

Financial Statements

For the year ended
31 March 2017



5 Richardson St,
Whakatane

P 07 307 0893

FP 0800 323 800

E ebetrust@ebet.org.nz

www.ebet.org.nz

*Energising
Our Community*

Contents	Page
Contents page	1
Trustees' declaration	2
Directory	3
Statement of financial position	4
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses	5
Statements of changes in net assets	6
Statement of cash flows	7
Notes to the financial statements	8 – 34
Audit report	35 - 36

Trustees' declaration

In the opinion of the Trustees of the Eastern Bay Energy Trust, the consolidated financial statements and the notes, on pages 4 to 34:

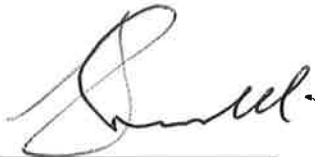
- comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice and fairly present the financial position of the Trust as at 31 March 2017 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates.

The Trustees believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the Trust and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

The Trustees consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the Trust, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. Internal control procedures are also considered to be sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements.

The Trustees are pleased to present the financial report, incorporating the consolidated financial statements of the Eastern Bay Energy Trust for the year ended 31 March 2017.

For and on behalf of the Board of Trustees:



Don Lewell
Chair
27 July 2017



David Bulley
Deputy Chair
27 July 2017



Wade Brown
Trustee
27 July 2017

DIRECTORY

Manager Trust Office	Rawinia Kamau 5 Richardson Street Whakatane PO Box 567, Whakatane 3158 07 307 0893 0800 323 800 07 307 0896 ebetrust@ebet.org.nz www.ebet.org.nz
-------------------------	---

Trustees

Chairman	Don Lewell	07 308 7244
Deputy Chairman	David Bulley	07 312 5874
Trustees	Edwina O'Brien	07 323 8513
	Kevin Hennessy	07 315 7348
	Donna Smit	07 304 9921
	Wade Brown	07 312 5615

Advisors

Legal	Sharp Tudhope OAC Limited	Tauranga Whakatane
Accountants	Arrow Accountants Limited	Whakatane
Auditors	KPMG	Tauranga
Bankers	ASB Bank Westpac Bank	Tauranga Auckland

Directors on Related Party Boards

EBET Trustee

Development Enterprises Ltd

Don Lewell
Kevin Hennessy
Edwina O'Brien
Donna Smit
Wade Brown
David Bulley

DEL Property Investment Ltd

Wade Brown
Donna Smit
Kevin Hennessy

1. REPORTING ENTITY

The Eastern Bay Energy Trust is a trust established in New Zealand by Deed of Trust dated 1 August 1994. The Trust and all its subsidiaries are domiciled in New Zealand.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2017 comprise the Trust and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

The principal activity of the Group is that of investment in electricity related entities.

The Group consists of the following entities:

- Eastern Bay Energy Trust (EBET)
- Development Enterprises Limited (DEL) - 100% owned by EBET
- DEL Property Investments Limited (DPIL) - 100% owned by DEL
- Horizon Energy Distribution Limited (HEDL) – 100% owned by EBET
- Horizon Services Limited (HSL) – 100% owned by HEDL
- Horizon Energy Group Limited (HEGL) – 100% owned by HEDL (non-trading)
- Horizon Energy Limited (HEL) – 100% owned by HEDL (non-trading)
- Aquaheat New Zealand Limited (ANZL) – 100% owned by HEDL
- Aquaheat South Pacific Limited (ASPL) – 100% owned by ANZL
- Aquaheat Facility Services Limited (AFSL) – 100% owned by HEDL
- CoolLogic Refrigeration Limited (CLFL) – 100% owned by HEDL

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). They comply with the Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards as appropriate for Tier 1 not-for-profit public benefit entities.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on 27 July 2017. The Trustees do not have the authority to amend the financial statements after issue.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the Group for all periods presented unless otherwise stated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of network distribution assets, derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, and available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value. The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in note 4.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (\$), which is the Group's functional currency. Amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand.




**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

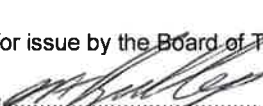
	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		954	1,291
Short term deposits		1,600	1,000
Trade and other receivables	11	35,362	27,923
Inventories and work in progress	12	4,874	4,276
Current tax assets		631	107
Derivative financial instruments		-	9
Total Current Assets		43,421	34,606
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13	147,780	139,774
Intangible assets	14	26,719	21,427
Restricted bank deposits		334	230
Derivative Financial Instruments		189	-
Other receivables		73	78
Other investments	15	5,499	4,900
Total Non-Current Assets		180,594	166,409
Total Assets		224,015	201,015
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	22,389	19,636
Current tax liabilities		-	881
Grants owing		1,436	1,133
Provision for staff entitlements	16	4,696	3,113
Construction work in progress	21	10,922	3,117
Term loans	18	2,000	0
Derivative financial instruments		78	31
Deferred capital contributions	19	18	18
Provisions	17	1,246	912
Total Current Liabilities		42,785	28,841
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provision for staff entitlements	16	137	77
Deferred capital contributions	19	521	540
Term loans	18	65,969	65,765
Derivative financial instruments		1,824	2,830
Total Non-Current Liabilities		68,451	69,212
Total Liabilities		111,236	98,053
Net Assets		112,779	102,962
EQUITY			
Capital	9	26,638	26,638
Reserves	10	56,775	56,293
Retained earnings		29,366	20,031
Total Equity		112,779	102,962

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 27 July 2017

Trustee



Trustee



Trustee



Date:

