Schedule 12A.4, Appendix A Sch 12A.4, cl 3(4)

Default distributor agreement for distributors and traders on local networks (interposed)

Default Distributor Agreement

Template

Version:

[September 2024]

Distributor:

Northpower Ltd

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AGREEMENT dated 20[ ]

PARTIES

Distributor: Northpower Ltd	**Trader**: [insert full legal name of the Trader and complete the block below]
Distributor's Details: Street Address: 28 Mt Pleasant Road, Raumanga, Whangarei, 0110 Postal Address: Private Bag 9018, Whangarei, 0148 Address for Notices: 28 Mt Pleasant Road, Raumanga, Whangarei, 0110 **Contact Person's Details**: Phone: 09 430 1803 Fax: Not applicable Website: www.northpower.com Email Address: simon.shen@northpower.com	**Trader's Details**: Street Address: [insert] Postal Address: [insert] Address for Notices: [insert] **Contact Person's Details**: Phone: [insert] Fax: [insert] Website: [insert] Email Address: [insert]

COMMENCEMENT DATE

[insert date]

SIGNATURES

[Parties can sign the Agreement using the signature block below, but see clause 6 of Schedule 12A.1 of the Code, which provides for the Agreement to apply as a binding contract in certain circumstances]

Signature	Signature
Name of authorised person signing for Distributor	Name of authorised person signing for Trader
Position	Position
Date	Date

INTRODUCTION

A. The Distributor agrees to provide the Distribution Services to the Trader on the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

B. The Trader agrees to purchase the Distribution Services from the Distributor on the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement.

PART I – AGREEMENT TERM AND SERVICE COMMITMENTS

1. TERM OF AGREEMENT

1.1 **Commencement**: This Agreement commences on the date on which it is deemed to commence under Part 12A of the Code (the "**Commencement Date**").

1.2 **Termination**: This Agreement continues until it is terminated under clause 19 or otherwise at law.

2. SUMMARY OF GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

2.1 **Purpose of clause**: This clause is intended to provide an overview of each party's obligations under this Agreement, and does not impose any legal obligations on either party.

2.2 **Summary of Distributor's general obligations**: In summary, this Agreement requires the Distributor to provide Distribution Services to the Trader as follows:

(a) deliver electricity to Service Levels specified in any Service Standards set out in Schedule 1;

(b) provide service interruption information under clause 4 and Schedule 5;

(c) carry out Load Shedding under clause 4.4;

(d) carry out load control as permitted under clause 5, Schedule 1, and Schedule 8;

(e) calculate Loss Factors in accordance with clause 6;

(f) allocate Price Categories to ICPs under clause 8;

(g) consider applications for new connections and changes to capacity for existing connections, implement disconnections and reconnections and decommission ICPs, under clause 17 and Schedule 6; and

(h) provide information in accordance with EIEPs under clause 31 and Schedule 3.

2.3 **Summary of Trader's general obligations**: In summary, this Agreement requires the Trader to perform obligations as follows:

(a) pay for Distribution Services and provide billing information under clause 9 and Schedule 2;
(b) meet prudential requirements under clause 10;
(c) provide service interruption information under clause 4 and Schedule 5;
(d) carry out load control as permitted under clause 5, Schedule 1, and Schedule 8;
(e) provide information to enable the Distributor to calculate Loss Factors under clause 6;
(f) select Price Options and, if appropriate, request a new Price Category for an ICP under clause 8;
(g) process applications for new connections or changes to the capacity of existing connections, and provide information about ICPs to be disconnected, reconnected, or decommissioned, under clause 17 and Schedule 6;
(h) have a Customer Agreement with each Customer for the supply of electricity that contains terms that meet the requirements of clause 29, including procuring from each Customer;
    (i) access to Customer's Premises for the Distributor under clause 11;
    (ii) non-interference and damage undertakings under clause 12;
    (iii) an undertaking that Customer Installations will comply with the Distributor's Network Connection Standards under clause 13;
    (iv) acknowledgement of the possible effects of momentary fluctuations under clause 14; and
    (v) acknowledgement that the Customer is responsible for Customer Service Lines under clause 15 and tree trimming under clause 16; and
(i) provide information in accordance with EIEPs and respond to requests from the Distributor for Customer information under clause 31 and Schedule 3.

3. CONVEYANCE ONLY

3.1 **Distributor may enter into Direct Customer Agreement with Customer**: The Distributor may enter into a Direct Customer Agreement with a Customer at the Customer's written request, provided that any existing Customer Agreement between the Trader and the Customer is not a fixed term agreement or the fixed term has not expired.

3.2 **Conveyance Only basis**: If a Customer has, or enters into, a Direct Customer Agreement, the Distributor must:
(a) allow electricity to be conveyed through the Network on a Conveyance Only basis on the applicable terms of this Agreement to allow the Trader to supply electricity to that Customer; and
(b) for each relevant ICP:
    (i) in accordance with the requirements of the Code relating to information included in the Registry, update the Registry field that indicates that the Distributor is directly billing the Customer in respect of that ICP; and
    (ii) within 5 Working Days following the commencement of a Direct Customer Agreement, notify the Trader that a Direct Customer Agreement has been entered into in respect of that ICP.

3.3 **Valid Direct Customer Agreement**: The Trader must not knowingly supply electricity on a Conveyance Only basis to an ICP unless there is a valid Direct Customer Agreement in force in relation to the ICP.

3.4 **Acting consistently with Direct Customer Agreement**: The Trader must not knowingly

do or omit to do anything, or cause any person to do or omit to do anything, that is inconsistent with the obligations of the Customer or the Distributor under any Direct Customer Agreement. However, the technical requirements in a Direct Customer Agreement may differ from the technical requirements in relation to Distribution Services set out in this Agreement, if the Distributor has given the Trader reasonable notice of those requirements.

3.5 **Termination of Direct Customer Agreement**: The Trader acknowledges that the Distributor will be entitled to terminate any Direct Customer Agreement in accordance with its terms.

3.6 **Co-operate to resolve issues**: Without limiting either party's rights or remedies in respect of any breach of this Agreement, if either of the following issues arises, the Distributor and the Trader must co-operate with each other to try to resolve the issue in a manner that on balance delivers the best outcome for all affected parties (including the Customer) but that does not adversely impact on the integrity of the Network:

(a) if, in relation to the supply of electricity to any Customer that is a party to a Direct Customer Agreement, the Distributor notifies the Trader that it considers (acting reasonably) that the Trader has done, or is doing, anything that is inconsistent with the Direct Customer Agreement and that may have an impact on the Network or the provision of Distribution Services by the Distributor to that or any other Customer; or

(b) if either the Trader or the Distributor becomes aware that any provisions of a Direct Customer Agreement and any Electricity Only Supply Agreement would conflict to the extent that a party would be in breach of contract.

3.7 **Customer not party to valid Direct Customer Agreement**: If at any time it is found that a Customer is not being supplied on an Interposed basis in relation to 1 or more ICPs and is not a party to a valid Direct Customer Agreement in relation to those ICPs, or if any Direct Customer Agreement in relation to particular ICPs expires or is terminated or is about to expire or be terminated, then, without limiting any other right of the Distributor under this Agreement or otherwise:

(a) the Distributor may notify the Trader (or any other trader) of the situation and suggest the Trader (or any other trader) take up the opportunity to supply the Customer on an Interposed basis in relation to those ICPs; and

(b) if the Distributor gives notice under clause 3.7(a), the Distributor may disconnect the ICPs if, within 20 Working Days of giving that notice, the Distributor has not received notice that the Trader (or any other trader) will immediately commence supplying the Customer on an Interposed basis in relation to those ICPs.

4. SERVICE INTERRUPTIONS

General

4.1 **Communication about Service Interruptions**: The parties must comply with any requirements relating to communication about Service Interruptions set out in Schedule 5.

4.2 **Distributor may Publish Service Interruption information**: The Distributor may Publish or disclose to the media or any other person any information relating to any Service Interruption.

4.3 **Managing load during System Emergency Event**: The Distributor must manage load on the Network during a System Emergency Event in accordance with the Distributor's System Emergency Event management policy set out in Schedule 4, and the Code.

4.4 **Load Shedding**: The Distributor may carry out Load Shedding in the following

circumstances:

(a) **Maintenance of Network equipment**: if the Distributor wishes to inspect or effect alterations, maintenance, repairs, or additions to any part of the Network, subject to clauses 4.6, 4.8, 4.10, and Schedule 5 as applicable;

(b) **Permitted by Service Standards**: as permitted by the Service Standards, if the Customer has elected to receive an interruptible or otherwise non-continuous supply of electricity;

(c) **Compliance with instructions from the System Operator**:

(i) to comply with a request or instruction received from the System Operator in accordance with the Code; or

(ii) if communication with the System Operator has been lost, and the Distributor reasonably believes that, had communication with the System Operator been maintained, the Distributor would have received a request or instruction from the System Operator to shed load in accordance with the Code;

(d) **Maintain security and safety**: to maintain the security and safety of the Network in order to:

(i) maintain a safe environment, consistent with the Distributor's health and safety policies;

(ii) prevent unexpected short term overloading of the Network;

(iii) prevent voltage levels rising or falling outside of legal requirements;

(iv) manage System Security; and

(v) avoid or mitigate damage to the Network or any equipment connected to the Network;

(e) **Compliance with the Code**: to comply with the Code or the law; or

(f) **Other circumstances**: for any other purpose that, in the Distributor's reasonable opinion, and in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice, requires the interruption or reduction of delivery of electricity to any ICP.

Unplanned Service Interruptions

4.5 **Party responsible for Unplanned Service Interruption calls**: The party responsible for receiving Unplanned Service Interruption calls from Customers and managing further communication with affected Customers until normal service is restored, as necessary, is identified in Schedule 5.

4.6 **Notification of Unplanned Service Interruptions**: If an Unplanned Service Interruption occurs, the Distributor and the Trader must comply with the service interruption communication requirements set out in Schedule 5.

4.7 **Customer requests for restoration of Distribution Services**: During any Unplanned Service Interruption, unless the Distributor requests otherwise, the Trader must forward to the Distributor any requests it receives from Customers for the restoration of the Distribution Services as soon as practicable, and the Distributor must acknowledge such receipt unless the Trader requests otherwise.

Planned Service Interruptions

4.8 **Distributor to schedule Planned Service Interruptions to minimise disruption**: The Distributor must, as far as is reasonably practicable and in accordance with Schedule 5 and Good Electricity Industry Practice, schedule Planned Service Interruptions to minimise disruption to Customers.

4.9 **Responsibility for notification of Planned Service Interruptions**: The party responsible for notifying Customers of a Planned Service Interruption is identified in Schedule 5.

4.10 **Parties to comply with notification requirements**: The Distributor and the Trader must comply with any requirements set out in Schedule 5 in relation to the notification of Planned Service Interruptions.

Restoration of Distribution Services

4.11 **Distributor to restore Distribution Services as soon as practicable**: In the case of a Service Interruption, the Distributor must endeavour in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice to restore the Distribution Services:

(a) for Unplanned Service Interruptions, as soon as reasonably practicable and within the timeframes set out in Schedule 1; and

(b) for Planned Service Interruptions, as soon as reasonably practicable and within the timeframe set out in the notice for Planned Service Interruptions sent to the Customer.

4.12 **Trader's remedy**: Except as provided in clause 9.10, the Trader's only remedy if the Distributor fails to meet the timeframes in clause 4.11 is the payment of a Service Guarantee Payment in accordance with Schedule 1.

5. LOAD MANAGEMENT

5.1 **Distributor may control load**: Subject to clause 5.3, the Distributor may control part or all of the Customer's load (as the case may be) in accordance with this clause 5, Schedule 1, and Schedule 8 if:

(a) the Distributor provides a Price Category or Price Option that allows for a non-continuous level of service in respect of part or all of the Customer's load (a "**Controlled Load Option**"), and charges the Trader on the basis of the Controlled Load Option in respect of the Customer; or

(b) the Distributor provides any other service in respect of part or all of the Customer's load advised by the Distributor to the Trader from time to time (an "**Other Load Control Option**") with respect to the Customer (who elects to take up the Other Load Control Option).

5.2 **Trader may control load**: Subject to clause 5.3, if the Trader offers to a Customer, and the Customer elects to take up, a price option for a non-continuous level of service by allowing the Trader to control part of or all of the Customer's load, the Trader may control part or all of the Customer's load (as the case may be) in accordance with this clause 5 and Schedule 8. For the avoidance of doubt, the load controlled by the Trader or any part of it may also be controlled by the Distributor.

