additions	**7**	**7**
Disposals	**(3)**	**(3)**
Balance at end of the reporting period	**61**	**61**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	**(50)**	**(50)**
Depreciation	**(6)**	**(6)**
Disposals	**3**	**3**
Balance at end of the reporting period	**(53)**	**(53)**
Carrying amount	**8**	**8**

PARENT 2012	OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT $000	TOTAL $000
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	54	54
Additions	5	5
Disposals	(2)	(2)
Balance at end of the reporting period	57	57
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the reporting period	(48)	(48)
Depreciation	(5)	(5)
Disposals	3	3
Balance at end of the reporting period	(50)	(50)
Carrying amount	7	7

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current					
Trade payables		**155,465**	144,524	**575**	701
Acquisition consideration payable		**68,717**	-	**-**	-
Employee benefits		**6,144**	5,685	**5**	12
Deferred income		**1,660**	1,797	**-**	-
Finance leases	22	**751**	770	**-**	-
Interest payable		**41,020**	41,639	**-**	-
Total		**273,757**	194,415	**580**	713
Non-current					
Deferred income		**17,108**	18,770	**-**	-
Deferred consideration payable		**1,500**	1,500	**-**	-
Finance leases	22	**936**	1,359	**-**	-
Other non-current payables		**592**	592	**-**	-
Total		**20,136**	22,221	**-**	-

The acquisition consideration payable (GST inclusive) is in respect of the purchase of the business and assets of Contact Energy Limited's gas metering business which was completed on 30 June 2013.

The deferred consideration payable is in respect of the purchase of Advanced Metering Services Limited in 2010, which is a subsidiary of the group.

19. DISTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE

	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Current				
Distributions payable	**61,277**	57,873	**61,277**	57,873

Distributions payable at balance date is made up of the following:

Net income from the current year.

In accordance with the Trust Deed, the Trustees shall distribute the Trust's net income to beneficiaries listed on the distribution roll at the time the roll is prepared.

Trustee accumulations available for distribution.

In accordance with the Trust Deed, accumulations not distributed to beneficiaries at balance date is held by the Trust for no more than one year. This includes unclaimed distributions that remain unclaimed after two years (as detailed above).

As at 30 June 2013 no distribution roll had been struck to determine the allocation of this income to the beneficiaries, therefore the funds are held as distributions payable.

20. PROVISIONS

GROUP 2013	DECOMMISSONING $000	OTHER $000	TOTAL $000
Balance at beginning of the period	**6,845**	**12,352**	**19,197**
Additions	**1,845**	-	**1,845**
Reversed to the income statement	-	**(676)**	**(676)**
Balance at end of the period	**8,690**	**11,676**	**20,366**
Current	-	**11,676**	**11,676**
Non-current	**8,690**	-	**8,690**
Total	**8,690**	**11,676**	**20,366**

Decommissioning
The decommissioning provision is in respect of future expected costs for dismantling the group's gas treatment and cogeneration plants situated at Kapuni, Taranaki.

Other provisions
These provisions comprise amounts that may be required to be utilised within one year or a longer period dependent on ongoing negotiations with the third parties involved. There are currently no foreseeable uncertainties which would be reasonably expected to lead to material changes in the amounts provided.

21. PROVISION FOR UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

		GROUP		PARENT	
	NOTE	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Balance at beginning of the reporting period		**3,975**	3,707	**3,975**	3,707
Additions		**26,173**	26,681	**26,173**	26,681
Claimed		**(25,970)**	(26,413)	**(25,970)**	(26,413)
Balance at end of the reporting period		**4,178**	3,975	**4,178**	3,975

Unclaimed distributions represent distributions made to beneficiaries that have not been claimed for payment. The amounts payable will remain a distribution payable up to two years after the distribution, whereafter it will be cancelled and written back to Accumulations in accordance with the Trust Deed.

22. COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments for the acquisition and construction of property, plant and equipment and software intangibles

Capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at balance date but not provided	**75,057**	118,592	-	-

(b) Operating lease commitments

The majority of the operating lease commitments relate to premises leases. These, in the main, give the subsidiary Vector Limited the right to renew the lease at the end of the current lease term.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Within one year	**6,853**	5,567	-	-
One to five years	**12,040**	14,862	-	-
Beyond five years	**10,695**	12,748	-	-
Total	**29,588**	33,177	-	-

(c) Finance lease commitments

Finance leases relate to motor vehicles with varying lease terms. The following finance lease commitments are recorded in the financial statements:

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Minimum lease payments for finance lease liabilities				
Within one year	**877**	919	-	-
One to five years	**997**	1,479	-	-
Total	**1,874**	2,398	-	-
Less: future finance charges	**(187)**	(269)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**1,687**	2,129	-	-

		GROUP		PARENT	
	NOTE	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Present value of finance lease liabilities					
Within one year	18	**751**	770	-	-
One to five years	18	**936**	1,359	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments		**1,687**	2,129	-	-