27 July 2017.

The notes on page 8 to 34 are integral to these financial statements



EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Operating revenue	6	196,189	137,537
Operating expenses	6	(184,511)	(126,348)
Operating surplus		11,678	11,189
Other Income			
Dividend income		61	85
Realised gain on sale of shares		1	-
		62	85
Financing Income and Expenses			
Interest income		95	261
Interest expense		(3,026)	(3,128)
Fair value gain/(loss) of financial derivatives		1,140	(1,200)
		(1,791)	(4,085)
Surplus before tax		9,949	7,209
Income tax benefit	7	1,080	9,201
Other items recorded in statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses			
Impairment recovery of investment property		-	30
Total other items		-	30
Surplus / (deficit) after tax from continuing operations		11,029	16,440
Surplus for the year		11,029	16,440
Other comprehensive surplus / (deficit)			
Fair value gain of Craigs Portfolio	10	114	67
Fair value gain of OTK Orchards	10	395	55
Fair value gain of other investments	10	-	11
Fair value gain of the network assets	10	-	11,387
Reversal of deferred tax on revaluation	10	-	11,298
(Loss)/gain on foreign currency translation	10	(27)	25
Other comprehensive surplus for the year net of tax		482	22,843
Total comprehensive surplus for the year		11,511	39,283



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	Trust Capital \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	Reserves \$000	Non- Controlling Interest \$000	Total \$000
Balance as at 31 March 2015 (restated)	10	26,638	16,007	33,488	15,247	91,380
Total comprehensive revenue		-	16,440	22,843	-	39,283
Prior period adjustment		-	9	-	-	9
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-	-	-	(461)	(461)
Transfer		-	38	(38)	-	-
Grants paid and approved		-	(1,718)	-	-	(1,718)
Purchase of minority interest		-	-	-	(14,786)	(14,786)
Loss on purchase of minority interest		-	(10,745)	-	-	(10,745)
Balance as at 31 March 2016 (restated)	10	26,638	20,031	56,293	-	102,962
Total comprehensive revenue		-	11,029	482	-	11,511
Unclaimed Dividends Added Back		-	45	-	-	45
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Grants paid and approved		-	(1,736)	-	-	(1,736)
Balance as at 31 March 2017	10	26,638	29,366	56,775	-	112,779



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers		198,161	128,574
Cash paid to suppliers		(174,834)	(111,765)
Interest received		95	259
Interest paid		(3,099)	(3,119)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities before tax	29	20,323	13,989
Taxes paid		(75)	(109)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities		20,248	13,880
Investing activities			
Short term deposits		(600)	5,844
Restricted bank deposits		(104)	(239)
Dividend income received		61	67
Purchases of property, plant & equipment		(11,547)	(8,374)
Purchase of intangible assets		(921)	(801)
Purchase of businesses		(8,125)	(3,834)
Purchase of investments		(90)	(25,684)
Disposal of investments		1	181
Proceeds on disposal of other investments		-	(208)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant & equipment		71	383
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(21,254)	(32,656)
Financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	(454)
Grants paid		(1,536)	(1,618)
Repayment of term debt		(118,445)	(58,371)
Term debt drawn down		120,650	79,316
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities		669	18,873
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(337)	97
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,291	1,194
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		954	1,291



2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. 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 any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 13 – valuation of buildings and network distribution system
- Note 15 – valuation of investments

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

These Financial Statements incorporate the Financial Statements of the Trust and its Subsidiaries.

Inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated.

Profits and losses resulting from inter-company transactions that are recognised in assets are also eliminated.

Business Combinations

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power and rights or exposure to variable returns. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with NZ IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income.

Amalgamations within the Group are accounted for by the surviving entity taking on the assets and liabilities of the non-surviving entity at the values at the date of amalgamation.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Business Combinations (continued)

Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiaries acquired, the difference is recognised in the profit and loss.

In the event that the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity would be remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purpose of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are to be accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in the other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services, including distribution revenue generated in the normal course of business, net of rebates and discounts, net of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and after eliminating sales within the Group. Distribution revenue is based on actual and assessed readings and includes an allowance for unread meters at balance date.

Revenue from construction contracts is recognised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on Construction Contracts as set out below.

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to the completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at balance date, as measured by the proportion that contract costs for work performed to date bear to the total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion.

Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that they have been agreed with the customer and can be reliably measured.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that are recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses by reference to the stage of completion.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Capital Contributions from Non-Government Entities

Capital contributions received from non-government entities relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in profit or loss in the year in which the contribution is earned.

Deferred Capital Contributions

Discretionary capital contributions from local authorities for the construction of network distribution assets meet the definition of a government grant under NZ IAS 20, 'Accounting for Government Grants'. Such cash receipts are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are amortised over a 45 year period which approximates the expected life of the asset. There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to these contributions.

Operating Leases

Leases in which a substantial portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received by the lessor) are recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Foreign Operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to New Zealand Dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to New Zealand Dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity.