5.3 **Control of load by Entrant if some load controlled by Incumbent**: If either party (the "**Entrant**") seeks to control all or part of a Customer's load at a Customer's ICP, but the other party (the "**Incumbent**") has obtained the right to control all or part of the load at the same ICP in accordance with clause 5.1 or 5.2 (as the case may be), the Entrant:

(a) may only control the part of the Customer's load that the Customer has agreed the Entrant may control under an agreement with the Entrant; and

(b) if any part of that load (including all of that load) is already subject to the Incumbent's right to control, must control that part of the load in accordance with the protocol agreed under clause 5.6.

5.4 **No interference with or damage to Incumbent's Load Control System**: Both parties must ensure that neither they nor their Load Control System interferes with the proper functioning of, or causes damage to, the other party's Load Control System. For the avoidance of doubt, a party De-energising an ICP in accordance with the Code and its

contract with its customer is not interference of the other Party's Load Control System provided that the Load Control System returns to its previous functioning when the ICP is Re-energised.

5.5 **Remedy if interference or damage**: If either party or any part of that party's Load Control System interferes with, or causes damage to, any part of the other party's Load Control System, the first party must, on receiving notice from the other party or on becoming aware of the situation, promptly and at its own cost remove the source of the interference and make good any damage.

5.6 **Trader to make controllable load available to Distributor for management of system security**: If the Trader has obtained the right to control all or part of the Customer's load in accordance with clause 5.2, the Trader must:

(a) within 5 Working Days of having first obtained such a right, notify the Distributor that the Trader has obtained the right;

(b) unless the Distributor agrees otherwise, and within 60 Working Days of providing the notice under paragraph (a), develop and agree jointly with the Distributor (such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld by either party), a protocol to be used by the parties to this Agreement that:

(i) is consistent with the Distributor's System Emergency Event management policy set out in Schedule 4, and the Code;

(ii) is for the purpose of coordinating the Trader's controllable load with other emergency response activities undertaken by the Distributor during a System Emergency Event, such purpose having priority during a System Emergency Event over other purposes for which the load might be controlled;

(iii) assists the Distributor to comply with requests and instructions issued by the System Operator when managing System Security in accordance with the Code during a System Emergency Event;

(iv) assists the Distributor to manage Network system security during a System Emergency Event;

(v) if applicable, allows both parties to share control of the same load, including in accordance with the priority order in Schedule 8; and

(vi) contains the same or similar terms as protocols agreed between the Distributor and other Traders;

(c) during a System Emergency Event, operate its controllable load in accordance with the protocol developed in accordance with paragraph (b); and

(d) at all times, operate its controllable load as a reasonable and prudent operator in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice.

5.7 **Maintenance of Load Control Equipment**: A party providing Load Control Equipment must endeavour in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice to ensure that the Load Control Equipment:

(a) receives and responds to the appropriate load control signals;

(b) properly controls the appropriate load; and

(c) is otherwise fit for purpose.

5.8 **Maintenance of Load Signalling Equipment**: A party providing Load Signalling Equipment must endeavour in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice to ensure that the Load Signalling Equipment:

(a) sends appropriate load control signals that are capable of being reliably received by all associated Load Control Equipment; and

(b) is otherwise fit for purpose.

6. LOSSES AND LOSS FACTORS

6.1 **Information to enable calculation of Loss Factors**: The Distributor may obtain information from the reconciliation manager for the purpose of calculating Loss Factors unless that information is provided by the Trader. The Trader must provide the Distributor with any additional information that the Distributor may reasonably require to enable the Distributor to calculate Loss Factors within 15 Working Days of the request from the Distributor.

6.2 **Calculation of Loss Factors**: The Distributor must calculate Loss Factors in accordance with the requirements of the Code relating to Loss Factors (if any).

6.3 **Change of Loss Factors**: If the Distributor wishes to change 1 or more Loss Category codes or Loss Factors, the Distributor must give the Trader at least 40 Working Days' notice of the proposed change (including the reasons for the proposed change).

6.4 **Transparent Loss Factors methodology**: A notice provided to the Trader in accordance with clause 6.3 must include details of the methodology and information used by the Distributor to determine the Loss Factors.

6.5 **Complaints about Loss Factors**: If, at any time, the Trader considers that 1 or more Loss Factors notified by the Distributor are not appropriate, or that the methodology or information used to calculate the Loss Factor is incorrect, the Trader may make a written complaint to the Distributor. The Distributor must consider the complaint in good faith, and may change the Loss Factors declared in its notice to reflect the Trader's concerns in accordance with clause 6.3. The Distributor must decide whether to make the change and, if applicable, give notice under clause 6.3, no later than 20 Working Days after receipt of the complaint.

6.6 **Disputes about Loss Factors**: If the Distributor does not change its notice after having received a complaint from the Trader, the Trader may raise a Dispute with the Distributor for the Loss Factors to be determined in accordance with the Dispute resolution process in clause 23. If the outcome of the Dispute is that the Distributor changes the Loss Factors declared in the Distributor's notice, and the change leads to a change in the level of revenue received by the Distributor, the Distributor may determine the time from which the change is to apply, which must be no later than 60 Working Days from the date on which the Dispute is finally resolved.

PART II – PAYMENT OBLIGATIONS

7. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES PRICES AND PROCESS FOR CHANGING PRICES

7.1 **Distribution Services pricing information**: Schedule 7 sets out information about how the Trader can access information about the Distributor's:

(a) Pricing Structure;
(b) Price Categories;
(c) Price Options (if any); and
(d) Prices.

The Distributor must ensure that the information it makes available in accordance with Schedule 7 is available in a standard, downloadable electronic document format in a form that permits electronic search and copy functions.

7.2 **Changes to Pricing Structure, Price Categories, Price Options, and Prices**: The Distributor may change:

(a) its Prices as set out in clauses 7.3 to 7.7; and

(b) its Pricing Structure as set out in clauses 7.4, 7.6, and 7.7; and
(c) its Price Categories and Price Options (if any) at any time, provided that the change does not have the effect of increasing 1 or more Prices.

7.3 **Price changes**: Unless otherwise agreed with the Trader, the Distributor may not change its Prices more than once in any 12 month period ending on 31 March, unless a change:
(a) results from a material change in a cost that is a pass-through cost or a recoverable cost specified in a determination of an input methodology by the Commerce Commission under Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986 in respect of the services provided by the Distributor;
(b) relates to the Distributor providing new Distribution Services or materially changing existing Distribution Services, provided that any proposed Price change must only apply to ICPs affected by the new or changed Distribution Services; or
(c) results from a change in the law.

Nothing in this clause prevents the Distributor from changing a Price at any time with the agreement of the Trader.

7.4 **Process to change Pricing Structure**: If the Distributor intends to make a change to its Pricing Structure that will materially affect the Trader or 1 or more Customers, the Distributor must first consult with the Trader about the proposed change. If appropriate, the Distributor may consult jointly with the Trader and all other traders that are affected by the proposed change. Without limiting anything in clause 7.3, and unless the parties agree otherwise, the Distributor must:
(a) **comply with the Code**: comply with any provisions in the Code relating to the pricing of Distribution Services; and
(b) **notify Trader of final Pricing Structure**: provide the Trader with information about the final Pricing Structure and the reasons for the Distributor's decision, in a manner that clearly sets out the change made, at least 40 Working Days before the change comes into effect.

7.5 **Notice of Price changes**: In addition to any notification requirements under clause 7.4, if the Distributor makes or intends to make a Price change, the Distributor must:
(a) give the Trader at least 40 Working Days' notice of the Price change, unless the Distributor is required by law to implement the Price change earlier, in which case the Distributor must give as much notice as is reasonably practicable;
(b) if the Price change will result in an ICP or a group of ICPs being allocated to a different Price Category, without limiting clause 8, the Distributor must give the Trader a mapping table that clearly shows:
(i) the new Price Category to which each affected ICP or group of ICPs is to be allocated; and
(ii) the Price Category that applied to each affected ICP or group of ICPs before the change was made; and
(c) if the Price change is in respect of ICPs that have either a category 1 or category 2 metering installation, the Distributor must notify the Trader of the Price change in accordance with EIEP12.

7.6 **Pricing Structure and Price change disputes**: Once a change to a Pricing Structure has been finalised in accordance with clause 7.4, or a Price change is notified in accordance with clause 7.5, the Trader may raise a Dispute under clause 23 in respect of the Pricing Structure or the Price change only if the Trader considers that the Distributor has not complied with clause 7.4 or 7.5 (as the case may be). If a Dispute is raised, the Trader must continue to pay the Distributor's Tax Invoices until the Dispute is resolved.

7.7 **Changes containing an error**: If the Trader identifies an error in the Pricing Structure finalised and notified in accordance with clause 7.4, or an error in a Price change notified in accordance with clause 7.5 that arises from an obvious error in applying the Pricing Structure, the Trader must bring that error to the Distributor's attention as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the error. The Distributor may correct an error, including an error that it identifies itself, without following the process under clause 7.4 or giving notice under clause 7.5(a) (as the case may be), provided that the correction of the error must not have a material effect on the Trader or 1 or more Customers. To avoid doubt, the correction of an error in accordance with this clause is not a Price change for the purposes of clause 7.2.

8. ALLOCATING PRICE CATEGORIES AND PRICE OPTIONS TO ICPS

8.1 **Distributor allocates Price Category**: The Distributor must:

(a) allocate a Price Category to each ICP on its Network; and

(b) change the Price Category allocated to an ICP on its Network if necessary because the attributes of the ICP have changed.

8.2 **Allocation of Price Categories if more than 1 option**: If there are 2 or more Price Categories within the Distributor's Pricing Structure for which an ICP is eligible, the Distributor must allocate 1 of the eligible Price Categories to the ICP.

8.3 **Matters to have regard to in allocating Price Category**: In allocating a Price Category to an ICP or changing the Price Category allocated to an ICP, the Distributor must have regard to the following:

(a) the eligibility criteria for each Price Category referred to in Schedule 7;

(b) the attributes of the ICP; and

(c) if known and relevant:

(i) the Trader's or Customer's preference for a particular Price Category in respect of which the ICP is eligible;

(ii) the meter register configuration(s) of the Metering Equipment and any Load Control Equipment installed for the ICP, which may determine the Price Option or Price Options that apply if more than 1 Price Option is defined for the relevant Price Category;

(iii) the ICP's historic demand profile;

(iv) the Customer's capacity requirements; and

(v) any other factors.

8.4 **Trader may request allocation of an alternative eligible Price Category**: At any time, the Trader may request that the Distributor allocate an alternative Price Category to an ICP, and must provide any information necessary to support its request. If the Distributor, acting reasonably, agrees that the ICP meets the eligibility criteria for the requested alternative Price Category, the Distributor must apply the change (but not retrospectively, unless it agrees otherwise) and advise its decision to the Trader within 5 Working Days (or such longer period as agreed between the Distributor and the Trader) after receipt of notice of the Trader's request. If the Distributor declines the request, it must provide the reasons for its decision.

8.5 **Trader to select Price Option to match meter register configuration**: If the Distributor provides options within a Price Category that correspond to alternative eligible meter register configurations ("**Price Options**"), the Trader must:

(a) select the Price Option that corresponds to the configuration of each meter register installed at the relevant ICP;

(b) notify the Distributor of that selection in accordance with the relevant EIEP; and
(c) if the meter register configuration for the ICP changes, change the Price Option to match the new configuration and notify the Distributor of the change in accordance with the relevant EIEP.

8.6 **Trader request for reallocation of Price Category if it considers Price Category has been Incorrectly Allocated**: Under this clause 8.6 and clauses 8.7 and 8.9, a Price Category is "**Incorrectly Allocated**" to an ICP only if the ICP was ineligible for the Price Category allocated by the Distributor based on the relevant information available to the Distributor at the time it made the allocation. If the Trader reasonably considers that a Price Category was Incorrectly Allocated to an ICP, the Trader must notify the Distributor of the reasons why it considers that the Price Category was Incorrectly Allocated and identify the Price Category that the Trader considers should have been allocated to the ICP, which must be a Price Category for which the ICP is eligible. The Distributor must advise the Trader within 10 Working Days after receipt of the Trader's notice whether it agrees to allocate the requested Price Category (the "**Corrected Price Category**") to the ICP, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld, and must provide the reasons for its decision. To avoid doubt, this clause 8.6 does not apply if the Distributor has already provided notice to the Trader that the relevant Price Category is Incorrectly Allocated under clause 8.9.