23. BORROWINGS

GROUP 2013	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	FACE VALUE $000	UNAMORTISED COSTS $000	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT ON HEDGED RISK $000	CARRYING VALUE $000
Bank loans (undrawn)	-	-	-	-	-	**(187)**	-	**(187)**
Working capital loans (undrawn)	-	-	-	-	-	**(239)**	-	**(239)**
Capital bonds – fixed rate	-	-	**262,651**	-	**262,651**	**(434)**	-	**262,217**
Senior bonds – fixed rate	-	**150,000**	-	-	**150,000**	**(839)**	**4,054**	**153,215**
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	-	-	**98,875**	**547,139**	**646,014**	**(2,132)**	**(14,210)**	**629,672**
Floating rate notes	-	-	**810,000**	**350,000**	**1,160,000**	**(7,373)**	-	**1,152,627**
Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate	-	-	-	**285,614**	**285,614**	**(2,897)**	**(59,592)**	**223,125**
Total	-	**150,000**	**1,171,526**	**1,182,753**	**2,504,279**	**(14,101)**	**(69,748)**	**2,420,430**
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current borrowings	-	**150,000**	**1,171,526**	**1,182,753**	**2,504,279**	**(14,101)**	**(69,748)**	**2,420,430**
Total	-	**150,000**	**1,171,526**	**1,182,753**	**2,504,279**	**(14,101)**	**(69,748)**	**2,420,430**

GROUP 2012	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	FACE VALUE $000	UNAMORTISED COSTS $000	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT ON HEDGED RISK $000	CARRYING VALUE $000
Bank loans (undrawn)	-	-	-	-	-	(299)	-	(299)
Working capital loans (undrawn)	-	-	-	-	-	(328)	-	(328)
Capital bonds – fixed rate	-	-	262,651	-	262,651	(575)	-	262,076
Senior bonds – fixed rate	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	(1,453)	7,388	155,935
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	22,817	-	98,875	547,139	668,831	(2,374)	(1,192)	665,265
Floating rate notes	-	-	410,000	750,000	1,160,000	(9,288)	-	1,150,712
Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate	-	-	-	285,614	285,614	(3,307)	(60,257)	222,050
Total	22,817	-	921,526	1,582,753	2,527,096	(17,624)	(54,061)	2,455,411
Current borrowings	22,817	-	-	-	22,817	(481)	(3,951)	18,385
Non-current borrowings	-	-	921,526	1,582,753	2,504,279	(17,143)	(50,110)	2,437,026
Total	22,817	-	921,526	1,582,753	2,527,096	(17,624)	(54,061)	2,455,411

23. BORROWINGS (continued)

The Trust has no borrowings. All of the subsidiary Vector Limited's borrowings are unsecured and are subject to negative pledge arrangements.

Interest rates for all bank loans are floating based on the bank bill rate plus a margin. Bank loans are arranged through various facility agreements.

Capital bonds of $307.2 million are unsecured, subordinated bonds with the next election date set as 15 June 2017. The interest rate is currently fixed at 7% per annum and is paid semi-annually. In June 2012, the group repurchased $44.6 million of its capital bonds at face value as part of the capital bonds election process and the repurchased bonds were derecognised from borrowings, leaving an outstanding balance of $262.7 million.

Senior bonds - fixed rate $150 million due to mature in October 2014 were issued at a fixed interest rate of 7.8% per annum paid semi-annually.

Senior notes of USD 15 million, USD 65 million and USD 195 million, were placed privately with US investors in September 2004 using derivative contracts to fix an exchange rate of USD 0.6574 for every NZD. The USD 15 million tranche was repaid in September 2012, whereas the USD 65 million and USD 195 million tranches are due to mature in September 2016 and September 2019 respectively. Interest is paid semi-annually. Senior notes of USD 182 million due to mature in December 2022 were placed privately with US investors in December 2010, using derivative contracts to fix an exchange rate of USD 0.7265 for every NZD. Interest is paid semi-annually.

The floating rate notes of $1.2 billion were issued in three tranches in October 2005 ($250 million 10 year, $400 million 12 year, and $350 million 15 year) and are due to mature in October 2015, October 2017 and October 2020 respectively. A fourth tranche was issued in April 2007 ($200 million 10 year) and is due to mature in April 2017. In July 2009, the group repurchased $40 million of its floating rate notes from the $200 million tranche at a discount of $6.6 million. The $1.2 billion floating rate notes are credit wrapped by MBIA Insurance Corporation (10 year and 15 year tranches issued in October 2005) and Ambac Assurance Corporation (12 year tranche issued in October 2005 and 10 year tranche issued in April 2007). Interest is paid quarterly based on BKBM plus a margin.

Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate of GBP 115 million are due to mature in January 2019 were placed using derivative contracts to fix an exchange rate of GBP 0.4026 for every NZD. The fixed interest rate is 7.625% per annum. Interest is paid annually.

All borrowings are measured at amortised cost adjusted for fair value movements in respect of the hedged risk on borrowings designated in fair value hedge relationships and are classified between current and non-current dependent on contractual obligations. Borrowings are subject to various lending covenants. These have all been met for the years ended 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The subsidiary, Vector Limited has a comprehensive treasury policy approved by Vector Limited's board of directors to manage the risks of financial instruments. The policy outlines the objectives and approach that Vector Limited will adopt in its treasury management processes. The policy covers management of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The parent has a treasury policy approved by the trustees to manage the risks of financial instruments. The policy outlines the objectives and approach that the trust will adopt in the treasury management processes. The policy covers, among other things, management of credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Non-derivative financial assets are categorised as 'loans and receivables'.

A) INTEREST RATE RISK

The group manages interest rate exposures in accordance with treasury policy. In this respect, at least fifty percent of all debt must be at fixed interest rates or effectively fixed using interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, options and other derivative instruments. The main objectives are to minimise the cost of total debt, control variations in the interest expense of the debt portfolio from year to year and to match where practicable the interest rate risk profile of debt with the risk profile of the group's assets. The treasury policy sets parameters for managing the interest rate risk profile. The parameters depend upon the Standard & Poor's credit rating and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand continuing to implement monetary policy through adjustments to the official cash rate.