The Group does not have significant transactions involving foreign currencies.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, borrowing costs are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Employee entitlements

Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long service leave and retirement gratuity

The liability for long service leave and retirement gratuity is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured such that the liability represents the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Consideration is also given to discounting the provision if the effect is material.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Bonus plans

The Group recognises a liability and an expense for HEDL bonuses based on a bonus pool that is available for distribution subject to certain performance criteria being met. The Group recognises a provision where it is contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of GST. Receivables and payables are recognised inclusive of GST, except receivables arising from construction contracts for which no tax invoice has been issued

Property, plant and equipment

Network distribution systems

Network distribution system assets held for use are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at balance date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of network distribution system assets is credited to the assets' revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in the net profit, in which case the increase is credited to the net profit to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such assets is charged to the net profit to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the asset revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

In the event of the sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Annual additions between valuations are recorded at cost. Internally constructed assets include materials, labour, attributable overheads, and capitalised interest for qualifying assets.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings held as part of the network distribution system are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at valuation, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at balance date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is accumulated in the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised as an expense in the profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to the profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to the net profit to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the capital revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Land and buildings for administration purposes are stated at cost, comprising the value of the consideration given to acquire the assets and the value of other directly attributable costs, which have been incurred in bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for their intended service.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Plant and equipment, furniture and fittings and vehicles

Plant and equipment, furniture and fittings and vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Gain or loss on disposal

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses using either a straight-line or diminishing value basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

- Buildings 40-100 years
- Plant and machinery 2-10 years
- Vehicles 5-10 years
- Furniture and fittings 10 years
- Distribution system 8-70 years
- Computer software 3-5 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date.

Intangible Assets

Computer Software

Acquired computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives (five to ten years) on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of Non Financial Assets

At each reporting date the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciated or amortised assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the assets are tested for impairment.

At each reporting date the Group tests intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for impairment.

To test an asset for impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs being the smallest group of assets that, together, generate cash flows independently of other assets or cash-generating units.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of any revaluation reserve balance.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of direct materials and other charges, such as freight costs, that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in selling and distribution.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions (the trade-date) of the instrument.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Loans and receivables include trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include derivative financial instruments.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

The criteria the Group uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment of receivables includes significant difficulty of the debtor, breach of contract such as default, granting of a concession to the debtor due to economic or legal reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, or the debtor likely entering bankruptcy or reorganisation.

The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Bank Borrowings

Interest bearing bank loans and overdrafts are initially measured at fair value (net of transaction costs), and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Trade Payables

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the Group becomes obligated to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date, and revalued to fair value at subsequent reporting dates. The Group has elected not to designate its derivative financial instruments for hedge accounting. Consequently they are classified as 'fair value through profit or loss' with changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Under interest rate swap contracts the Group agrees to exchange the difference between floating and fixed rate interest amounts calculated on notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on a portion of the Group's debt.

Management regularly monitors the level of interest derivatives held and the rates currently available and adjusts the interest derivatives portfolio as they believe prudent.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is more likely than not that the future sacrifice of economic benefits will arise and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. Provisions are measured at the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Grant Expenditure

Grants approved are recognised in retained earnings when the requirements under the grant agreement have been met.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are categorised into operating, investing and financing activities. Operating activities are disclosed using the direct method, whereby major classes of cash receipts from customers and cash payments to suppliers and to employees are disclosed for operating activities. Cash receipts and payments are shown exclusive of GST. Interest received is included in operating activities.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Operating activities include all transactions and other events of the Group that are not investing or financing activities.

Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the entity.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that were adopted by the Group from 1 April 2016.

There were no standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that were adopted by the Group from 1 April 2016.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group.

NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

The standard simplifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets.

The Group is yet to assess NZ IFRS 9's full impact and intends to adopt NZ IFRS 9 no later than 1 April 2018.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. Revenue may be recognised over time, in a manner that best reflects the entity's performance, or at a point in time, when control of the goods or service is transferred to the customer.

IFRS 15 includes extensive new disclosure requirements. IFRS 15 may be adopted retrospectively, or as of the application date by adjusting retained earnings at that date and disclosing the effect of adoption on each line of profit or loss (the 'cumulative effect approach').

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers and SIC-13 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs.

The Group is yet to assess NZ IFRS 15's full impact and intends to adopt NZ IFRS 15 no later than 1 April 2018.

IAS 7 Statement of Cashflows Amendments

The standard includes additional disclosures to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cashflows and non-cash changes (such as the effects of changes in foreign exchanges in fair values).

The Group intends to adopt IAS 7 Amendments no later than 1 April 2017.



3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

NZ IFRS 16 Leases

The standard changes fundamentally the accounting treatment of leases by lessees. NZ IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting.

The Group is yet to assess NZ IFRS 16's full impact and intends to adopt NZ IFRS 16 no later than 1 April 2019.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE ENTITY' ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, Management have made the following judgements and estimates that have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

Distribution revenue includes an accrual for unbilled revenue, where consumption is estimated to the end of the billing period based on historical actual electricity usage.

Occasionally historical electricity usage data is not consistent and subsequent adjustments are made.

These adjustments are immaterial compared with the total distribution revenue.

Valuation of Work in Progress

The Group is required to exercise judgement in assessing the stage of completion of each incomplete construction contract on a contract by contract basis to determine the realisable revenue and costs to be reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses at the end of an accounting period. This judgement impacts the value of profits reported and the value of construction work in progress carried in the Statement of Financial Position. The accuracy of these judgements can only be determined when a project is completed or has met a clear contract milestone.

Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to three cash generating units (CGU's) for impairment testing, comprising Electrical, HVAC Mechanical and Refrigeration. The Directors have reviewed the carrying value of goodwill and do not believe there is any impairment on the basis that the budgeted cash flows for the next ten years exceed the carrying value of each business including goodwill.

Valuation of Network Distribution Assets

The Group estimates the fair value of the network distribution assets using independent valuers in accordance with the property, plant and equipment accounting policy. Because of the specialised nature of the network and the infrequency of network distribution asset sale transactions, there is a lack of market-based evidence available to determine fair value. The valuation undertaken at 31 March 2016 was compiled using the discounted cash flow technique (as was the previous valuation at 31 March 2013).