8.7 **Credit following correction**: If the Distributor allocates a Corrected Price Category to an ICP following notice from the Trader given under clause 8.6, the Distributor must:
(a) commence charging the Trader in accordance with the Price(s) that applies to the Corrected Price Category with immediate effect; and
(b) subject to clause 8.8, and by issuing a Credit Note payable in the next monthly billing cycle, credit the Trader with an amount (if positive) equivalent to:
(i) the charges paid by the Trader in respect of that ICP in the period from the later of:
(A) the Commencement Date;
(B) the date the Distributor Incorrectly Allocated the Price Category to that ICP; and
(C) the Switch Event Date for that ICP recorded for the Trader,
up to the date on which the Distributor allocates a Corrected Price Category to that ICP; less
(ii) the charges that would have applied if the Corrected Price Category had been allocated to that ICP during the period referred to in subparagraph (i),
provided that the maximum period for which credit will be payable under this clause 8.7 is 15 months, unless otherwise agreed.

8.8 **Limitations on credits for Price Category corrections**: Clause 8.7(b) does not apply in respect of an ICP if:
(a) clause 8.9 applies to the ICP; or
(b) within 20 Working Days of the Switch Event Date recorded for the Trader, the Trader has not provided the Distributor with correct or complete information about the ICP or the Customer necessary to determine Price Category eligibility (provided that information was not already known by the Distributor);
(c) the Price Category correction was necessary because the Trader provided the Distributor with incorrect or incomplete information in relation to the ICP or the Customer or any other factors in respect of that ICP that were relevant to the allocation of a Price Category; or

(d) the initial Price Category was allocated on the basis of incorrect information provided by the Customer or the Customer's representative.

8.9 **Distributor's right to change Price Category if it considers Price Category has been Incorrectly Allocated**: If at any time the Distributor reasonably considers that a Price Category has been Incorrectly Allocated to an ICP:

(a) the Distributor must notify the Trader accordingly, including notification of the reasons why it considers that the Price Category has been Incorrectly Allocated, and identify the Price Category or Price Categories it considers the ICP is eligible for;

(b) unless the Trader is able to provide evidence to the Distributor's reasonable satisfaction within 10 Working Days of the Distributor's notice that the current Price Category has not been Incorrectly Allocated, the Distributor may:

(i) allocate the Price Category that it considers appropriate to that ICP (acting reasonably and consistently with clause 8.1), and

(ii) commence charging the Trader for Distribution Services in accordance with that Price Category after a further 40 Working Days; and

(c) the Distributor must provide to the Trader information relevant to its decision.

8.10 **Application of clause 8.9**: Clause 8.9 does not apply if the Trader has already provided notice to the Distributor under clause 8.6 that the relevant Price Category has been Incorrectly Allocated.

8.11 **Commencement of charges**: The Trader is liable to pay charges in respect of an ICP from:

(a) the day the ICP is Energised or Re-energised; or

(b) if the Trader is assuming responsibility for the ICP, the later of the Switch Event Date or the date that the ICP is Energised.

8.12 **Cessation of charges**: The Trader is not liable to pay charges in respect of an ICP:

(a) from the day on which an ICP is De-energised (except as a result of a Temporary Disconnection); or

(b) from the Switch Event Date, if another trader takes responsibility for the ICP; or

(c) from the day which is 2 Working Days after the Distributor receives a notification from the Trader that the Distributor is responsible for completing a Vacant Site Disconnection in respect of the ICP in accordance with Schedule 6.

9. BILLING INFORMATION AND PAYMENT

9.1 **Calculating Tax Invoices for Distribution Service charges**: The Trader must provide information to enable the Distributor to calculate Distribution Services charges and prepare Tax Invoices, in accordance with Schedule 2.

9.2 **Late, incomplete, or incorrect information**: If the Trader does not provide information to the Distributor in accordance with Schedule 2 by the 5th Working Day after the last day of the month to which the Tax Invoice relates, or any information provided by the Trader is incomplete or materially incorrect, the Distributor may estimate, in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice, the Trader's Tax Invoice for Distribution Services.

9.3 **Issuing of Tax Invoices**: The Distributor must issue Tax Invoices for Distribution Services as follows:

(a) the Distributor must invoice the Trader within 10 Working Days after the last day of the month to which the Tax Invoice relates;

(b) a Tax Invoice may either be:

(i) calculated based on the information provided by the Trader in accordance

with Schedule 2 (an "**Actual Invoice**"); or

(ii) estimated in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice, including where clause 9.2 applies (a "**Pro forma Invoice**");

(c) at the same time as it provides an Actual Invoice (under paragraph (a), (d), or (e)), the Distributor must provide to the Trader, in accordance with the relevant EIEP, sufficiently detailed information to enable the Trader to verify the accuracy of the Tax Invoice;

(d) if late, incomplete, or incorrect information is provided and the Tax Invoice is a Pro forma Invoice on the basis of that information, the Distributor must issue an Actual Invoice that replaces the Pro forma Invoice in the month after it receives additional or revised consumption information, at the same time as the Distributor issues a Tax Invoice to the Trader for its Distribution Services charges for that month;

(e) if the Tax Invoice is a Pro forma Invoice and paragraph (d) does not apply, the Distributor must, by no later than the same time as the Distributor issues a Tax Invoice under paragraph (a) to the Trader for its Distribution Services charges for the following month, issue an Actual Invoice that replaces the Pro forma Invoice as well as a Credit Note in relation to the Pro forma Invoice;

(f) if the information received by the Distributor in accordance with Schedule 2 includes revised reconciliation information or additional consumption information, the Distributor must provide a separate Credit Note or Debit Note to the Trader in respect of the revised consumption information ("**Revision Invoice**"), and a Use of Money Adjustment applying from the due date of the original invoice to the due date of the Revision Invoice (unless the parties agree otherwise);

(g) if a Revision Invoice is required, the Distributor must issue the Revision Invoice in the month after the Distributor receives the revised reconciliation information or additional consumption information, at the same time as the Distributor issues a Tax Invoice to the Trader for its Distribution Services charges for that month; and

(h) at the same time it provides a Revision Invoice, the Distributor must provide to the Trader, in accordance with the relevant EIEP, sufficiently detailed information to enable the Trader to verify the accuracy of the Revision Invoice.

9.4 **Due date for payment**: The settlement date for each Tax Invoice issued by the Distributor must be the 20th day of the month in which the Tax Invoice is received, or if the 20th day of the month is not a Working Day, the first Working Day after the 20th day. However, if the Distributor fails to send a Tax Invoice to the Trader within 10 Working Days after the last day of the month to which the Tax Invoice relates, the due date for payment is extended by 1 Working Day for each Working Day that the Tax Invoice is late.

9.5 **Other invoices**:

(a) The Distributor may issue the Trader with:

(i) a Tax Invoice for payment for any other sums due to the Distributor under this Agreement; and

(ii) a Credit Note for payment of Service Guarantee Payments and any other sums due to the Trader under this Agreement.

(b) The Trader may issue the Distributor with a Tax Invoice for Service Guarantee Payments and any other sums due to the Trader under this Agreement.

(c) Any Tax Invoice or Credit Note issued under clause 9.5(a) or (b) must be issued within 10 Working Days of the end of the month to which the Tax Invoice or Credit Note relates.

The settlement date for any Tax Invoice issued under clause 9.5(a) or (b) is the 20th day of the month in which the Tax Invoice is received or, if the 20th day of the month is not a Working Day, the first Working Day after the 20th day. If the Distributor or the Trader (as the case may be) fails to send a Tax Invoice to the Trader or the Distributor (as the case may be) within 10 Working Days after the last day of the month to which the Tax Invoice relates, the due date for payment is extended by 1 Working Day for each Working Day that the Tax Invoice is late.

9.6 **Interest on late payment**: Subject to clause 9.7, the Trader or the Distributor (as the case may be) must pay any Tax Invoice issued under this clause 9. If any part of a Tax Invoice that is properly due in accordance with this Agreement is not paid by the due date, Default Interest may be charged on the outstanding amount for the period that the Tax Invoice remains unpaid.

9.7 **Disputed invoices**: If the Trader or the Distributor disputes a Tax Invoice (or a Revision Invoice, as applicable) issued under this clause 9, the party disputing the invoice ("**Disputing Party**") must notify the other party ("**Non-disputing Party**") in writing and provide details as to the reasons why the Disputing Party disputes that invoice within 18 months of the date of the first Tax Invoice issued in respect of the Distribution Services charges the subject of the disputed Tax Invoice ("**Invoice Dispute**"). On receiving an Invoice Dispute notice, the Non-disputing Party must:

(a) if the Non-disputing Party agrees with the matters set out in the Invoice Dispute notice and:

(i) the Disputing Party has not paid the disputed Tax Invoice, promptly issue a Credit Note for the disputed amount, and any remaining amount owed must be paid by the Disputing Party within 6 Working Days of receipt of the Credit Note, but need not pay prior to the time set out in clause 9.4 or 9.5; or

(ii) the Disputing Party has paid the disputed invoice, calculate the amount that the Disputing Party has over paid and promptly issue a Credit Note to the Disputing Party for the amount over paid, which must include a Use of Money Adjustment. Any amount owed must be paid by the Non-disputing Party within 6 Working Days of issuing the Credit Note. A Use of Money Adjustment must apply for the period commencing on the date the original Tax Invoice was paid and ending when re-payment is made, but the amount need not be settled prior to the time set out in clauses 9.4 or 9.5; or

(b) if the Non-disputing Party disagrees with the matters set out in the Invoice Dispute notice, either party may raise a Dispute in accordance with clause 23 and if the Disputing Party has not paid the disputed Tax Invoice, it must pay the undisputed amount of the disputed Tax Invoice issued in accordance with clauses 9.4 or 9.5; and

(c) on the resolution of a Dispute under clause 23, any amount owed must be paid by the relevant party within 6 Working Days. Default Interest is payable for the period commencing on the date the disputed amount would have been due for payment under this clause 9, and ending when payment is made. To the extent the Tax Invoice is held not to be payable, the Non-disputing Party must issue a Credit Note to the Disputing Party.

9.8 **Incorrect invoices**: If it is found that a party has been overcharged or undercharged, and the party has paid the Tax Invoice (or a Revision Invoice, as applicable) containing the overcharge or undercharge, within 20 Working Days after the error has been discovered and the amount has been agreed between the parties, the party that has been overpaid must refund to the other party the amount of any such overcharge or the

party that has underpaid must pay to the other party the amount of any such undercharge, in both cases together with a Use of Money Adjustment on the overcharged or undercharged amount applying for the period commencing on the date of the original payment and ending when re-payment is made, provided that neither party has the right to receive a compensating payment in respect of an overcharge or undercharge if more than 18 months has elapsed since the date of the Tax Invoice containing the overcharge or undercharge.

9.9 **No set-off**: Both parties must make the payments required to be made to the other under this Agreement in full without deduction of any nature whether by way of set-off, counterclaim or otherwise except as otherwise set out in clause 9.7 or as may be required by law.

9.10 **Reduction of charges due to electricity supply interruption**: If, as a consequence of a fault on the Network, there is a continuous interruption affecting a Customer's Point of Connection for 24 hours or longer, the Distributor must:

(a) advise the Trader of the ICPs that are so affected either as part of the invoicing information for the next monthly billing cycle or separately prior to the next month's billing cycle (for example by updating the registry status to "Inactive", or by sending a separate report); and

(b) despite clauses 21 and 24, reduce the Distribution Services charges paid by the Trader in respect of the ICP or ICPs for that Customer during which supply of electricity was interrupted for longer than 24 continuous hours, either by:

(i) setting the billed quantities for each day during which the interruption continues and the day the interruption ends, but not the first day during which the interruption began, to zero; or

(ii) setting the billed quantities for each day during which the interruption continues and the day the interruption began, but not the last day during which the interruption ends, to zero; and

(c) provide the reduction in Distribution Services charges referred to in subclause (b) to the Trader either:

(i) in the next monthly billing cycle; or

(ii) by the Distributor and Trader agreeing to the Distributor giving a rebate to the Trader to be made as soon as practicable and in any case, not later than 3 months after the day the interruption ended.