The parent has no borrowings.

Maturity profile of interest rate swaps	GROUP 2013 NOTIONAL AMOUNT $000	GROUP 2012 NOTIONAL AMOUNT $000
Interest rate swaps (floating to fixed)		
Maturing in less than 1 year	-	150,000
Maturing between 2 and 5 years	**1,160,000**	760,000
Maturing after 5 years	-	250,000
	1,160,000	1,160,000
Interest rate swaps (fixed to floating)		
Maturing between 1 and 2 years	**150,000**	-
Maturing between 2 and 5 years	-	150,000
	150,000	150,000
Forward starting interest rate swaps (floating to fixed)		
Maturing after 5 years	**200,000**	350,000
	200,000	350,000

Maturity profile of cross currency swaps	GROUP 2013 USD/GBP PRINCIPAL AMOUNT '000	NZD $000	GROUP 2012 USD/GBP PRINCIPAL AMOUNT '000	NZD $000
Cross currency (USD : NZD)				
Maturing in less than 1 year	-	-	15,000	22,817
Maturing between 2 and 5 years	**65,000**	**98,875**	65,000	98,875
Maturing after 5 years	**377,000**	**547,139**	377,000	547,139
	442,000	**646,014**	457,000	668,831
Cross currency (GBP : NZD)				
Maturing after 5 years	**115,000**	**285,614**	115,000	285,614
	115,000	**285,614**	115,000	285,614

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A) INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Bank loans, working capital loans and floating rate notes are at floating rates. All floating rate notes are hedged through interest rate swaps which convert the floating rate into a fixed rate.

Capital bonds were issued at a fixed interest rate and are not hedged.

Senior bonds were issued at fixed interest rates. These bonds are hedged by interest rate swaps (fixed to floating).

Senior notes – USD fixed rate are hedged through cross currency swaps (eliminating the foreign currency risk) which convert the interest rate to a NZD floating rate. The ensuing floating interest rate exposure is not hedged.

GBP medium term notes are at fixed interest rates and are hedged by cross currency swaps (eliminating the foreign currency risk). The pay leg of the cross currency swaps in NZD is at a fixed interest rate.
The forward starting interest rate swaps (floating to fixed) are used to hedge forecasted cash flows relating to floating rate debt.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis
Interest rate swaps hedging the floating rate debt are hedge accounted and treated as cash flow hedges and hence any changes in interest rates would have no material impact on net profit/(loss) as changes in the fair value of these swaps are taken through other comprehensive income where the hedge is an effective hedge.

Forward starting interest rate swaps hedging the forecasted floating rate debt are also hedge accounted and treated as cash flow hedges and hence any changes in interest rates would have no material impact on net profit/(loss) as changes in the fair value of these swaps are taken through comprehensive income where the hedge is an effective hedge.

A one percent increase or decrease in interest rates is used for the interest rate sensitivity analysis. This represents management's current assessment of the reasonably possible change in interests over a year. It is assumed that the amount of the liability at balance date was outstanding for the whole year. The impacts on comprehensive income of these changes in interest rates are shown in the table below.

	GROUP 2013 -1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2013 +1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2012 -1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2012 +1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000
Interest rate swaps	**(36,830)**	**35,432**	(42,092)	40,232
Forward starting interest rate swaps	**(9,121)**	**8,282**	(17,181)	15,719
Impact on comprehensive income - gain/(loss)	**(45,951)**	**43,714**	(59,273)	55,951

Fair value sensitivity analysis
Interest rate swaps hedging the senior bonds fixed rate bonds are hedge accounted and treated as fair value hedges and hence any changes in interest rates would have no material impact on net profit/(loss) arising from changes in fair value as the hedge is an effective hedge. The changes in fair value of the swaps would be offset by changes in the fair value of the underlying exposure.

A one percent increase or decrease in interest rates is used for the interest rate sensitivity analysis. This represents management's current assessment of the reasonably possible change over a year. It is assumed that the amount of the liability at balance date was outstanding for the whole year. The impacts on net profit/(loss) of these changes in the interest rates are shown in the table below.

	GROUP 2013 -1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2013 +1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2012 -1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	GROUP 2012 +1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000
Interest rate swaps	**1,500**	**(1,500)**	1,500	(1,500)
Impact on net profit - gain/(loss)	**1,500**	**(1,500)**	1,500	(1,500)

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A) INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

Cross currency swaps hedging the foreign currency denominated debt are hedge accounted and treated either as a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge depending upon the risk being hedged.

A one percent increase or decrease in interest rate is used for the interest rate sensitivity analysis. This represents management's current assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates over a year. The impact is calculated for one year and proportionally allocated over the number of days, if maturity occurs within the period. The impacts on net profit/(loss) of these changes are shown in the table below.

	GROUP 2013		GROUP 2012	
	-1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	+1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	-1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000	+1% CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE $000
Cross currency swaps				
USD : NZD	**6,509**	**(6,509)**	6,688	(6,688)
Impact on net profit - gain/(loss)	**6,509**	**(6,509)**	6,688	(6,688)

Any change in the interest rates would have no impact on net profit/(loss) in relation to the GBP: NZD cross currency swaps as the NZD payment leg is at a fixed interest rate.

B) FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The subsidiary, Vector Limited manages exposure in forecasted foreign currency exposure arising out of the capital expenditure programme in accordance with treasury policy. In this respect, the group has hedged the forecasted foreign currency exposure arising out of the capital expenditure programme through forward exchange contracts. As a result at balance date there is no significant exposure to foreign currency risk. The subsidiary, Vector Limited has outstanding forward exchange contracts:

	GROUP 2013		GROUP 2012	
Currency	BUY '000	MARK TO MARKET GAIN/(LOSS) NZD $000	BUY '000	MARK TO MARKET GAIN/(LOSS) NZD $000
EUR	**1,585**	**111**	4,050	(813)
USD	**9,628**	**(1,832)**	14,945	(5,190)
Total		**(1,721)**		(6,003)

The exposure the subsidiary Vector Limited has in foreign denominated borrowings has been appropriately managed through the cross currency interest rate swaps. Any changes in exchange rates for foreign denominated borrowings, is offset by an equal and opposite movement in the value and cash flows applicable to the hedge. Hence at balance date there is no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis

Forward exchange contracts hedging the forecasted foreign currency exposure arising out of the capital expenditure programme are treated as cash flow hedges, hence any changes in foreign exchange rates would have no material impact on net profit/(loss) as changes in the fair value of these forward exchange contracts are taken through other comprehensive income where the hedge is an effective hedge.

A ten percent increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates is used for the foreign exchange rate sensitivity analysis. This represents management's current assessment of the reasonably possible change over a year. The impacts on comprehensive income of these changes in the foreign exchange rates are shown in the table below.

	GROUP 2013		GROUP 2012	
	-10% WEAKENING OF THE NZD $000	+10% STRENGTHENING OF THE NZD $000	-10% WEAKENING OF THE NZD $000	+10% STRENGTHENING OF THE NZD $000
Forward exchange contracts				
EUR	**296**	**(242)**	709	(580)
USD	**1,380**	**(1,129)**	2,027	(1,689)
Impact on comprehensive income – gain/(loss)	**1,676**	**(1,371)**	2,736	(2,269)

The exposure the group has in foreign denominated borrowings has been appropriately managed through the cross currency interest rate swaps. Any changes in exchange rates for foreign denominated borrowings, is offset by an equal and opposite movement in the value and cash flows applicable to the hedge. Hence at balance date there is no significant exposure to foreign currency risk.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

C) CREDIT RISK

In the normal course of business, the group is exposed to credit risks from energy retailers, financial institutions and customers. The group has credit policies, which are used to manage the exposure to credit risks. As part of these policies, the group can only have exposures to financial institutions that have at least a credit rating of A+ long term from Standard & Poor's (or equivalent rating). In addition, limits on exposures to financial institutions have been set by the board of directors and are monitored on a regular basis. In this respect, the group minimises its credit risk by spreading such exposures across a range of institutions. The group does not anticipate non-performance by any of these financial institutions.

The group places its cash deposits with a small number of banking institutions and limits the amount deposited with each institution. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the fair value of each financial instrument.

The group has some concentration of credit exposures with a few large energy retailers and large energy customers. To minimise this risk, the group performs credit evaluations on all energy retailers and requires a bond or other form of security where deemed necessary.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 FAIR VALUE $000	2012 FAIR VALUE $000	2013 FAIR VALUE $000	2012 FAIR VALUE $000
Loans and receivables	**273,205**	299,309	**66,021**	62,546
Interest rate swaps	**4,877**	8,187	**-**	-
Cross currency swaps	**10,479**	19,791	**-**	-
Forward exchange contracts	**344**	3	**-**	-

Aging of trade receivables:

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 CARRYING AMOUNT $000	2012 CARRYING AMOUNT $000	2013 CARRYING AMOUNT $000	2012 CARRYING AMOUNT $000
Not past due	**139,567**	142,628	**-**	-
Past due 1-30 days	**3,140**	5,256	**-**	-
Past due 31-120 days	**2,057**	2,231	**-**	-
Past due more than 120 days	**7,399**	7,660	**-**	-
Total	**152,163**	157,775	**-**	-

The subsidiary, Vector Limited holds an allowance for doubtful debts against the amounts disclosed above of $3.4 million (2012: $4.3 million). Trade receivables past due by between 31 and 120 days do not include any allowances for impairment (2012: nil). Trade receivables past due by more than 120 days include allowances for impairment of $3.4 million (2012: $4.3 million).

	GROUP		PARENT	
Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts:	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Allowance for doubtful debts at the beginning of the period	**4,325**	3,899	**-**	-
Increase/(decrease) in the allowance	**(891)**	426	**-**	-
Allowance for doubtful debts at end of the period	**3,434**	4,325	**-**	-

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

D) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group may encounter difficulty in raising funds at short notice to meet its financial commitments as they fall due. In order to reduce the exposure to liquidity risk, the subsidiary Vector Limited has access to undrawn committed lines of credit of $325 million (30 June 2012: $325 million). Undrawn committed lines of credit of $50 million expired in July 2013.

The day-to-day liquidity exposure is managed by ensuring that sufficient levels of liquid assets and committed facilities are maintained for the next four to five weeks based on daily rolling operational cash flow forecasts. Short term liquidity exposure is managed by ensuring sufficient borrowing capacity and liquid assets are available as determined from a monthly rolling 18 month cash flow forecast. The long term liquidity exposure is managed by ensuring estimated deficits in net cash flow are able to be met as determined by the yearly rolling five year cash flow forecast.