4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE ENTITY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Changes in these valuation estimates could have a material effect on the carrying amount of the network distribution assets disclosed in Note 13.

The key valuation assumptions relating to the network distribution assets revaluation performed at 31 March 2016 are outlined below and were adopted in determining the fair value of the Group's network distribution assets:

- i. Network distribution assets have been valued on a going concern basis;
- ii. Revenue is based on the current pricing applying current Input Methodologies set out under the Commerce Commission regulations;
- iii. Costs were based on 2016 forecasts;
- iv. A post tax discount rate (WACC) of 5.8% has been used in discounting the present value of expected cash flows;
- v. Inflation has been applied at 2.0%; and
- vi. A Terminal Year Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) multiple of 1.0 has been applied.

Valuation Sensitivity

The nature of the valuation methodology adopted provides that a small number of key variables can have a significant value impact. The key sensitivities are provided below with the forecast impact on value as the result of the possible identified change.

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, Management have made the following judgements and estimates that have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key Variable	Change	Value impact (\$million)	
Horizon WACC (5.8%)	+/- 0.5%	-4.6	+4.8
CPI	+/- 0.5%	-4.3	+4.5
Capital Expenditure	+/- 10%	-4.7	+4.7
Terminal Year RAB Multiple	+/- 5%	-4.5	+4.5

The Directors of HEDL have reviewed the carrying value of the network distribution assets and consider this continues to represent fair value.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is carried out by Management under policies approved by the Governance. Management identifies and evaluates relevant financial risks and acts to manage these risks where possible, within the parameters set out by the Governance. Governance provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and use of derivative financial instruments. Management reports to Governance regularly on financial risk management.

Market Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Group's revenue is entirely denominated in New Zealand dollars and it has no significant currency exposure in the foreseeable future. The Group may from time to time purchase assets, or conduct service transactions denominated in foreign currency.

Trustees approval is required for foreign currency denominated contracts valued above a specified threshold, together with a recommendation on the manner in which the foreign currency exposure is to be managed, which may include the use of foreign exchange contracts.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Cash Flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group's borrowings are denominated in New Zealand dollars.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps.

Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Trustees, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy.

The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Generally the Group raises long term borrowing at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates to manage interest rate risk. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specific intervals (mainly quarterly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts, calculated by reference to the agreed notional principle amounts.

At 31 March 2017, if interest rates on long term borrowing had changed by +/- 1% (2016: +/- 1%) with all other variables held constant, post tax profit and equity for the year would have been \$133,917 lower/higher (2016: \$138,196 lower/higher)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum credit rating of A are accepted. If other customers are independently rated, these credit ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assess the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits by customers is regularly monitored by management.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management has the objective of maintaining sufficient cash, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities, to meet the short and long term commitments of the Group as they arise in an orderly manner.

The Group generates sufficient cash flows from its operating activities to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities and has bank facilities available to cover potential shortfalls.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements on the basis of expected cash flow

The Trustees approves all new borrowing facilities.

The following table analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date. This is based on the undiscounted contracted cash flows for the period from the Statement of Financial Position date to the contractual maturity date.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The classifications of borrowings and facilities available are disclosed in Note 20. In the table below cashflows relating to bank loans are presented in accordance with facility maturity dates.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including interest payments:

2017	Stmnt of financial position \$000	Less than 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 2 years \$000	Between 2 and 3 years \$000	Between 3 and 5 years \$000
Unsecured loans & borrowings	67,969	3,708	21,761	47,622	-
Grant payments owing	1,436	-	1,436	-	-
Trade and other payables	22,389	22,389	-	-	-
Derivatives					
- Inflows		(700)	(659)	(1,266)	(365)
- Outflows		1,578	1,430	2,464	591
	91,794	26,975	23,968	48,820	226
2016					
Unsecured loans & borrowings	65,765	1,754	20,752	46,366	-
Grant payments owing	1,133	-	1,133	-	-
Trade and other payables	19,636	19,636	-	-	-
Derivatives					
- Inflows		(862)	(789)	(1,654)	(415)
- Outflows		1,619	1,498	2,978	693
	86,534	22,147	22,594	47,690	278

Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions and business requirements. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by net debt plus equity. Net debt is calculated as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The Group complied with all borrowing covenants during the year.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
6. OPERATING REVENUES & EXPENSES BY NATURE			
<i>Operating revenues</i>			
Distribution revenue		31,584	31,514
Contracting income		163,016	103,951
Capital contributions revenue		1,268	1,530
Other revenue		262	475
Rental income		59	67
		196,189	137,537
<i>Operating expenses include:</i>			
Depreciation	13	6,211	6,026
Amortisation of software		996	451
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of fixed assets		211	26
Rental and operating lease expenses		1,370	1,102
Maintenance of network distribution assets		3,276	3,383
Employee entitlements		48,343	34,185
Transmission charges		9,115	8,814
Movement in doubtful debts provision		18	(1)
Trustees' fees & expenses		117	115
Directors' remuneration and retirement		335	310
Bad debts		28	45
Auditors' remuneration	23	259	287



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE			
Current tax		(1,080)	1,826
Deferred tax	8	-	(1,052)
Reversal of Deferred Tax on change in Tax Stat	8	-	(9,975)
Income tax benefit		(1,080)	(9,201)

The tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses as follows:

Profit before tax	9,949	7,209
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	1,775
Income not subject to tax	(9,949)	(6,714)
Taxable profit	-	2,270
Income tax expense attributable to taxable profit	-	636

Prior year adjustments	(1,183)	225
Prior period tax losses transferred for no consideration	52	(138)
Foreign Withholding Tax Deducted at Source Not Recoverable	25	
Foreign income post 31 July 2015 Taxable at 20%	26	51
Reversal of deferred tax on change in tax status	-	(9,975)
Income tax benefit	(1,080)	(9,201)

The Group ceased to be a taxable entity on 31 July 2015. The applicable tax rate until 31 July 2015 for the subsidiaries of the Group was 28%.