9.11 **Reduction of charges due to state of emergency**: If, as a consequence of a declared state of emergency under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, the Trader on the Customer's behalf requests disconnection, and the ICP or ICPs cannot be accessed to be disconnected, the Distributor must, in the next monthly billing cycle, reduce the Distribution Services charges paid by the Trader in respect of the ICP or ICPs for that Customer for the number of complete days from the date disconnection was requested, by setting the billed quantities for those days to zero.

10. PRUDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

10.1 **Distributor may require Trader to comply with prudential requirements**: The Distributor may, by giving notice to the Trader, require the Trader to comply with prudential requirements, in which case the Trader must, whether the notice is received before or after the commencement of this Agreement, comply with prudential requirements as follows:

(a) if the Trader is not trading on the Network, the Trader must comply with

prudential requirements before the Trader starts trading on the Network; and

(b) if the Trader is trading on the Network, the Trader must comply with prudential requirements within 10 Working Days after receipt of the Distributor's notice.

10.2 **Trader elects prudential requirements**: If the Distributor requires the Trader to comply with prudential requirements in accordance with clause 10.1, the Trader must comply with either of the following prudential requirements:

(a) the Trader must maintain an acceptable credit rating at all times; or

(b) the Trader must provide and maintain at all times acceptable security by, at the Trader's election:

(i) providing the Distributor with a cash deposit of the value specified in clause 10.6 ("**Cash Deposit**"), which the Distributor must hold in a trust account that the Distributor must establish and operate in accordance with clause 10.26;

(ii) arranging for a third party with an acceptable credit rating to provide security in a form acceptable to the Distributor, of the value specified in clause 10.6; or

(iii) providing a combination of the securities listed in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) to the value specified in clause 10.6.

10.3 **Acceptable credit rating**: For the purposes of clause 10.2, an acceptable credit rating means that the Trader or the third party (as the case may be):

(a) carries a long term credit rating of at least:

(i) Baa3 (Moody's Investor Services Inc.);

(ii) BBB- (Standard & Poor's Rating Group);

(iii) B- (AM Best); or

(iv) BBB- (Fitch Ratings); and

(b) if the Trader or the third party (as the case may be) carries a credit rating at the minimum level required by paragraph (a), is not subject to a negative watch or any similar arrangement by the agency that gave it the credit rating.

10.4 **Change in prudential requirements complied with**: The Trader may elect to change the way in which it complies with prudential requirements by notifying the Distributor of the change at least 2 Working Days before the change occurring, in which case the parties must comply with clause 10.18. The change will come into effect on the intended date, provided that the Trader has complied with all its obligations under this Agreement, and on confirmation, satisfactory to the Distributor, that an alternative suitable form of security has been provided that satisfies the requirements of clause 10.2.

10.5 **Evidence of acceptable credit rating**: The Trader or third party (as the case may be) must provide such evidence that it has maintained or is maintaining an acceptable credit rating as the Distributor or its agent may from time to time reasonably require.

10.6 **Value of security**: The value of security required for the purposes of this clause 10 is the Distributor's reasonable estimate of the Distribution Services charges that the Trader will be required to pay to the Distributor in respect of any period of not more than 2 weeks, notified in writing by the Distributor to the Trader. If additional security is required in accordance with clause 10.7 ("**Additional Security**"), the Distributor's notice provided under clause 10.1 must state the amount of the Additional Security.

10.7 **Distributor may require Additional Security**: The Distributor may, by notice to the Trader, require the Trader to provide Additional Security. The amount of any Additional Security required must be such that the total value of all security required to be provided by the Trader under this Agreement is not more than the Distributor's reasonable estimate

of the charges that the Trader will be required to pay to the Distributor under this Agreement in respect of any 2 month period.

10.8 **If Additional Security required**: If the Distributor requires the Trader to provide Additional Security:

(a) the Trader may elect the type of security that it provides in accordance with clause 10.2(b); and

(b) the parties must comply with clauses 10.16 and 10.18.

10.9 **Additional Security requirements**: The following provisions apply in respect of any Additional Security provided:

(a) if the Additional Security is in the form of a Cash Deposit, the Distributor must pay a charge to the Trader for each day that the Distributor holds the Additional Security at a per annum rate that is calculated as follows:

the Bank Bill Yield Rate for that day, plus 15 percentage points

(so that, by way of example, if the Bank Bill Yield Rate for the relevant day is 3%, the charge will be 18%)

(b) the parties agree that the charge calculated in accordance with paragraph (a) is a genuine and reasonable pre-estimate of the cost to the Trader of providing the Additional Security in the form of a Cash Deposit;

(c) the Additional Security must be held as if it were part of the Cash Deposit under this Agreement;

(d) if the Additional Security is in the form of security from a third party, the Distributor must pay a charge to the Trader for each day that the Distributor holds the Additional Security at a per annum rate of 3% on the amount of Additional Security held on that day;

(e) any money required to be paid by the Distributor to the Trader in accordance with this clause 10.9 must be paid by the Distributor to the Trader on a quarterly basis; and

(f) if the Trader provides an amount that is greater than the amount of Additional Security required by the Distributor as Additional Security, the charges set out in paragraph (a) will not be payable by the Distributor in relation to the amount provided in excess of the Additional Security required by the Distributor.

10.10 **Estimating the value of security if the Trader is a new trader**: If the Trader has not previously entered into a contract with the Distributor for access to the Network, the Distributor must estimate the value of security required under clause 10.6 for the first 6 months of this Agreement, subject to any reassessment of the value under this Agreement, having regard to:

(a) the Distributor's historical records of the Distribution Service charges in respect of the relevant ICPs; or

(b) in the absence of such records, a bona fide business plan prepared by the Trader in good faith is necessary for the Distributor to determine the value of security that it requires from the Trader.

10.11 **Review of the value of security**: The Distributor may review, or the Trader may require the Distributor to review, the value of security required to be provided by the Trader at any time.

10.12 **Trader to notify Distributor of changes affecting security**: Subject to clause 10.14, the Trader must immediately notify the Distributor if any of the following occurs:

(a) the Trader no longer carries an acceptable credit rating; or

(b) the Trader has complied with prudential requirements by arranging for a third party

to provide security in accordance with clause 10.2(b), and the Trader learns that the third party no longer carries an acceptable credit rating; or

(c) the Trader has reasonable cause to believe that its financial position is likely to be materially adversely impaired such that its ability to pay for Distribution Services will be affected.

10.13 **Confidential Information**: Any information provided by the Trader to the Distributor under clause 10.12 will be Confidential Information.

10.14 **Public issuers and listed companies**: For the purpose of clause 10.12, if the Trader (or its ultimate parent company) is a "listed issuer" for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013, the Trader may require the Distributor to enter into a confidentiality and/or security trading prohibition agreement on terms reasonably satisfactory to the Trader before giving notice and disclosing information under clause 10.13, if and for so long as the Trader considers such information to be "inside information" as defined in that Act.

10.15 **Distributor may make enquiries**: If the Distributor believes that the Trader should have given notice under clause 10.12 and the Distributor has not received any such notice, the Distributor may enquire of the Trader as to whether it should have given such notice. Any such enquiry must be in writing and be addressed to the Chief Executive of the Trader. If notice should have been given, the Trader must give notice immediately, or if no notice is required, the Trader must respond to the Distributor in writing within 2 Working Days of receipt of the Distributor's notice under this clause 10.15. Correspondence sent or received by either party under this clause is Confidential Information.

10.16 **Change to value of security**: If:

(a) the Distributor requires that the Trader provide Additional Security in accordance with clause 10.7; or

(b) following a review of the Trader's security in accordance with clause 10.11; or

(c) on receipt of information contemplated by clause 10.12 or 10.15; or

(d) as the result of a failure by the Trader to respond to a request made under clause 10.15 within the timeframe set out in clause 10.15;

the Distributor or the Trader considers that the value of security should be increased or decreased, the Distributor must, acting reasonably, make a decision on what the value of security should be, and immediately notify the Trader of its decision and the grounds for that decision and must include in the notification details of the part of the security that constitutes Additional Security. To avoid doubt, failure by a Trader to respond to a request made under clause 10.15 within the required timeframe constitutes reasonable grounds for a Distributor to change the value of security required to be provided by the Trader.

10.17 **Failure to maintain acceptable credit rating**: If:

(a) on receipt of information contemplated by clauses 10.12 or 10.15; or

(b) as the result of a failure by the Trader to respond to a request made under clause 10.15 within the timeframe set out in clause 10.15,

the Distributor considers, acting reasonably, that the Trader is no longer able to maintain an acceptable credit rating in accordance with clause 10.2(a), and the Distributor still requires the Trader to comply with prudential requirements, the Distributor must notify the Trader of the value of acceptable security required in accordance with clause 10.2(b).

10.18 **Distributor or Trader to effect changes in value or type of security**: The Distributor or the Trader, as appropriate, must take all actions necessary to satisfy the requirement for the increase or decrease in the value of security or change to the type of security, within 5 Working Days of notification under clause 10.4, 10.16, or 10.17. Refunds of Cash

Deposits and reductions of the value of third party security required must be made in accordance with clauses 10.19 or 10.21.

10.19 **Refund of Cash Deposit**: If the Distributor refunds all or part of a Cash Deposit, it must refund all or part of the Cash Deposit into a bank account nominated by the Trader on the Working Day following the day on which the Distributor decided to, or is required to, refund the Cash Deposit.

10.20 **Cash Deposit on Insolvency Event**: If an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to the Trader:

(a) the Trader will not be entitled to a return of the Cash Deposit, other than as set out in clause 10.26(f); and

(b) if the Trader fails or has failed to pay an amount owing under this Agreement, full beneficial ownership of that amount (plus Default Interest) of the Cash Deposit (or if the Cash Deposit is less than the amount owing, the full amount of the Cash Deposit) will automatically transfer solely to the Distributor and the Distributor will be entitled to draw down that amount (plus Default Interest), on 2 Working Days' notice to the Trader.

10.21 **Reduction of third party security**: If the Distributor decreases the value of third party security required in accordance with this Agreement, the Trader may arrange for the issuing of new third party security for the lesser value, in satisfaction of clause 10.2(b)(ii), which will replace the earlier third party security.

10.22 **When Distributor may make a call on security**: The Distributor may make a call on security in accordance with clause 10.23 if:

(a) the Trader has provided security for the purpose of clause 10.2(b); and

(b) the Trader fails to pay an amount due under this Agreement; and

(c) the amount is not subject to a genuine dispute.

10.23 **Calls on security**: If this clause applies in accordance with clause 10.22, the Distributor may, on 2 Working Days' notice to the Trader (or immediately in the case of deemed Cash Deposit under clause 10.25), call on the security as follows:

(a) if the Trader provided a Cash Deposit (which includes a deemed Cash Deposit), full beneficial ownership of the amount owing (plus Default Interest) of the Cash Deposit will automatically transfer solely to the Distributor effective from the expiry of the 2 Working Day notice period or immediately (as applicable) and the Distributor may draw down and apply the amount owed (including Default Interest) from the Cash Deposit;

(b) if the Trader arranged for a third party to provide security, the Distributor may call on the provider of a third party security to pay the amount owed in accordance with the security; and

(c) in either case, the Distributor must immediately notify the Trader that it has called on the security.

10.24 **Requirement to maintain security**: To avoid doubt, if the Distributor draws down some or all of a Cash Deposit held by the Distributor under this Agreement, or calls on the provider of a third party security, the Trader must within 5 Working Days take all steps necessary to ensure that the Trader maintains acceptable security of the value specified in clause 10.6 and the value of any Additional Security required by clause 10.7 (as such may be reviewed by the Distributor in accordance with clause 10.11), as required by clause 10.2(b).

10.25 **Third party security may be released**: If the provider of third party security makes a payment to the Distributor in order to be released from its obligations under that security,

such payment will be deemed to constitute a Cash Deposit provided by the Trader in substitution for the third party security and must be dealt with in accordance with clause 10.26.