GROUP 2013	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS $000
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	155,465	-	-	-	155,465
Employee benefits	6,144	-	-	-	6,144
Distributions payable	61,277	-	-	-	61,277
Unclaimed distributions	1,942	2,236	-	-	4,178
Acquisition consideration payable	68,717	-	-	-	68,717
Deferred consideration payable	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Capital bonds – fixed rate	18,386	18,386	299,423	-	336,195
Senior bonds – fixed rate	11,700	155,850	-	-	167,550
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	28,994	29,049	164,090	553,319	775,452
Floating rate notes	35,955	43,920	925,946	398,011	1,403,832
Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate	17,235	17,235	51,703	243,256	329,429
Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)					
Cross currency swaps (USD : NZD)					
Inflow	(28,994)	(29,049)	(164,090)	(553,319)	(775,452)
Outflow	26,695	31,594	201,421	653,128	912,838
Cross currency swaps (GBP : NZD)					
Inflow	(17,235)	(17,235)	(51,703)	(243,256)	(329,429)
Outflow	30,888	30,973	93,175	308,780	463,816
Forward exchange contracts					
Inflow	(16,625)	-	-	-	(16,625)
Outflow	16,625	-	-	-	16,625
Net settled derivatives					
Interest rate swaps	44,461	38,226	50,865	3,129	136,681
	461,630	321,185	1,572,330	1,363,048	3,718,193
The above cash flows include:					
Net principal payments	63,799	152,236	1,171,526	1,182,753	2,570,314
Net interest and derivatives payments	168,085	168,949	399,304	180,295	916,633
Other payments	229,746	-	1,500	-	231,246
	461,630	321,185	1,572,330	1,363,048	3,718,193

The above cash flow for the capital bonds disclosed as payable between 2 and 5 years includes $262.7 million of principal which has been included as the next election date set for the capital bonds is 15 June 2017.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

D) LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

GROUP 2012	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS $000
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	144,524	-	-	-	144,524
Employee benefits	5,685	-	-	-	5,685
Distributions payable	57,873	-	-	-	57,873
Unclaimed distributions	1,904	2,071	-	-	3,975
Deferred consideration	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Capital bonds – fixed rate	18,386	18,386	317,808	-	354,580
Senior bonds – fixed rate	11,700	11,700	155,850	-	179,250
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	47,346	28,007	162,971	558,066	796,390
Floating rate notes	39,525	28,456	530,856	817,598	1,416,435
Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate	17,183	17,183	51,551	259,725	345,642
Derivative financial (assets)/liabilities					
Cross currency swaps (USD : NZD)					
Inflow	(47,346)	(28,007)	(162,971)	(558,066)	(796,390)
Outflow	48,978	26,025	190,361	673,464	938,828
Cross currency swaps (GBP : NZD)					
Inflow	(17,183)	(17,183)	(51,551)	(259,725)	(345,642)
Outflow	30,888	30,888	93,345	339,583	494,704
Forward exchange contracts					
Inflow	(30,113)	(1,145)	-	-	(31,258)
Outflow	30,113	1,145	-	-	31,258
Net settled derivatives					
Interest rate swaps	41,494	50,883	93,055	15,146	200,578
	400,957	168,409	1,382,775	1,845,791	3,797,932
The above cash flows include:					
Net principal payments	83,305	2,071	921,526	1,582,753	2,589,655
Net interest and derivatives payments	168,154	166,338	459,749	263,038	1,057,279
Other payments	149,498	-	1,500	-	150,998
	400,957	168,409	1,382,775	1,845,791	3,797,932

The above cash flow for the capital bonds disclosed as payable between 2 and 5 years includes $262.7 million of principal which has been included as the next election date set for the capital bonds is 15 June 2017.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

D) LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

PARENT 2013	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS $000
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	**61,277**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61,277**
Trade payables and other creditors	**580**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**580**
Unclaimed distributions	**1,942**	**2,236**	**-**	**-**	**4,178**
	63,799	**2,236**	**-**	**-**	**66,035**
The above cash flows include:					
Net principal payments	**63,799**	**2,236**	**-**	**-**	**66,035**
	63,799	**2,236**	**-**	**-**	**66,035**

PARENT 2012	PAYABLE WITHIN 1 YEAR $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS $000	PAYABLE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS $000	PAYABLE AFTER 5 YEARS $000	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS $000
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Distributions payable	57,873	-	-	-	57,873
Trade payables and other creditors	713	-	-	-	713
Unclaimed distributions	1,904	2,071	-	-	3,975
	60,490	2,071	-	-	62,561
The above cash flows include:					
Net principal payments	60,490	2,071	-	-	62,561
	60,490	2,071	-	-	62,561

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

E) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FAIR VALUES

The group's non-derivative financial assets are categorised as 'loans and receivables'. Non-derivative financial liabilities are categorised as 'amortised cost'. All derivative financial instruments have been designated in cash flow hedge or fair value hedge relationships.