The South Pacific operations of the Group are taxable in the overseas country at the applicable company tax rate for the jurisdiction in which the income is derived.

The Eastern Bay Energy Trust is a charity registered with the Charities Commission. As such it is tax exempt. In July 2013 Inland Revenue and Treasury published a combined Official Issues Paper which sought to clarify tax issues in relation to charities. In that paper they confirmed that where a registered charity conducted commercial activities through a subsidiary company, then that subsidiary company will also have the same tax exempt status as the registered charity. On 23 September 2016 the Eastern Bay Energy Trust obtained a binding private ruling from Inland Revenue confirming the advice from the Official Issues Paper and confirming that now EBET has become the 100% owner of Horizon Energy Distribution Limited that company is now tax exempt. Horizon became tax exempt from 1 August 2015 on completion of the takeover of the remaining shares by EBET.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

8. DEFERRED TAX

The following are the deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the Group including movements during the current and prior reporting period;

	Notes	Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment \$000	Derivatives Mark to Market \$000	Provisions and accruals \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 April 2015		21,949	(462)	838	22,325
Adjustments through income tax expense	7	86	(179)	(959)	(1,052)
Reversal of Deferred tax on change in tax status through income tax expense	7	(10,737)	641	121	(9,975)
Reversal of deferred tax on change in tax status through asset revaluation reserve		(11,298)	-	-	(11,298)
Balance at 31 March 2016		-	-	-	-
Adjustments through income tax expense	7	-	-	-	-
Reversal of Deferred tax on change in tax status through income tax expense	7	-	-	-	-
Reversal of deferred tax on change in tax status through asset revaluation reserve		-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017		-	-	-	-

9. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Trust capital	26,638	26,638

The capital account is the capital that was assigned to the initial shares settled on the Trustees of the Eastern Bay Energy Trust upon its formation.

10. RESERVES

10.a Reserves

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Opening balance (restated)	56,293	33,488
Fair value revaluation of Craigs Portfolio	114	67
Fair value revaluation of OTK Orchards	395	55
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(38)
Realised gain from sale of investments	-	11
Deferred tax change on tax status	-	11,298
Fair Value Revaluation of the Network Assets	-	11,387
Currency translation (losses)/ gains	(27)	25
Balance as at 31 March	56,775	56,293

Balance consists of:

Network asset revaluation reserve	54,910	54,910
Investment fair value reserve	1,868	1,358
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2)	25
	56,775	56,293

10.b Restatement

A restatement has been made to reclassify \$24.424m to the opening 2016 reserve balance (previously reported as \$8.064m) from retained earnings (previously reported as \$30.869m). The restatement has no impact on the previously reported equity, net assets or net profit after tax of the Group.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

11. TRADE & OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Trade receivables	35,079	27,681
Less provision for doubtful debts	(122)	(104)
Other receivables and prepayments	405	346
	35,362	27,923

All receivables are denominated in New Zealand dollars.

The Trustees considers that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates fair value because all amounts are due within one month and there are no amounts where settlement is expected in more than 12 months.

Trade receivables are assessed for impairment on an individual basis. The only receivables impaired are provided for within doubtful debts. As at 31 March 2017, trade receivables of \$7,436,421 (2016: \$3,853,128) were past due.

The ageing analysis of trade and other receivables that are not impaired is as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Up to 3 months	32,337	26,356
Over 3 months	2,620	1,221
	34,957	27,577

12. INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Construction work in progress (Note 21)	2,735	1,758
Inventories	2,139	2,518
Balance at 31 March	4,874	4,276



EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

13. PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT		2017	2016
		\$000	\$000
Property plant and equipment comprise:			
Land and buildings	<i>Cost or valuation</i>	3,122	2,614
	<i>Additions</i>	899	104
	<i>Additions from business combinations</i>	22	51
	<i>Asset reclassifications</i>	-	339
	<i>Disposals</i>	(87)	-
	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	(5)	5
	Cost or valuation	3,951	3,113
	<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	(861)	(729)
	Net book value	3,090	2,384
Plant and equipment	<i>Cost</i>	7,638	7,454
	<i>Additions</i>	785	483
	<i>Additions from business combinations</i>	778	41
	<i>Transfer from Intangibles</i>	20	-
	<i>Disposals</i>	(21)	(10)
	<i>Asset reclassification</i>	-	(339)
	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	(57)	9
	Cost	9,143	7,638
	<i>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</i>	(5,494)	(4,647)
	Net book value	3,649	2,991
Furniture and fittings	<i>Cost</i>	985	949
	<i>Additions</i>	161	21
	<i>Additions from business combinations</i>	21	15
	<i>Disposals</i>	(48)	-
	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	(1)	1
	Cost or valuation	1,118	986
	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	(783)	(752)
	Net book value	335	234
Motor vehicles	<i>Cost</i>	5,922	4,792
	<i>Additions</i>	1,189	881
	<i>Additions from business combinations</i>	820	386
	<i>Disposals</i>	(464)	(218)
	<i>Capital WIP</i>	48	81
	Cost or valuation	7,515	5,922
	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	(3,450)	(2,978)
	Net book value	4,065	2,944