10.26 **Trust Account Rules**: If the Distributor receives a Cash Deposit:

(a) the Cash Deposit must be held in a trust account in the name of the Trader, to be applied or distributed only on the terms of this Agreement, or as otherwise agreed by the parties;

(b) the Distributor must establish a trust account with a New Zealand registered bank ("**the Bank**") for the purpose of holding the Cash Deposit ("**Trust Account**");

(c) the Distributor must obtain acknowledgement from the Bank that the Cash Deposit is held on trust in the Trust Account and that the Bank has no right of set- off or right of combination in relation to the Cash Deposit;

(d) the Trader must inform the Distributor of the bank(s) that the Trader uses for its banking purposes and if the Trader changes banks;

(e) the Trust Account must bear interest at the best on call rate reasonably available from time to time from the Bank. The Distributor must pay the Trader the interest earned on the Cash Deposit (except for the amount of the Cash Deposit that is Additional Security, in respect of which a charge should be paid in accordance with clause 10.9) on a quarterly basis net of account fees and any amounts required to be withheld by law, unless the parties agree otherwise;

(f) if this Agreement is terminated, the Distributor must refund any Cash Deposit (less any amount owed to the Distributor plus any interest not yet paid to the Trader) to the Trader in accordance with clause 10.19, provided that the Trader:

(i) is not otherwise in default of this Agreement;

(ii) has ceased to be bound by this Agreement; and

(iii) has discharged all obligations under this Agreement to the Distributor, including payment of all outstanding amounts under this Agreement; and

(g) the Distributor must provide the Trader with an annual report in respect of the operation of the Trust Account if requested by the Trader.

10.27 **Release of third party security**: If this Agreement is terminated, the Distributor must release any third party security, provided that the Trader has met all of the requirements set out in clause 10.26(f).

PART III – OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

11. ACCESS TO THE CUSTOMER'S PREMISES

11.1 **Rights of entry onto Customer's Premises**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements a requirement that the Customer provide the Distributor and its agents with safe and unobstructed access onto the Customer's Premises for all of the following purposes:

(a) to inspect, maintain, operate, or upgrade (provided that the upgrade does not have any material adverse effect on the relevant Customer or Customer's Premises) the Distributor's Equipment;

(b) to install, read, maintain, or upgrade (provided that the upgrade does not have any material adverse effect on the relevant Customer or Customer's Premises) Metering Equipment that is owned by the Distributor;

(c) to Energise, Re-energise, disconnect, and reconnect the Customer in accordance with this Agreement;

(d) to access the Trader's Equipment to verify metering information, including, in the event of termination of this Agreement, to determine any charges outstanding at the time of termination;
(e) for the safety of persons or property;
(f) to ensure that the Customer fulfils its obligations in accordance with clause 12.7;
(g) to enable the Distributor to gain access to and remove any of the Distributor's Equipment following the termination of the Customer Agreement for the period ending 6 months after the date that termination takes effect; and
(h) to comply with the law in relation to the provision of Distribution Services.

11.2 **Exercise of access rights**: In exercising its access rights under clause 11.1, the Distributor must, except to the extent that the Distributor has any other binding agreement setting out its access rights directly with the Customer:

(a) comply with sections 23A to 23D, 57, and 159 of the Electricity Act 1992 as though these sections relate to the Distributor's access rights as contemplated under clause 11.1, provided that the Distributor must give written notice to a Customer if the Distributor intends to access the Customer's Premises for any reason (except if the Distributor requires access to carry out a routine inspection or operation of the Distributor's Equipment, or in an emergency situation);
(b) ensure that it has appropriate procedures in place for the secure storage, use, and return of any key to and any security information about the Customer's Premises;
(c) cause as little disturbance or inconvenience as practicable to the Trader and the Customer (including minimising any direct impact on the Customer's property) and ensure that its personnel:
    (i) behave in a courteous, considerate, and professional manner at all times while on the Customer's Premises;
    (ii) carry identification that shows they are authorised personnel of the Distributor; and
    (iii) if practicable, identify themselves to the Customer before entering the Customer's property; and
    (iv) comply with the Customer's reasonable requirements, practices, and procedures as disclosed by the Customer or as generally practised for health and safety, and security requirements.

11.3 **Distributor may disconnect**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in its Customer Agreement a provision to the effect that if the Customer breaches the provisions of its Customer Agreement that require it to give the Distributor access to the Distributor's Equipment on the Customer's Premises, and the breach is material or persistent, the Distributor may disconnect the Customer's ICP from the Network and access the Customer's Premises to reclaim the Distributor's Equipment, provided that:

(a) if access was required for a purpose described in clause 11.1(a), (b), (d), or (g), the Distributor or Trader gave the Customer 10 Working Days' notice of access being required (if access is required for a purpose described in clause 11.1(c), (e), or (f), such notice is not required); and
(b) if access is required for a purpose described in clause 11.1(h), the Distributor or Trader gave the Customer 10 Working Days' notice of access being required (unless the period of notice is specified under the relevant law, in which case the notice period specified under the relevant law applies); and
(c) if the disconnection is a Temporary Disconnection, the Distributor has complied with the relevant provisions of Schedule 6.

11.4 **Costs of disconnection**: The Distributor will not be liable for any loss the Trader may suffer or incur as a result of a disconnection carried out because the Customer has not given the Distributor access in accordance with the relevant Customer Agreement. The Trader must reimburse the Distributor for all of the Distributor's reasonable costs incurred in relation to the disconnection and any reconnection.

11.5 **Existing agreement will prevail**: In the event of a conflict between clause 11 and any provision of any existing agreement between the Customer and Distributor with respect to the Distributor's access rights to the Customer's Premises, the provisions of the existing agreement between the Distributor and Customer will prevail to the extent of such conflict.

12. GENERAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

12.1 **Interference or damage to Distributor's Equipment by Customers**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements a requirement that, during the term of the Customer Agreement and until the end of the period ending on the earlier of 6 months after the termination of the Customer Agreement or the date on which a new Customer Agreement is entered into in respect of the relevant ICP, the Customer must not interfere with or damage, and must ensure that its agents and invitees do not interfere with or damage, the Distributor's Equipment without the prior written consent of the Distributor (except to the extent that emergency action has to be taken to protect the health or safety of persons or to prevent damage to property).

12.2 **Costs of making good any damage**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements a requirement that, if any of the Distributor's Equipment is damaged by the negligence or wilful act or omission of the Customer or the Customer's agents or invitees, the Customer must pay the cost of making good the damage to the Distributor.

12.3 **Interference or damage to Distributor's Equipment or Network by Trader**: The Trader must ensure that it and its employees, agents, and invitees do not interfere with or damage the Distributor's Equipment or Network (including, without limitation, for a period of 6 months after termination of this Agreement) without the prior written consent of the Distributor (except to the extent that emergency action has to be taken to protect the health or safety of persons or to prevent damage to property).

12.4 **Costs of making good any damage**: If any of the Distributor's Equipment is damaged by the negligence or wilful act or omission of the Trader or the Trader's employees, agents, or invitees, the Trader must pay the cost of making good the damage to the Distributor.

12.5 **Interference or damage to Trader's Equipment or Customer's Installations**: The Distributor must ensure that it and its employees, agents and invitees do not interfere with or damage the Trader's Equipment or the Customer's Installation (including, without limitation, for a period of 6 months after termination of this Agreement) without the prior written consent of the Trader or the Customer (as the case may be) (except to the extent that emergency action has to be taken to protect the health or safety of persons or to prevent damage to property).

12.6 **Costs of making good any damage**: If the Trader's Equipment or the Customer's Installation is damaged by the negligence or wilful act or omission of the Distributor or the Distributor's employees, agents, or invitees, the Distributor must pay the cost of making good the damage to the Trader or the Customer (as the case may be). This clause 12.6 is for the benefit of the Customer and may be enforced by the Customer under the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017. This clause may be varied by agreement

between the parties without the consent of any Customer.

12.7 **Interference with Network**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements a provision to the effect that the Customer must not:

(a) inject or attempt to inject any electricity into the Network, unless the Customer is also a Distributed Generator and there is a Connection Contract in place between the Distributed Generator and the Distributor; or

(b) without the prior written agreement of the Distributor, convey or receive or attempt to convey or receive any signal or other form of communication or any other thing (other than electricity in accordance with this Agreement and load control signals transmitted by or with the written consent of the Distributor) over the Network or cause or permit any other person to do so.

12.8 **Connection of Distributed Generation**: The Distributor and the Trader must comply with their obligations under Part 6 of the Code, in respect of connecting Distributed Generation. The Trader must:

(a) purchase electricity from Distributed Generation connected to the Network only if the Trader has confirmation from the Distributor that there is a Connection Contract in place between the Distributed Generator and the Distributor; and

(b) notify the Distributor if the Trader has reasonable grounds to suspect that a Distributed Generator does not have a Connection Contract with the Distributor and has connected its Distributed Generation directly or indirectly to the Network.

12.9 **Changes to GXPs**: The following procedure will apply if the Distributor proposes to construct and operate, or agree with a Grid Owner to have constructed and operated, a new GXP, or permanently disconnect the Network from a GXP (a "**Proposal**");

(a) the Distributor must give the Trader notice of the following:

(i) the ICPs, groups of ICPs ,or geographical area(s) that will be affected by the Proposal; and

(ii) an estimate of the overall costs of the Proposal and a description of any benefits of the Proposal;

(b) the Distributor must consult with the Trader about the Proposal for a reasonable period of time; and

(c) if, at the conclusion of the consultation, the Distributor decides to proceed with the Proposal (including the Proposal as changed as a result of the consultation), the Distributor must give the Trader at least 20 Working Days' notice of the date on which the commissioning of a new GXP, or permanent disconnection of the Network from a GXP, is expected to be complete.

12.10 **Notification of interference, damage, or theft**: If the Distributor or Trader discovers any interference or damage to the other party's equipment or the Customer's Installation, or evidence of theft of electricity, loss of electricity, or interference with the Network, the discovering party must notify the affected party as soon as it is practicable to do so.

12.11 **Additional Metering Equipment**: Either party may, at its own cost, install and maintain additional Metering Equipment (whether owned by that party or by a third party) for metering data verification purposes or other purposes, provided that it complies with Part 10 of the Code and:

(a) the additional Metering Equipment does not interfere with any other equipment owned or used by the other party; and

(b) the party installing the additional Metering Equipment ensures that it is installed and maintained in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice.

12.12 **Responsibility for damages**: If the party installing or maintaining additional Metering

Equipment (the "**First Party**") causes damage to the equipment or invalidates the existing Metering Equipment certification of the other party, the First Party must:

(a) meet the cost of making good the damage or recertifying the Metering Equipment (including the cost of any fines or penalties imposed under the Code as a result of the damage or invalidation of certification); and

(b) if the damage invalidates the existing Metering Equipment certification, and the other party incurs costs because of its use of the Metering Equipment during the period of non-certification, the First Party must reimburse the other party for those costs, except to the extent that the indemnified party knew or ought reasonably to have known that the Metering Equipment was uncertified.

Nothing in this clause affects any rights or obligations that a party has under Part 10 of the Code or any other law.

12.13 **Safe Housing of Equipment**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements (subject to any written agreement between the Trader and the Distributor) an undertaking by the Customer to provide and maintain, at no cost to the Distributor, suitable space for the safe and secure housing of any of the Distributor's Equipment relating primarily to the connection to the Network of Points of Connection at the Customer's Premises that the Distributor determines is necessary.

12.14 **The Network**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements an acknowledgement by the Customer that:

(a) the Network, including any part of the Network situated on Customer's Premises, is and will remain the sole property of the Distributor; and

(b) no provision of the Customer Agreement nor the provision of any services by the Distributor in relation to the Network will confer on the Customer or any other person any right of property or other interest in or to any part of the Network or any Distributor's Equipment that is used to provide any such services.

13. NETWORK CONNECTION STANDARDS

13.1 **Access to standards**: The Distributor must advise the Trader how the Trader and Customers can access the current version of the Distributor's Network Connection Standards.

13.2 **Provisions in Customer Agreements**: The Trader must:

(a) subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements an undertaking that the Customer must ensure that the Customer Installation complies at all times with Network Connection Standards and all relevant legal requirements; and

(b) include in each of its Customer Agreements a statement advising how the Customer can access the current version of the Distributor's Network Connection Standards.

13.3 **Notification of non-complying Installation**: If the Trader becomes aware that a Customer's Installation does not comply with the Network Connection Standards, the Trader must notify the Distributor of the ICP identifier of the Customer's Installation and the details of the non-compliance as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Distributor must promptly investigate the non-compliance and keep the Trader informed of the actions taken to resolve the non-compliance.