Non-derivative financial assets	GROUP 2013				GROUP 2012			
	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000
Current assets								
Loans and receivables:								
Cash and cash equivalents	**121,625**	**50**	**121,675**	**121,675**	143,718	108	143,826	143,826
Trade receivables (net of doubtful debts allowance)	**148,729**	**-**	**148,729**	**148,729**	153,450	-	153,450	153,450
Other receivables	**107**	**560**	**667**	**667**	220	421	641	641
Total	**270,461**	**610**	**271,071**	**271,071**	297,388	529	297,917	297,917
Non-current assets								
Loans and receivables:								
Other receivables	**2,134**	**-**	**2,134**	**2,134**	1,392	-	1,392	1,392
Total	**2,134**	**-**	**2,134**	**2,134**	1,392	-	1,392	1,392

	PARENT 2013				PARENT 2012			
	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000
Current Assets								
Loans and receivables								
Cash and cash equivalents	**65,461**	**-**	**65,461**	**65,461**	62,125	-	62,125	62,125
Other receivables	**-**	**560**	**560**	**560**	-	421	421	421
Total	**65,461**	**560**	**66,021**	**66,021**	62,125	421	62,546	62,546

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

E) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FAIR VALUES (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities	GROUP 2013				GROUP 2012			
	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT OF ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT OF ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000
Current liabilities								
Liabilities at amortised cost:								
Trade payables	**155,465**	**-**	**155,465**	**155,465**	144,524	-	144,524	144,524
Employee benefits	**6,144**	**-**	**6,144**	**6,144**	5,685	-	5,685	5,685
Acquisition consideration payable	**68,717**	**-**	**68,717**	**68,717**	-	-	-	-
Bank loans (undrawn)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(194)	-	(194)	-
Working capital loans (undrawn)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(285)	-	(285)	-
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	18,864	275	19,139	19,110
Total	**230,326**	**-**	**230,326**	**230,326**	168,594	275	168,869	169,319
Non-current liabilities								
Liabilities at amortised cost:								
Other non-current payables	**592**	**-**	**592**	**592**	592	-	592	592
Deferred consideration payable	**1,500**	**-**	**1,500**	**1,500**	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Bank loans (undrawn)	**(187)**	**-**	**(187)**	**-**	(105)	-	(105)	-
Working capital loans (undrawn)	**(239)**	**-**	**(239)**	**-**	(43)	-	(43)	-
Floating rate notes	**1,152,627**	**6,588**	**1,159,215**	**1,165,721**	1,150,712	6,737	1,157,449	1,165,959
Capital bonds – fixed rate	**262,217**	**2,398**	**264,615**	**266,352**	262,076	2,785	264,861	273,361
Senior bonds – fixed rate	**153,215**	**2,470**	**155,685**	**155,672**	155,935	2,438	158,373	158,984
Senior notes – USD fixed rate	**629,672**	**5,770**	**635,442**	**636,729**	646,401	5,676	652,077	653,562
Medium term notes – GBP fixed rate	**223,125**	**7,932**	**231,057**	**263,756**	222,050	7,884	229,934	270,918
Total	**2,422,522**	**25,158**	**2,447,680**	**2,490,322**	2,439,118	25,520	2,464,638	2,524,876

	PARENT 2013				PARENT 2012			
	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000
Financial liabilities								
Trade and other payables	**575**	**-**	**575**	**575**	701	-	701	701
Employee benefits	**5**	**-**	**5**	**5**	12	-	12	12
Total	**580**	**-**	**580**	**580**	713	-	713	713

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

E) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FAIR VALUES (continued)

Derivative financial instruments	GROUP 2013				GROUP 2012			
	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT OF ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000	CARRYING AMOUNT (EXCLUDING ACCRUALS) $000	CARRYING AMOUNT OF ACCRUALS $000	TOTAL CARRYING AMOUNT $000	FAIR VALUE $000
Current assets								
Cross currency swaps – cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	10	27	37	37
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedge	**344**	-	**344**	**344**	3	-	3	3
Total	**344**	-	**344**	**344**	13	27	40	40
Non-current assets								
Interest rate swaps – fair value hedge	**4,086**	**791**	**4,877**	**4,877**	7,433	754	8,187	8,187
Cross currency swaps – fair value hedge	**273**	**3,270**	**3,543**	**3,543**	7,255	3,237	10,492	10,492
Cross currency swaps – cash flow hedge	**6,305**	**631**	**6,936**	**6,936**	8,634	628	9,262	9,262
Total	**10,664**	**4,692**	**15,356**	**15,356**	23,322	4,619	27,941	27,941
Current liabilities								
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	1,866	1,108	2,974	2,974
Cross currency swaps – fair value hedge	-	-	-	-	3,948	(222)	3,726	3,726
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedge	**2,065**	-	**2,065**	**2,065**	5,741	-	5,741	5,741
Total	**2,065**	-	**2,065**	**2,065**	11,555	886	12,441	12,441
Non-current liabilities								
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedge	**124,570**	**9,236**	**133,806**	**133,806**	184,323	8,133	192,456	192,456
Cross currency swaps – fair value hedge	**14,381**	**(1,060)**	**13,321**	**13,321**	4,451	(1,038)	3,413	3,413
Cross currency swaps – cash flow hedge	**87,380**	**(1,324)**	**86,056**	**86,056**	96,963	(1,357)	95,606	95,606
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	264	-	264	264
Total	**226,331**	**6,852**	**233,183**	**233,183**	286,001	5,738	291,739	291,739

The parent has no derivative financial instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the carrying amount and fair value of each class of financial instrument carried at fair value. Where financial instruments are measured at fair value they have been classified according to the following levels.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; or
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); or
Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
The valuation of all the derivative financial instruments are based on the level 2 fair value hierarchy, and were calculated using valuation models applying observable market data as explained below. Some of the key observable market data used is presented below.

	GROUP 2013	GROUP 2012
Foreign currency exchange (FX) rates		
NZD-GBP FX rate	**0.50880**	0.51030
NZD-USD FX rate	**0.77435**	0.80165
Interest rate swap rates		
NZD	**2.66% to 4.53%**	2.68% to 3.78%
USD	**0.28% to 3.29%**	0.56% to 2.33%
GBP	**0.54% to 3.19%**	0.87% to 2.78%

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

E) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT FAIR VALUES (continued)

The calculation of fair value for each financial instrument for either measurement or disclosure purposes are explained below. In each case, interest accrued is included separately in the statement of financial position either in receivables and prepayments for interest receivable or in trade and other payables for interest payable.