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

13. PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

		2017	2016
		\$000	\$000
Distribution system	<i>Cost or Valuation</i>	131,065	124,733
	<i>Additions</i>	8,112	7,261
	<i>Disposals</i>	(497)	(53)
	<i>Capital WIP</i>	1,771	583
	<i>Revaluation</i>	-	(1,459)
	Cost or valuation	140,451	131,065
	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	(3,957)	-
	Net book value	136,494	131,065
Finance leased assets	<i>Cost</i>	201	220
	<i>Disposals</i>	-	(19)
	Cost	201	201
	<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	(54)	(44)
	Net book value	147	157
Total	Cost or valuation	162,379	148,925
	Accumulated depreciation	(14,599)	(9,151)
	Net book value	147,780	139,774

Depreciation Expense

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Buildings	180	201
Plant and equipment	859	774
Furniture and fittings	74	76
Motor vehicles	825	461
Distribution system	4,263	4,515
Finance leased assets	10	(1)
Total	6,211	6,025

Valuation of Distribution System Assets

The network distributions assets were last revalued on 31 March 2016 by Ernst Young on a discounted cashflow basis in accordance with generally accepted valuation techniques

The carrying amount of the Group's network distribution commissioned assets had they been recognised under the cost model is \$112.3 million (2016: \$104.8 million)

Interest is capitalised to the network distribution assets to reflect the financing costs attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets in accordance with the Group's accounting policy on borrowing.

Interest capitalised for the 2017 year was \$111,912 (2016: \$77,749) at the Group weighted average effective interest rate.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Goodwill			
Cost	26	17,802	14,983
Additions		3,330	2,819
Cost or valuation		21,132	17,802
Net book value		21,132	17,802
Software and intellectual property			
Cost		5,185	4,398
Additions		723	489
Customer Assets Intangible Attributed on Acquisition		2,007	-
Transfer of Software from Property, Plant and Equipment		(20)	-
Information systems - work in progress		253	366
Disposals		(5)	-
Software additions from business combinations		28	8
Revaluation		(40)	(76)
Cost or valuation		8,131	5,185
Accumulated amortisation		(2,544)	(1,560)
Net book value		5,587	3,625
Total			
Cost or valuation		29,263	22,987
Accumulated amortisation		(2,544)	(1,560)
Total		26,719	21,427

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Allocation of Goodwill to Cash Generating Units

Goodwill is allocated and monitored based on the Groups segments. Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the Electricity Distribution segment.

Sensitivity

The Trustees have considered the variability of the key assumptions underlining the carrying amounts for the intangible assets set out above. The Trustees believe that the range of reasonable variability would not cause a material change in these carrying amounts.

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
15. OTHER INVESTMENTS		
OPAC Limited ^{3.11% share interest (2016: 3.11%)}	590	590
Shares - OTK Orchards Limited ^{15.43% share interest (2016: 15.43%)}	602	207
Craigs Investment Portfolio	2,454	2,292
ASB - Fixed Interest Bond Portfolio	1,853	1,811
Total other investments	5,499	4,900

Further details regarding external share investments (held by DEL)

Investment	Number of Shares Held	Cost Price (\$) \$000	2017 Value		2016 Value	
			\$/share	\$ \$000	\$/share	\$ \$000
OPAC Limited	147,489	590	4.00	590	4.00	590
OTK Orchards Limited	795,200	500	0.7565	602	0.3640	207
		<u>1,090</u>		<u>1,192</u>		<u>797</u>



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

16. TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Trade payables	18,589	16,208
Other Payables	3,800	3,428
Total trade payables and other payables	22,389	19,636

Trade and other payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and other ongoing costs.

The Trustees consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate fair value because the amounts due will be settled within 12 months.

PROVISION FOR STAFF ENTITLEMENTS

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Classified as:		
Current employee entitlements	4,696	3,113
Non-current employee entitlements	137	77
Total employee entitlements	4,833	3,190

The provision for employee entitlements includes accrued wages, bonuses, accrued holiday pay, long service leave and retirement gratuities. Where settlement is greater than one year, consideration is given to discounting as set out in the accounting policies.

The Trustees consider that the carrying amount of the provision for staff entitlements approximates fair value.

17. PROVISIONS

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Balance at beginning of year	912	1,302
Provisions made during the year	814	330
Provisions used during the year	(470)	(720)
Provisions Reversed during the Year	(10)	
Balance at end of year	<u>1,246</u>	<u>912</u>
Represented by:		
Current liabilities	<u>1,246</u>	<u>912</u>
Total provisions	<u>1,246</u>	<u>912</u>

18. TERM LOANS

The Trustees estimate the fair values of the Group's bank loans are reflected in their book value because the interest rates on these loans are determined at variable market rates, and therefore any impact of discounting is immaterial.

All term loans are unsecured and are subject to negative pledge undertakings. The debt facilities of the Eastern Bay Energy Trust are subject to the Horizon Energy Group Deed of Negative Pledge and gearing covenants.

The weighted average floating interest rate, inclusive of margins, on term loans was 4.21% (2016: 4.62%). The weighted average floating interest rate excludes the effect of the Group's interest rate risk management.

As at 31 March 2017, the Group had debt facilities available of \$94.2 million (2016: \$77 million), with undrawn debt facilities of \$26.230 million (2016: \$11.235 million). Bank loans are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for more than 12 months after balance date.

The borrowings are with the same financial institution, and expire on 29 August 2021.

The Group complied with all its banking covenants during the year.