14. MOMENTARY FLUCTUATIONS AND POWER QUALITY

14.1 **Provisions in Customer Agreements**: Subject to clause 29.1, the Trader must:

(a) include in each of its Customer Agreements an acknowledgement that the Customer recognises that surges or spikes:

(i) are momentary fluctuations in voltage or frequency that can occur at any time;
(ii) may cause damage to the Customer's sensitive equipment; and
(iii) are not treated as interruptions; and

(b) advise each of its Customers of the steps the Customer should take to protect their sensitive equipment from such surges or spikes, or inform the Customer of where to find information about the steps the Customer should take.

14.2 **Customer concerns about power quality**: If a Customer, or the Trader on behalf of a Customer, raises a concern with the Distributor regarding the power quality (i.e. frequency or voltage), reliability or safety of the Customer's supply, the Distributor must, other than where it considers on reasonable grounds that the matter raised is trivial or is materially the same as a matter previously raised by the Customer or Trader and there has been no relevant change in circumstances, investigate the concern in accordance with Schedule 1 and advise the Customer, or the Trader on behalf of the Customer (as applicable), of the results of the investigation.

15. CUSTOMER SERVICE LINES

15.1 **Responsibility for Customer Service Lines**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements a statement to the effect that it is the Customer's responsibility to maintain the Customer Service Lines in a safe condition using a suitably qualified person, except if, and to the extent that, the Distributor:

(a) is required by law to provide and maintain the Customer Service Lines; or
(b) has agreed with the Customer to maintain the Customer Service Lines.

16. TREE TRIMMING

16.1 **Customer Agreements to provide Customer is responsible for tree trimming**: Subject to any written agreement between a Customer and the Distributor, and any statutory provision, the Trader must ensure that each of its Customer Agreements provides that the Customer must comply with its obligations under the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 in respect of any trees that the Customer has an interest in that are near any line that forms part of the Network.

16.2 **Distributor obligations**: The Distributor must comply with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003.

17. CONNECTIONS, DISCONNECTIONS, AND DECOMMISSIONING

17.1 **Policies and procedures**: The Distributor and the Trader must comply with the provisions of this clause and the policies and procedures set out in Schedule 6 and the relevant provisions of the Code in respect of carrying out:

(a) new connections to the Network;
(b) capacity changes to existing connections;
(c) Temporary Disconnections and associated reconnections;
(d) Vacant Site Disconnections and associated reconnections;
(e) Decommissioning; and
(f) connections that incorporate Unmetered Load.

17.2 **Information exchange**: When exchanging information related to a Network connection, the Distributor and Trader must comply with the relevant EIEPs set out in Schedule 3.

17.3 **Warranted Persons**: The Distributor and Trader must each ensure that any person that it engages to carry out any activity related to Energising, De-energising, and

Decommissioning an ICP that requires work on the Network, or performing any other work on the Network, is a Warranted Person.

17.4 **Medically dependent and vulnerable Customers**: The Distributor and the Trader must comply with the requirements of the Code relating to medically dependent Customers or vulnerable Customers (if any).

17.5 **Unmetered Load**: If the Network includes 1 or more ICPs across which Unmetered Load is shared for which the Trader is responsible:

(a) the Trader must provide information about each such ICP to the Registry in accordance with the requirements specified in the Code; and

(b) the Distributor must:

(i) maintain a database of all such ICPs that includes all information necessary to support the Registry;

(ii) if the Distributor becomes aware of any change to any Unmetered Load, update the database and the Registry and notify the Trader of those changes in accordance with the Code; and

(iii) if the Trader notifies the Distributor that Unmetered Load is shared between 2 or more ICPs, and if requested by the Trader, allocate the Unmetered Load to the appropriate ICP and advise the Trader, and all other affected traders, of the allocation in accordance with the Code; and

(c) the Trader and the Distributor must align their processes and populate the Registry, including in particular the format of Unmetered Load data populated in the Registry, in accordance with the requirements of the Code relating to unmetered load management (if any).

17.6 **Decommissioning subject to continuance of supply obligations**: The parties acknowledge that the Distributor's right to Decommission an ICP is subject to subpart 3 of Part 4 of the Act.

PART IV – OTHER RIGHTS

18. BREACHES AND EVENTS OF DEFAULT

18.1 **Breach of Agreement**: Subject to clause 18.6, if either party (the "**Defaulting Party**") fails to comply with any of its obligations under this Agreement, the other party may notify the Defaulting Party that it is in breach of this Agreement. The Defaulting Party must remedy a breach within the following timeframe:

(a) in the case of a Serious Financial Breach by the Trader, within 2 Working Days of the date of receipt of such notice; or

(b) in any other case, within 5 Working Days of the date of receipt of such notice.

18.2 **Distributor may exercise other remedies for Serious Financial Breaches**: If the Trader has provided acceptable security in accordance with clause 10.2(b), and the Trader has committed a Serious Financial Breach of the type described in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of the definition of Serious Financial Breach, the Distributor may give notice to the Trader under clause 18.1 and a notification under clause 18.4, but only if:

(a) the value of the acceptable security is less than the amount required to remedy the Serious Financial Breach; or

(b) the Trader has arranged for a third party to provide acceptable security in accordance with clause 10.2(b)(ii) or (iii), and the Distributor has called on the third party to make payment in accordance with clause 10.23(b), and the third party has failed to do so within 2 Working Days after receiving notice from the Distributor to do so.

18.3 **Failure to remedy breach is Event of Default**: If the Defaulting Party fails to remedy the breach within the relevant timeframe set out in clause 18.1:

(a) the breach is an Event of Default for the purposes of this Agreement;

(b) the other party must use reasonable endeavours to speak with the Chief Executive or another senior executive of the Defaulting Party in relation to the Event of Default, and to notify him or her of the other party's intention to exercise its rights under this clause 18; and

(c) the Defaulting Party must continue to do all things necessary to remedy the breach as soon as practicable.

18.4 **Options for certain Events of Default**: If the Event of Default is any of the following:

(a) a Serious Financial Breach (in the case of the Trader only);

(b) a material breach of the Defaulting Party's obligations under this Agreement that is not in the process of being remedied to the reasonable satisfaction of the other party; or

(c) the Defaulting Party has failed on at least 2 previous occasions within the last 12 months to meet an obligation under this Agreement within the time specified and has received notice of such failures from the other party in accordance with clause 18.1 and, whether each individual failure is in itself material or not, if all such failures taken cumulatively materially adversely affect the other party's rights or the other party's ability to carry out its obligations under this Agreement or, if the Defaulting Party is the Trader, the Distributor's ability to carry out its obligations under any agreement with any other electricity trader,

then no earlier than 1 Working Day after the end of the timeframe set out in clause 18.1, the other party may do any 1 or more of the following:

(d) issue a notice of termination in accordance with clause 19.2;

(e) if the Defaulting Party is the Trader, the Distributor may issue a notice prohibiting the Trader from trading at any ICPs on the Distributor's Network at which the Trader was not already trading on the date of the notice;

(f) exercise any other legal rights available to it; and

(g) if the breach is a Serious Financial Breach by the Trader, the Distributor may notify the Electricity Authority and/or the clearing manager that clause 14.41(h) of the Code applies.

18.5 **Breaches that are not Events of Default**: If a breach is not an Event of Default, the non-breaching party may:

(a) refer the matter to Dispute resolution in accordance with clause 23 no earlier than 1 Working Day after the end of the timeframe set out in clause 18.1; and

(b) exercise any other legal rights available to it.

18.6 **Insolvency Event**: Despite clause 18.1, if either party is subject to an Insolvency Event, the other party may:

(a) immediately issue a notice of termination in accordance with clause 19.2;

(b) exercise any other legal rights available to it; and

(c) if the Insolvency Event involves a Serious Financial Breach by the Trader, the Distributor may notify the Electricity Authority and/or the clearing manager that clause 14.41(h) of the Code applies.

19. TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

19.1 **Termination**: In addition to any other termination right in this Agreement, a party may terminate this Agreement as set out below:

(a) **Termination by agreement**: both parties may agree to terminate this Agreement;
(b) **Dispute resolution**: either party may terminate this Agreement in accordance with any agreement reached or determination made as a result of the Dispute resolution process set out in clause 23 if the other party has committed a breach that (in the case of the Trader) is not a Serious Financial Breach;
(c) **Illegality**: either party may terminate this Agreement 1 Working Day after notice is given by either party to the other party terminating this Agreement for the reason that performance of any material provision of this Agreement by either party has to a material extent become illegal and the parties acting reasonably agree that despite the operation of clause 32.4 it is not practicable for this Agreement to continue;
(d) **Termination by Trader if Trader not supplying electricity on Network**: the Trader may terminate this Agreement by giving 5 Working Days' notice to the Distributor if the Trader is not supplying electricity to any Customer through the Network;
(e) **Termination by Distributor if Trader not supplying electricity on Network**: the Distributor may terminate this Agreement by giving 5 Working Days' notice following any continuous period of 180 Working Days or more during which the Trader has not supplied any Customers with electricity through the Network; or
(f) **Force majeure**: either party may terminate this Agreement by giving 10 Working Days' notice to the other party, if:
    (i) notice of a Force Majeure Event is given by either party to the other under clause 21.3; and
    (ii) the Force Majeure Event is of such magnitude or duration that it is impracticable or unreasonable for the party giving notice of termination to remain bound by its obligations under this agreement, provided that if the party who wishes to terminate this agreement is the party that gave notice of the Force Majeure Event, the party has complied with clauses 21.3 and 21.4.

19.2 **Termination for Event of Default or Insolvency Event**: In addition to any other termination right in this Agreement, if a party has breached this Agreement and the breach is an Event of Default of any of the types described in clause 18.4(a)-(c), or a party has become subject to an Insolvency Event, the other party may (immediately in the case of an Insolvency Event, and not less than 1 Working Day after the end of the timeframe set out in clause 18.1 in the case of an Event of Default) issue a notice of termination to the defaulting party, effective either:
(a) no less than 5 Working Days after the date of such notice; or
(b) immediately if the Trader has ceased to supply electricity to all Customers.

19.3 **Extending effective date of notice of termination**: A party that has given a notice under clause 19.2 may give a notice extending the date on which the notice given under clause 19.2 takes effect.

19.4 **Notice of termination lapses**: A notice of termination given under clause 19.2 will lapse if the defaulting party remedies the Event of Default or Insolvency Event (as applicable) prior to the notice of termination becoming effective or the other party withdraws the effective date of its notice.

19.5 **Termination not to prejudice rights**: Termination of this agreement by either party will be without prejudice to all other rights or remedies of either party, and all rights of that party accrued as at the date of termination.

19.6 **Trader remains liable for charges for remaining Customers**: If this Agreement is terminated for any reason, the Trader remains liable to pay any charges for Distribution

Services that arise in relation to connected Customers that have not been switched to another trader, or whose ICPs have not been disconnected by the Distributor (unless the Distributor has received notice to disconnect the ICPs and has not done so, in which case the Trader will not be liable to pay any charges for Distribution Services in respect of the ICP from the date that is 2 Working Days after the date the Distributor received the notice to disconnect the ICP). The Distributor may charge for such Distribution Services at the prices that apply at the time of termination.

19.7 **Obligations to continue until termination**: The parties must continue to meet their responsibilities under this Agreement up to the effective date of termination.

19.8 **Events to occur on and from termination**: If this Agreement is terminated:

(a) on the effective date of termination, the parties must have returned or certified the destruction of the other party's Confidential Information; and

(b) from the effective date of termination, both parties must co-operate to transfer the Trader's Customers to another trader as soon as possible after the date of termination so that the Trader ceases to trade on the Network.

19.9 **Survival of terms**: Any terms of this Agreement that by their nature extend beyond its expiration or termination remain in effect until fulfilled.

20. CONFIDENTIALITY

20.1 **Commitment to preserve confidentiality**: Each party to this Agreement undertakes that it will:

(a) preserve the confidentiality of, and will not directly or indirectly reveal, report, publish, transfer, or disclose any Confidential Information provided to it by the other party except as provided for in clause 20.2; and

(b) only use Confidential Information provided to it by the other party for:

(i) the purposes of performing its obligations or exercising its rights under this Agreement (subject to any restrictions on the use of the information set out in this Agreement); and

(ii) any other purposes expressly permitted by this Agreement or agreed by the parties.