Loans and receivables, trade payables and other creditors, cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits

The total carrying amount of these items is equivalent to their fair value. Loans include the principal and interest accrued. Bank overdrafts are set-off against cash balances pursuant to any right of set-off. Receivables are net of doubtful debts provided.

Bank loans, working capital loans and floating rate notes

The total carrying amount includes the principal, interest accrued and unamortised costs.

Medium term notes - GBP fixed rate, senior notes – USD fixed rate

The total carrying amounts for the GBP medium term notes and the USD senior notes include the principal converted at contract rates, interest accrued, unamortised costs and a fair value adjustment for the component of the risk that is hedged. The fair value is calculated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at current market interest rates that are available for similar financial instruments.

Capital bonds – fixed rate

The total carrying amount includes the principal, interest accrued and unamortised costs.

Senior bonds – fixed rate

The total carrying amount includes the principal, interest accrued, unamortised costs and a fair value adjustment for the component of the risk that is hedged. The fair value is calculated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at current market interest rates that are available for similar financial instruments.

Derivative instruments

The total carrying amount of derivative instruments is the same as their fair value and includes interest accrued. The fair value of interest rate swaps, cross-currency interest rate swaps and forward foreign currency contracts are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable interest yield curves or foreign exchange market prices.

F) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital management policies are formulated and applied to the group as a whole. The group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the entities within the group's ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk.

The Trust has taken Trustee's liability insurance as part of the Trust's risk management policy.

The subsidiary, Vector Limited manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The subsidiary, Vector Limited monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to net debt plus equity ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by net debt plus equity, where net debt is calculated as total net interest bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits.

The Group is not subject to any other externally imposed capital requirements.

The net debt to net debt plus equity ratios at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2012 were as follows:

	GROUP	
	2013 $000	2012 $000
Current borrowings	-	18,385
Non-current borrowings	**2,420,430**	2,437,026
Total borrowings	**2,420,430**	2,455,411
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(121,625)**	(143,718)
Net debt	**2,298,805**	2,311,693
Total equity	**2,258,462**	2,148,342
Net debt plus equity	**4,557,267**	4,460,035
Net debt to net debt plus equity ratio	**50.4%**	51.8%

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

F) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

The subsidiary, Vector Limited has provided guarantees on behalf of Vector Gas Limited and Vector Gas Contracts Limited for the purchase of gas. The subsidiary, Vector Limited has also provided guarantees for Advanced Metering Assets Limited and Advanced Metering Services Limited for metering services. These guarantees are regarded as insurance contracts. No claims have been made against the guarantees hence there is no impact on the statement of financial position of the group and the parent.

25. RESERVES

CASH FLOW HEDGE RESERVE

The cash flow hedge reserve records the effective portion of changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps that are designated as cash flow hedges. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recorded in the income statement within finance costs.

OTHER RESERVES

Share-based Payment Reserve
The share-based payment reserve records the accumulated value of share-based payments provided to employees through the employee share purchase scheme.

When an employee share purchase scheme loan is fully repaid and the associated shares vested to the employee the balance of the reserve relating to the employee share purchase scheme is transferred to retained earnings.

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve
This reserve records exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The supplier of Kapuni gas to Vector's gas wholesale business has filed an appeal of an award granted in favour of Vector during the period concerning Vector's entitlements to Kapuni gas at the legacy price under a pre-existing contract. The subsidiary, Vector is of the opinion that the appeal is unlikely to be successful and therefore has included purchases of 6.2 petajoules of Kapuni gas at the legacy price in these financial statements. No further disclosure is being made in regard to this matter as it is Vector's view that further disclosure would prejudice its commercial position.

The directors are aware of claims that have been made against entities of the group and, where appropriate, have recognised provisions for these within note 20 of these financial statements.

No other material contingent liabilities requiring disclosure have been identified.

The parent has no material commitments or contingencies at its reporting date (2012: Nil).

27. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

On 30 June 2013, Advanced Metering Assets Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the group, acquired the business and assets of the Contact Energy Limited gas metering systems business for $59.9 million. Payment was made on 1 July 2013. This acquired business has been integrated into Advanced Metering Assets Limited and is expected to complement the group's existing gas metering business and contribute to continuing growth in the metering sector.
In a separate transaction, Advanced Metering Assets Limited simultaneously entered into a contract to provide Contact Energy Limited with gas metering services. This contract has been included as part of the business combination.

The fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired have been determined on a provisional basis. The final determination of fair values will be finalised within 12 months from the date of acquisition. The difference between the provisional fair value of assets and liabilities acquired and the purchase price has been recognised as goodwill.

Provisional fair value of net assets acquired at acquisition date	GROUP 2013 $000
Property, plant and equipment	50,512
Identifiable intangible assets – customer contracts / relationships	13,102
Deferred tax liability	(8,003)
Goodwill	3,407
Net assets and liabilities acquired	**59,018**
Cash paid 1 July 2013	59,900
Post-acquisition adjustment	(146)
Contingent consideration	(736)
Total consideration	**59,018**

The acquisition did not contribute to group net profit for the year end 30 June 2013.

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Trust is the majority shareholder of the subsidiary Vector Limited. The Trust has engaged in the following transactions with Vector Limited.