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

19. DEFERRED CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Opening balance	558	576
Less amounts recognised as revenue during year	(19)	(18)
Balance at 31 March	539	558
Classified as:		
Current	18	18
Non-current	521	540
	539	558

Capital contributions from local authorities for the construction of network distribution assets meet the definition of a government grant under New Zealand Equivalents to International Accounting Standard 20, 'Accounting for Government Grants'. These cash receipts are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income, and are amortised over a 45 year period which approximates the expected life of the asset. There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attached to these contributions.

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value measurements recognised in the balance sheet

The following table provides an analysis of assets and liabilities that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1 - fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset of liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Level 1		
Assets		
Other investments	5,907	5,103
Total for level 1	5,907	5,103
Level 2		
Liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments	(1,902)	(2,861)
Total for level 2	(1,902)	(2,861)
Level 3		
Assets		
Network Distribution Assets	136,494	131,065
Other investments	1,192	797
	137,686	131,862
Level 3 reconciliation		
Opening balance	131,862	117,143
Additions	8,507	7,316
Revaluation movement	-	(1,459)
Disposal	(497)	(53)
Capital work in progress	1,771	584
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,957)	8,331
	137,686	131,862

**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

20. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Assets and Liabilities in level 2

Derivative financial assets

The methodology used is a simple current exposure methodology of comparing the net present value of the future cash flows/valuations of the financial instrument on a risk-free basis to the net present value which includes capital spread. The valuation is based on the New Zealand zero curve at 31 March 2017 with credit adjustments to reflect the credit curves for both the counterparty and the Group. The credit value adjustment is calculated for 'in-the-money' derivatives as at 31 March 2017. The debit value adjustment is calculated for 'out-of-the-money' derivatives as at 31 March 2017.

The credit curves applied are:

For the counterparty (Westpac and BNZ) is AA-

For the Group the basis is the refinancing of debt that took place during the year.

Assets and Liabilities in level 3

Network distribution assets

The valuation techniques, inputs and sensitivities used in the fair value measurement are disclosed in Note 3

Disclosure of the Level 3 movement in fair value in the network distribution assets is disclosed in Note 13

Of the total losses for the period recognised in profit and loss, \$190,926 (2016: \$47,966) relates to network distribution assets written off during the reporting period. Fair value gains or losses on these assets are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

Other Investments

OPAC shares - value of recent share placement to the market

OTK Orchards shares - discounted cash flow analysis

21. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The following amounts relating to construction contracts in progress at balance date, are included within inventories and work in progress, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Refer to note 3, significant accounting policies - Construction Contracts.

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Contracts in progress at balance date:		
Gross construction work in progress plus margin to date	146,237	97,090
Progress billings	(154,424)	(98,449)
Work in Progress	<u>(8,187)</u>	<u>(1,359)</u>
Construction contracts with net work in progress (note 12)	2,735	1,758
Construction contracts with net funds received in advance of cost and margin	(10,922)	(3,117)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	<u>(8,187)</u>	<u>(1,359)</u>
Retentions owing within Trade Debtors on completed construction contracts:	<u>4,870</u>	<u>3,963</u>



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

22. OPERATING LEASES

As Lessee

Operating lease commitments fall due for payment in the following periods:

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Within one year	1,942	1,718
Within one to five years	3,562	2,923
Over five years	-	114
	<u>5,504</u>	<u>4,755</u>

The Group leases office, warehouse, depot space and radio communication sites.

As Lessor

Future minimum lease payments receivable are:

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Within one year	150	150
Within one to five years	463	600
Over five years	-	13
	<u>613</u>	<u>763</u>

The CT scanner is leased out under a non-cancellable operating lease for a period of seven years from the commencement of the lease. The lease contains no renewal options or contingent rentals.

23. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by KPMG for the audit of the Group, and for other services provided by KPMG:

	2017 \$000	2016 \$000
Paid or payable for services provided by the auditor		
Statutory Audit		
Auditing of the Parent financial statements	23	30
Audit of the subsidiary financial statements	127	122
Total Audit and Assurance Services	<u>150</u>	<u>152</u>
Audit Related Services		
Audit of the Information Disclosure Statements and Default Price- Quality Compliance Statement reported to the Commerce Commission	48	48
Review of the Half Year Financial Statements of Horizon Energy Distribution Limited	3	8
Total Audit Related services	<u>51</u>	<u>56</u>
Other Services		
Taxation Compliance and Advisory Services for subsidiaries	58	79
Total Other Services	<u>58</u>	<u>79</u>
Total auditors' remuneration	<u>259</u>	<u>287</u>



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Trust conducts business in the Eastern Bay of Plenty and undertakes transactions with subsidiaries and other related parties. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. All loans and advances to subsidiary companies are payable on demand and unsecured.

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Transactions		
Dividend paid by HEDL to EBET	5,998	4,294
	5,998	4,294
Grants paid from EBET to HEDL	112	94
	112	94
Services provided by EBET to DEL	24	24
Services provided by DPIL to EBET	31	32
Services provided by HEDL to EBET	-	137
	55	193
Interest on intercompany loan between EBET and DEL	33	38
	33	38
Loans repaid - DEL to EBET	64	58
	64	58
Balances		
Loan from EBET to DEL	329	393
Loan from DEL to DPIL	236	306
	565	699
Shares in HEDL	110,212	110,213
Shares in DEL	283	283
Redeemable shares in DEL	1,357	1,457
Shares in DPIL	333	333
	112,185	112,286

The Eastern Bay Energy Trust owns 100% (2016: 100%) of the ordinary shares of Horizon Energy Distribution Limited and Development Enterprises Limited (DEL).
DEL owns 100% of the shares of DEL Property Investments Limited.