20.2 **Disclosure of Confidential Information**: Either party may disclose Confidential Information in any of the following circumstances:

(a) **By agreement in writing**: if the Trader and Distributor agree in writing to the disclosure of the information;

(b) **Provided in this Agreement**: if disclosure is expressly provided for under the terms of this Agreement;

(c) **Public domain**: if at the time of receipt by the party the Confidential Information is in the public domain or if, after the time of receipt by either party, the Confidential Information enters the public domain (except where it does so as a result of a breach by either party of its obligations under this clause 20 or a breach by any other person of that person's obligation of confidence);

(d) **Required to disclose**: if either party is required to disclose Confidential Information by:

(i) law, or by any statutory or regulatory body or authority; or

(ii) any judicial or other arbitration process; or

(iii) the regulations of any stock exchange on which the share capital of either party is from time to time listed or dealt in;

(e) **To employees, directors, agents, or advisors**: if the Confidential Information is disclosed to an employee, director, agent, or advisor of the party, provided that:

(i) the information is disseminated only on a "need to know" basis;
(ii) recipients of the Confidential Information must be made fully aware of the party's obligations of confidence in relation to the information; and
(iii) any copies of the information clearly identify it as Confidential Information;

(f) **To bona fide potential purchaser**: if the Confidential Information is disclosed to a bona fide potential purchaser of the business or any part of the business of the Distributor or the Trader, subject to that bona fide potential purchaser having signed a confidentiality agreement enforceable by the other party in a form that reflects the obligations in the agreement; and

(g) **To Customer**: if the Confidential Information relates to a Customer, and the Customer has requested the information.

20.3 **Limit for breach**: A party's liability for breach of this clause 20 will not be limited by clause 24.

20.4 **Unauthorised disclosure**: To avoid doubt, a party will be responsible for any unauthorised disclosure of Confidential Information made by that party's employees, directors, agents, or advisors and by a bona fide potential purchaser to whom Confidential Information has been disclosed by that party under clause 20.2(f).

20.5 **Customer information received in error**: Each party undertakes and agrees that if it or anyone acting on its behalf receives any information (including consumption data) directly or indirectly from the other party in error, it will:

(a) promptly notify the other party in writing of the receipt of such information;
(b) keep such information confidential;
(c) not use that information for any purpose; and
(d) promptly return the information to the other party or destroy the information upon request by the other party.

The parties acknowledge and agree that this clause 20.5 is for the benefit of all other traders on the Network and may be enforced by any of those other traders under the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017. This clause 20.5 may be varied by agreement between the parties without the consent of any of those other traders.

21. FORCE MAJEURE

21.1 **Force Majeure Event**: A Force Majeure Event occurs if:

(a) a party fails to comply with or observe any provision of this Agreement (other than payment of any amount due);
(b) such failure is caused by:
(i) any event or circumstance occasioned by, or in consequence of, any natural disaster, being an event or circumstance:
(A) due to natural causes, directly or indirectly and exclusively without human intervention; and
(B) that could not have reasonably been foreseen or, if foreseen, could not reasonably have been resisted;
(ii) strikes, lockouts, other industrial disturbances, acts of public enemy, wars, terrorism, blockades, insurrections, riots, epidemics, aircraft or civil disturbances;
(iii) the binding order or requirement of any court, any government, any local authority, the Rulings Panel, the Electricity Authority, or the System Operator, which the party could not reasonably have avoided;
(iv) the partial or entire failure of supply or availability of electricity to the

Network; or

(v) any other event or circumstance beyond the control of the party invoking this clause 21.1; and

(c) the failure did not occur because the party invoking this clause failed to act in accordance with Good Electricity Industry Practice.

21.2 **No liability**: A Force Majeure Event will not give rise to any cause of action or liability based on default of the provision that the party has failed to comply with or observe due to the Force Majeure Event.

21.3 **Notice**: If a party becomes aware that a Force Majeure Event may occur or has occurred, it must:

(a) notify the other party as soon as practicable that it is invoking this clause;

(b) provide the full particulars of the potential or actual Force Majeure Event; and

(c) provide ongoing updates until the Force Majeure Event is resolved (if applicable).

21.4 **Avoidance and mitigation of effect of Force Majeure Event**: The party invoking clause 21.1 must:

(a) use all reasonable endeavours to avoid or overcome the Force Majeure Event;

(b) use all reasonable endeavours to mitigate the effects or the consequences of the Force Majeure Event; and

(c) consult with the other party on the performance of the obligations referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b).

21.5 **No obligation to settle**: Nothing in clause 21.4(a) is to be construed as requiring a party to settle a strike, lockout or other industrial disturbance by acceding, against its judgement, to the demands of opposing parties.

22. AMENDMENTS TO AGREEMENT

22.1 **Changing this Agreement**: A change may be made to this Agreement:

(a) by the written agreement of the parties;

(b) by the Distributor, if the change is a change to the information referred to in Schedule 7 and is made in accordance with clause 7;

(c) by either party if the change is required by law, by the party that considers the change is required giving notice to the other party of the change, the reason for the change, and the date on which the change will take effect. If a party does not agree that a change proposed is required by law, it may raise a dispute in accordance with clause 23; or

(d) by either party if the subject matter of the change is regulated by the Commerce Commission and the change is permitted or required as a result of a determination, decision, or direction of the Commerce Commission.

23. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

23.1 **Internal dispute resolution processes**: The parties intend that, if possible, any differences between them concerning this Agreement will be resolved amicably by good faith discussion. When a difference or dispute arises in relation to this Agreement, including any question concerning its existence, validity, interpretation, performance, breach, or termination ("**Dispute**"), the party claiming the existence of a Dispute may provide notice describing such Dispute to the other party. If notice is provided, representatives of the parties must promptly meet to attempt to resolve the Dispute. Where the Dispute is not resolved by discussion between the parties within 15 Working Days of such notice being given, the matter is to be referred to the Chief Executives (or a person nominated by the

Chief Executive) of the parties for resolution.

23.2 **Right to refer dispute to mediation**: If the Dispute cannot be resolved by the Chief Executives within 15 Working Days of the matter being referred to them, either party may give a notice to the other requiring that the Dispute be referred to mediation.

23.3 **Appointment of mediator**: Within 10 Working Days of receipt of the notice referring the Dispute to mediation, the parties must attempt to agree on the identity of the mediator and, if they cannot agree within that timeframe, the mediator will be appointed by the President (or their nominee) of the New Zealand chapter of the Resolution Institute.

23.4 **Conduct of mediation**: In consultation with the mediator, the parties must determine a location, timetable and procedure for the mediation or, if the parties cannot agree on these matters within 7 Working Days of the appointment of the mediator these matters will be determined by the mediator.

23.5 **Appointment of representative**: Each party must appoint a representative for the purposes of the mediation who must have authority to reach an agreed solution and effect settlement.

23.6 **Conduct during mediation**: In all matters relating to the mediation:

(a) **Act in good faith**: the parties and their representatives must act in good faith and use their best endeavours to ensure the expeditious completion of the mediation procedure;

(b) **Without prejudice**: all proceedings and disclosures will be conducted and made without prejudice to the rights and positions of the parties in any subsequent arbitration or other legal proceedings;

(c) **Mediator's decisions binding only on conduct of the mediation**: any decision or recommendation of the mediator will not be binding on the parties in respect of any matters whatsoever except with regard to the conduct of the mediation;

(d) **Costs of mediation borne equally**: the costs of the mediation, other than the parties' legal costs, will be borne equally by the parties, who will be jointly and severally liable to the mediator in respect of the mediator's fees.

23.7 **Arbitration to resolve disputes**: Either party may refer the Dispute to arbitration if the Dispute:

(a) is not resolved through mediation within 40 Working Days (or such longer period agreed by the parties) of the appointment of a mediator; or

(b) is not resolved by negotiation of the Chief Executives (or their representatives) in accordance with clause 23.1 within 15 Working Days of the matter being referred to them and neither party referred the Dispute to mediation.

23.8 **Arbitration**: A Dispute referred to arbitration under clause 23.7 must be resolved by a sole arbitrator under the Arbitration Act 1996. The arbitrator's decision will be final and binding on the parties.

23.9 **Choice of arbitrator**: The sole arbitrator must be appointed by the parties. If the parties cannot agree on the identity of the arbitrator within 10 Working Days of the referral in clause 23.7, the arbitrator will be appointed by the President of the New Zealand Law Society.

23.10 **No connection to previous mediator or mediation**: If the Dispute has been referred to mediation, the mediator may not be called by either party as a witness, and no reference may be made to any determination issued by the mediator in respect of the matter in Dispute during any subsequent arbitration or legal action on the matter in Dispute.

23.11 **Urgent relief**: Despite any other provision of this Agreement, each party may take steps to seek urgent injunctive or equitable relief before an appropriate court.

23.12 **Disclosure of arbitrator's decision**: Either party may disclose the arbitrator's decision

under clause 23.8 to the Electricity Authority in accordance with the Code.

24. LIABILITY

24.1 **Payments of charges**: Nothing in this clause 24 will operate to limit the liability of either party to pay all charges and other sums due under this Agreement, or in accordance with any requirements set under Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986.

24.2 **Direct damage**: Except in respect of liability under clauses 20, 24.9, 25, and 27, each party (and its officers, employees, and agents) will be liable under or in connection with this Agreement (whether in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise) to the other party for only direct damage to the physical property of any person ("**Direct Damage**") that results from a breach of this Agreement, negligence, or failure to exercise Good Electricity Industry Practice.

24.3 **Consequential loss excluded**: Except in respect of liability under clauses 20, 24.9, 25, and 27, neither party (nor any of their respective officers, employees, or agents) will be liable under or in connection with this Agreement (whether in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise) to the other party for:

(a) any loss of profit, loss of revenue, loss of use, loss of opportunity, loss of contract, or loss of goodwill of any person;

(b) any indirect or consequential loss (including, but not limited to, incidental or special damages);

(c) any loss resulting from liability of a party to another person (except any liability for Direct Damage that arises under clause 24.2); or

(d) any loss resulting from loss or corruption of, or damage to, any electronically-stored or electronically-transmitted data or software.

24.4 **No liability in tort, contract etc**: Except as expressly provided in clauses 20, 24, 25, and 27, the Distributor's liability to the Trader and the Trader's liability to the Distributor, whether in tort (including negligence), contract, breach of statutory duty, equity, or otherwise arising from the relationship between them and of any nature whatsoever relating to the subject matter of this Agreement is excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law.

24.5 **Distributor not liable**: Except as provided in clause 25, the Distributor will not be liable for:

(a) any failure to convey electricity to the extent that:

(i) such failure arises from any act or omission of any Customer or other person excluding the Distributor and its officers, employees, or agents;

(ii) such failure arises from a request by the System Operator or any action taken as a result of a nationally or regionally coordinated response to a shortage of electricity that results in either:

(A) a failure to convey or reduction of injection or supply of electricity into the Network; or

(B) an interruption in the conveyance of electricity in the Network;

(iii) such failure arises from any defect or abnormal conditions in or about any Customer's Premises;

(iv) the Distributor was taking any action in accordance with this Agreement including clause 4.4;

(v) such failure arises from any act or omission of the System Operator, a Generator, or a Grid Owner, unless and to the extent that the Distributor has obtained a service guarantee from the System Operator or Grid Owner

and the System Operator or Grid Owner has paid the Distributor under the relevant service guarantee, in which case the Distributor will be liable to the Trader only to the extent of the Trader's proportionate share of such payment having regard to all other traders and all customers affected by the relevant event, as determined by the Distributor (acting reasonably); or

(vi) such failure arises because the Distributor is prevented from making necessary repairs (for example by police at an accident scene),

except to the extent that the failure is caused or contributed to by the Distributor not acting in accordance with this Agreement; or

(b) any failure to perform any obligation under this Agreement caused by the Trader's failure to comply with this Agreement, except to the extent that the failure is caused or contributed to by the Distributor not acting in accordance with this Agreement; or

(c) any momentary fluctuations in the voltage or frequency of electricity conveyed; or

(d) nonconformity with regulated harmonic voltage and current levels where this nonconformity is because of the use of Fittings and Appliances by someone other than the Distributor.

24.6 **Trader not liable**: The Trader will not be liable for:

(a) any failure to perform any obligation under this Agreement caused by the Distributor's failure to comply with this Agreement; or

(b) any failure to perform any obligation under this Agreement arising from any defect or abnormal conditions in the Network,

except to the extent that the failure is caused or contributed to by the Trader not acting in accordance with this Agreement.