All related party transactions during the period were made on normal commercial terms and no amounts owed by related parties have been written off or forgiven (2012: Nil).

	NOTE	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Receipt of dividend from Vector Limited	2	**110,773**	108,895
Payment of office rent to Vector Limited	3	**17**	17
Payment of call centre costs to Vector Limited		**129**	146
Payment of administration and other costs to Vector Limited		**82**	101

Note 14 identifies all entities including associates, partnerships and joint ventures in which the group has an interest. All of these entities are related parties of the subsidiary Vector Limited. Other than Vector Limited's directors themselves, there are no additional related parties with whom material transactions have taken place.

28. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)

The group and parent entered into the following transactions with subsidiaries, associates and other related companies.

	GROUP		PARENT	
	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Capital distribution received from Total Metering 2012 Limited (in liquidation)	**2,757**	-	-	-
Purchase of vegetation management services from Tree Scape Limited	**4,482**	5,316	-	-
Purchase of electricity meters and metering services from Energy Intellect Limited	-	1,874	-	-
Sales of operations and maintenance services to Kapuni Energy Joint Venture	**1,869**	1,632	-	-
Purchases of electricity and steam from Kapuni Energy Joint Venture	**12,710**	13,929	-	-
Administrative and other services provided to Kapuni Energy Joint Venture	**70**	68	-	-
Transactions with other related parties				
Working capital loan repayment to TML Stream Limited	-	275	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interest in Stream Information Partnership from TML Stream Limited	-	2,500	-	-

Tax losses totalling $10.4 million with a tax effect of $2.9 million (2012: $13.0 million with a tax effect of $3.9 million) have been transferred during the period from Vector Communications Limited, Vector Metering Data Services Limited, Vector Gas Contracts Limited, Advanced Metering Services Limited and Mercury Geotherm Limited (in receivership) for utilisation by the subsidiary Vector Limited to partially offset against its 2012 taxable profits. The subsidiary, Vector Limited made payments totalling $2.9 million (2012: nil) for the transfer of these losses.

At balance date the parent owed the subsidiary Vector Limited $10,000 (2012: $2,000).

29. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

This table includes Vector Limited directors' fees and remuneration of Vector Limited's Group CEO and the members of his Executive Team during the periods presented as well as the remuneration of the parent's trustees and executive officer.

		GROUP		PARENT	
	NOTE	2013 $000	2012 $000	2013 $000	2012 $000
Directors fees		**856**	1,002	-	-
Trustees remuneration	3	**343**	343	**343**	343
Executive officer remuneration (2012: consulting fees)		**240**	224	**240**	224
Salary and other short-term employee benefits (Vector Limited)		**5,858**	5,419	-	-
Redundancy and termination benefits		**372**	-	-	-
Total		**7,669**	6,988	**583**	567

29. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (continued)

The group has paid the following remuneration to the trustees and to the directors of the subsidiary, Vector Limited during the reporting period as follows:

	NOTE	GROUP 2013 $000	GROUP 2012 $000	PARENT 2013 $000	PARENT 2012 $000
Trustees and Directors Remuneration					
W A A Cairns (Chairman)	3	**90**	69	**90**	69
W J Kyd (Deputy Chairman)	3	**64**	83	**64**	83
J A Carmichael – Trustee remuneration	3	**63**	63	**63**	63
J A Carmichael – Director remuneration		**95**	95	**-**	-
M J Buczkowski	3	**63**	65	**63**	65
K A Sherry – Trustee remuneration	3	**63**	63	**63**	63
K A Sherry – Director remuneration		**95**	95	**-**	-
Directors fees paid to non-trustee directors of Vector Limited		**666**	812	**-**	-
Total		**1,199**	1,345	**343**	343

30. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 22 August 2013, Vector Limited's board declared a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2013 of 7.75 cents per share. (2012: 7.5 cents)

On 22 August 2013, the trustees resolved to make a net distribution to beneficiaries of $330 (2012: $320) per beneficiary.

No adjustments are required to these financial statements in respect of these events.

31. ELECTRICITY REGULATORY CLAW BACK

On 30 November 2012, the Commerce Commission announced the reset of the default price-quality paths for 16 electricity distributors, one of which is the Vector electricity distribution business. The new default price-quality paths took effect from 1 April 2013 and require an average reduction of 10% in Vector's electricity distribution prices commencing in the regulatory year ended 31 March 2014. The Commerce Commission has stated it will apply claw back for any under or over recovery of revenue for the regulatory year ended 31 March 2013 given that prices had already been set by electricity distributors for that period prior to the Commerce Commission's 30 November 2012 reset announcement. Subject to the outcome of the merits review of the Commerce Commission input methodologies currently before the High Court, the claw back will be effected through a further price adjustment in the regulatory year to 31 March 2015. The amount of the claw back is estimated to be $15 million which will impact revenues reported for the financial year ending 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015. The claw back does not impact Vector's recognition of electricity distribution revenue as disclosed in these financial statements.

32. GUIDELINES OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

We wish to advise that, pursuant to paragraph 10.2 of the Guidelines of Access to Information by Beneficiaries of Electricity Community and Consumer Trusts, two requests for information were received by the trust office during the reporting period.

Year	No. of Requests Received	Costs incurred to process those requests and any recoveries made (includes external costs incurred and an allocation of internal costs based on Official Information Act guidelines)	No. of Trust decisions which were subject to review	Summary of outcome of those reviews and costs incurred in reviews
2013	2	$20,000	Nil	N/A
2012	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A