The Trustees consider that no loans are impaired for 2017 (2016: the Trustees considered that no loans were impaired).

Remuneration of key management personnel, trustees and directors

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and other short term benefits	2,481	1,828
Directors' fees and payments	335	310
Trustees' fees and payments	117	115
	2,933	2,253

25. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

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

	2017	2016
	\$000	\$000
Software	253	-
Non network assets	244	189
Network distribution assets	226	750
	723	939



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

26. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Acquisition of Businesses

During the year Horizon Energy Distribution Limited (through its subsidiaries) acquired the business assets and certain liabilities of three different entities:

- Epulse Electrical Limited, an industrial electrical business. The business assets and certain liabilities were acquired on 1 June 2016.
- Airpro South Pacific Limited as trustee of the Airpro South Pacific Trust, an HVAC mechanical and servicing business. The business assets and certain liabilities were acquired on 1 November 2016.
- ElectriNET Limited, an electrical service and installation business. The business assets and certain liabilities were acquired on 1 December 2016.

Details of the aggregated Net Assets and Goodwill Acquired

	2017
	\$000
Consideration on Acquisition	<u>8,125</u>
	Fair Value
	2017
	\$000
Consisting of:	
Total Assets Acquired	5,896
Total Liabilities Acquired	<u>(1,101)</u>
Fair Value of Net Assets Acquired	<u>4,795</u>
Goodwill on Acquisition	3,330
Total Purchase Consideration	<u>8,125</u>

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Electricity Purchase Commitment

In March 1999, as part of the sale of the Kapuni Generation assets, the Group assigned its rights under a long term contract for the purchase of electricity and remains contingently liable to purchase this electricity until the end of the contract (2017) should the purchasers fail to perform their obligations under the contract. In the event any claim is made against HEDL under this long term contract for the purchase of electricity, HEDL will have a claim against the purchaser of its Kapuni Generation assets under the relevant sale documentation.

Unclaimed Dividends

As provided for under clause 27.8 of HEDL's constitution, unclaimed dividends now total \$69,515 (2016: \$122,034) relating to the period. Subject to compliance with the solvency test, HEDL shall pay the dividend or other monetary distribution to the person or persons producing evidence of entitlement to these dividends.

Construction Contract Performance Bonds and Guarantees

As part of the terms of undertaking construction contracts HEDL is required, in some cases, to provide additional security in the form of Bank Performance Bonds or HEDL Guarantees. The ability of the clients to call upon these securities is governed by the terms of the construction contracts but is generally contingent upon non-performance under the contract. As at 31 March 2017 the total value of performance bonds issued is \$777,079 (2016: \$1.239 million) and the total value of HEDL Guarantees is \$7.332 million (2016: \$7.418 million).



**EASTERN BAY ENERGY TRUST
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017**

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Acquisition of Phoenix Drive Land

On 9 May 2017, HEDL entered into an unconditional agreement to purchase a property situated at Phoenix Drive as a site for the consolidation of the Whakatane various sites to one location.

Dividend declaration

On 30 May 2017 HEDL declared a final dividend of 12.0 cents (2016: 12.0 cents) per ordinary share. As this event occurred after balance date the financial effect has not been recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2017 **2016**
\$000 **\$000**

29. RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Reported surplus before tax	9,949	7,209
Adjustments for non cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,208	6,728
Capital contributions amortised	(18)	(17)
Net Loss from foreign currency exchange	46	20
Loss on sale of fixed assets	211	26
Loss/(Gain) on Fair Value Movement of Financial Derivatives	(1,140)	1,200
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	16,256	15,166
(Increase) / decrease in assets		
Trade and other receivables	(7,428)	(10,087)
Construction work in progress	(977)	1,535
Inventories	379	118
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities		
Trade and other payables	2,743	6,937
Provision for employee entitlements	1,583	719
Provisions	334	(390)
Construction revenue received in advance	7,805	547
Items reclassified as Investing activities	(1,488)	(1,070)
Subsidiary working capital acquired	1,116	514
Less movements in working capital	4,067	(1,177)
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax payment	20,323	13,989





Independent Auditor's Report

To the beneficiaries of Eastern Bay Energy Trust

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eastern Bay Energy Trust (the trust) and its subsidiaries (the Group) on pages 4 to 34:

- i. Present fairly in all material respects the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2017 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. Comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards (Not-For-Profit).

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017;
- The consolidated statements of revenue and expenses, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended; and
- Notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.



Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ("ISAs (NZ)"). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Our responsibilities under ISAs (NZ) are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report.

Our firm has also provided other services to the Group in relation to taxation, compliance and advisory services and other regulatory audit and assurance services. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Group on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Group. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Group. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Group.



Use of this Independent Auditor's Report

This report is made solely to the beneficiaries as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the beneficiaries those matters we are required to state to them in the Independent Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the beneficiaries as a body for our audit work, this report, or any of the opinions we have formed.



Responsibilities of the Trustees for the consolidated financial statements

The Trustees, on behalf of the group, are responsible for:

- The preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (being Public Benefit Entity Standards (Not-For-Profit));
- Implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a consolidated set of financial statements that is fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- Assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objective is:

- To obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- To issue an Independent Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs NZ will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these consolidated financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

https://www.xrb.govt.nz/Site/Auditing_Assurance_Standards/Current_Standards/Page7.aspx.

This description forms part of our Independent Auditor's Report.

Tauranga

27 July 2017