24.7 **Limitation of liability**: Subject to clauses 24.1 and 24.8, but despite any other provision of this Agreement, the maximum total liability of each party under or in connection with this Agreement (whether in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise) for any single event or series of connected events will not in any circumstances exceed the lesser of $10,000 for each ICP on the Network at which the Trader traded electricity on the day of the event, or $2,000,000.

24.8 **Exclusion**: Clause 24.7:

(a) does not limit a party's liability under clauses 20, 24.9, 25, or 27;

(b) is subject to any contrary requirements of the Dispute Resolution Scheme;

(c) does not apply to loss incurred by the Distributor if:

(i) the loss was caused by a Customer failing to comply with the Distributor's Network Connection Standards;

(ii) the Trader is required by this Agreement to include in each of its Customer Agreements a provision requiring the Customer to comply with those Network Connection Standards; and

(iii) the Customer Agreement between the Trader and the Customer did not include such a provision.

24.9 **Consumer Guarantees Act**: The following provisions apply:

(a) subject to clause 29.1, the Trader must, to the fullest extent permitted by law and including if the Customer is acquiring or holds itself out as acquiring electricity for the purpose of a business, exclude from each of its Customer Agreements (which includes a contract between the Trader and a purchaser of electricity that is not an end user) all warranties, guarantees, or obligations:

(i) imposed on the Distributor by the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 or any other law concerning the services to be provided by the Distributor under

this Agreement ("Distributor Warranties"); and

(ii) imposed on the Trader by the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 or any other law concerning the supply of electricity by the Trader under the Customer Agreement ("Trader Warranties");

(b) if the Customer on-supplies electricity to an end-user the Trader must, as a condition of any Customer Agreement, require the Customer to include provisions in all agreements between the Customer and an end-user, excluding all Distributor Warranties and Trader Warranties to the fullest extent permitted by law, including if the end-user is acquiring, or holds itself as acquiring, electricity for the purposes of a business;

(c) to avoid doubt, nothing in this clause 24.9 affects the rights of any Customer under the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 that cannot be excluded by law, nor does it preclude the Trader from offering in its Customer Agreements its own warranties, guarantees, or obligations pertaining to distribution services; and

(d) for the purposes of paragraph (a), the obligation to exclude warranties, guarantees, or obligations if the Customer is acquiring or holds itself out as acquiring electricity for the purpose of a business only applies if such exclusion is permissible under section 43 of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993.

24.10 **Distributor liabilities and Customer Agreements**: The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, include in each of its Customer Agreements clear and unambiguous clauses to the effect that:

(a) the Customer must indemnify the Distributor against any direct loss or damage caused or contributed to by the fraud of, dishonesty of, or wilful breach of the Customer Agreement by the Customer or any of its officers, employees, agents, or invitees arising out of, or in connection with, the Distribution Services provided under this Agreement; and

(b) to the extent permitted by law, the Distributor will have no liability to the Customer in contract, tort (including negligence), or otherwise in respect of the supply of electricity to the Customer under the Customer Agreement.

24.11 **Benefits to extend**: Each party agrees that its obligations under this clause 24 and clauses 25 to 28 (and clause 29.3 in respect of the Trader) constitute promises conferring benefits on each party's officers, employees, and agents that are intended to create, in respect of the benefit, an obligation enforceable by those officers, employees, and agents and accordingly, the provisions of Part 2 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017 apply to its promises under this clause 24. The clauses referred to in this clause may be varied by agreement between the parties without the consent of the beneficiaries described in this clause.

25. INDEMNITY

25.1 **Distributor indemnity**: Despite anything else in this Agreement, the Trader is entitled to be indemnified by the Distributor as set out in section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993.

26. CLAIMS UNDER THE DISTRIBUTOR'S INDEMNITY

26.1 **Claim against Trader**: If a Customer makes a claim against the Trader in relation to which the Trader seeks (at the time of the claim or later) to be indemnified by the Distributor under section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 (a "Claim"), the Trader must:

(a) give written notice of the Claim to the Distributor as soon as practicable after the Trader has become aware of the Claim and any facts or circumstances indicating that the underlying failure may be related to an event, circumstance, or condition associated with the Network, specifying the nature of the Claim in reasonable detail; and

(b) make available to the Distributor all information that the Trader holds in relation to the Claim that is reasonably required by the Distributor.

26.2 **Claim against Trader in relation to breach of service standards by the Distributor:** The Distributor and the Trader acknowledge that a breach of the Service Standards in Schedule 1 of this Agreement by the Distributor may result in a Customer making a claim against the Trader for an alleged breach of the acceptable quality guarantee in section 7A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 (a "Claim"). If the Trader reasonably believes that a Claim may arise, the Trader agrees not to make any determination, admission, settlement or compromise in respect of the Claim without first consulting with the Distributor in respect of the Claim and complying with the processes set out in this Schedule.

26.3 If the Trader becomes aware of or suspects a breach of the Service Standards by the Distributor which may give rise to a Claim, the Trader must give the Distributor written notice of the reasons why it suspects that there has been a breach and all information accessible by the Trader in relation to the matter that is reasonably requested by the Distributor.

26.4 If the Distributor is notified of a potential Claim under clause 26.2, the Trader is deemed to have authorised the Distributor to:

(a) communicate directly with the relevant Customer and the Dispute Resolution Scheme in relation to the Claim; and

(b) assume the management and defence of the Claim, provided that the Distributor must advise the Trader as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event within 15 working days, after being notified of the Claim if it intends to assume the management and defence of the Claim.

26.5 If the Distributor elects to assume the management and defence of the Claim under clause 26.4(b):

(a) the Distributor may determine the conduct of the Claim;

(b) the Trader may advise the relevant Customer and the Dispute Resolution Scheme that the Distributor is responsible for the conduct of the Claim;

(c) the Distributor must ensure that the Trader is fully informed on a timely basis of any developments in relation to the Claim; and

(d) the Distributor must ensure that the Trader is consulted in a timely manner before the Distributor takes any significant steps in relation to the Claim, so that the reputation of the Trader is not unfairly harmed.

26.6 If, in respect of any Claim in respect of which the Distributor has assumed the management and defence, the Distributor intends to assert that the Distributor's indemnity pursuant to section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 does not apply, the Distributor must promptly, and no later than within 15 working days, notify the Trader accordingly. In that event, the Trader may resume the conduct of the management and defence of the Claim.

26.7 If the Distributor elects not to assume the management and defence of the Claim under clause 26.4(b), or the Trader resumes management and defence of the Claim under clause 26.5, the Trader will ensure that:

(a) the Distributor is kept fully informed on a timely basis of any developments in relation to the Claim; and

(b) the Distributor is consulted in a timely manner before the Trader takes any significant steps in relation to the Claim, so that the reputation of the Distributor is not unfairly harmed.

26.8 The following payment arrangements apply, subject to the parties' compliance with clauses 26.2 to 26.7:

(a) The Trader may require the Distributor to pay the Trader the reasonable out of pocket costs incurred by the Trader in managing and defending or settling the Claim, at not less than

monthly intervals upon presentation of the documentation supporting the claim for payment, as and when those costs are incurred by the Trader.

(b) The Distributor shall promptly pay the Trader any amounts due as a remedy cost under section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993, following:
   (i) the Distributor's liability being agreed by the Distributor with the Trader; or
   (ii) the Distributor's liability being determined by the Dispute Resolution Scheme; or
   (iii) the Distributor's liability otherwise being finally determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) The Trader must promptly repay amounts paid by the Distributor to the Trader (including under clause 26.8(a)) in respect of any liability to or on behalf of the Trader under the indemnity in section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 to the extent that:
   (i) the Claim is or becomes a claim for which the Trader is not entitled to be compensated under that indemnity; or
   (ii) a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the Trader is not entitled to be indemnified by the Distributor for the Claim; or
   (iii) the Trader receives payment under a contract of insurance in respect of the Claim, or the insurer pays, discharges or satisfies the Claim directly and the Trader is not obliged to refund the payment to the insurer as a result of the payment by the Distributor under the indemnity; or
   (iv) the Trader receives payment from a person other than the Distributor in respect of the Claim, or that person pays, discharges or satisfies the Claim directly; or
   (v) the Trader did not perform an obligation referred to in clauses 26.2 to this clause 26.8, and the Distributor's liability is or would have been reduced if the obligation had been performed.

(d) Where the Distributor is liable to pay the Trader any amount in accordance with this clause 26.8 in respect of property damage which is not related to the property of the Trader, the Trader agrees that it will pass through the amount received by it from the Distributor in relation to that property damage to the owner of the affected property (whether or not that person is a Customer) without deduction or set-off. The Distributor may, with the prior written consent of the Trader (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), pay such amount directly to the property owner instead of the Trader. In such circumstances, the Trader will provide the Distributor with such information as required to enable the Distributor to make the payment and the Distributor will provide supporting written evidence of this to the Trader as soon as reasonably practicable after making such payment.

26.9 **Payment arrangements**: If the Distributor is required to indemnify the Trader under section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993, the Distributor must promptly pay the Trader the amounts due under that Act.

26.10 **Dispute resolution**: Any dispute between the Distributor and the Trader relating to the existence or allocation of liability under section 46A of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 must be dealt with by each party in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Scheme or, if the dispute is not accepted by the scheme, the parties must deal with the dispute in accordance with clause 23.

27. FURTHER INDEMNITY

27.1 **Distributor will be indemnified**: Subject to clause 28, the Trader indemnifies and holds harmless the Distributor and will keep the Distributor indemnified and held harmless from and against any direct loss or damage (including legal costs on a solicitor/own client basis) suffered, or incurred by the Distributor arising out of or in connection with:

(a) any claim by any person with whom the Trader has a contractual relationship in

relation to the provision of services or the conveyance of electricity on the Network to the extent that the claim arises out of or could not have been made but for:

(i) any breach by the Trader of any of its obligations under this Agreement;

(ii) the disconnection by the Trader, or disconnection requested by the Trader, of any Customer's Premises in accordance with this Agreement, unless the disconnection is necessary to comply with Good Electricity Industry Practice or if the disconnection is due to this Agreement being terminated for the Distributor's breach or Insolvency Event;

(iii) the termination of this Agreement by the Trader, except when the termination is the result of a breach by the Distributor or the Distributor suffering an Insolvency Event;

(iv) any failure by the Trader to perform any obligation under any agreement between the Trader and any Generator or Customer or other third party;

(v) any failure by the Trader to comply with its obligations required by law or regulation; or

(vi) any action undertaken by the Distributor under or in connection with this Agreement at the request of the Trader; and

(b) any recovery activity of the Distributor in respect of any unpaid charges or interest payable under this Agreement.

27.2 **Trader will be indemnified**: Subject to clause 28, the Distributor indemnifies and holds harmless the Trader and will keep the Trader indemnified and held harmless from and against any direct loss or damage (including legal costs on a solicitor/own client basis), suffered, or incurred by the Trader arising out of or in connection with:

(a) any claim by any person with whom the Distributor or Trader has a contractual relationship in relation to the provision of services or conveyance of electricity to the extent that claim arises out of or could not have been made but for:

(i) any breach by the Distributor of its obligations under this Agreement;

(ii) the disconnection by the Distributor of any Customer's Premises in accordance with this Agreement, unless the disconnection is necessary to comply with Good Electricity Industry Practice or if the disconnection is due to this Agreement being terminated for the Trader's breach or Insolvency Event;

(iii) the termination of this Agreement by the Distributor, except when the termination is the result of a breach by the Trader or the Trader suffering an Insolvency Event;

(iv) any failure by the Distributor to perform any obligation under any agreement between the Distributor and the System Operator or any other third party;

(v) any failure by the Distributor to comply with its obligations required by law or regulation; or

(vi) any action undertaken by the Trader under or in connection with this Agreement at the request of the Distributor; and

(b) any recovery activity of the Trader in respect of any unpaid charges or interest payable under this Agreement.

27.3 **Other rights and remedies not affected**: The indemnities in this clause 27 are in addition to, and without prejudice to, the rights and remedies of each party under this Agreement or under statute or in law, equity, or otherwise.

28. CONDUCT OF CLAIMS

28.1 **Third Party Claim**: This clause applies if a party with a right of indemnity under clause 27 ("**Indemnified Party**") seeks or may seek to be indemnified by the other party ("**Indemnifying Party**") under clause 27 in respect of a claim by any person of the kind described in clause 27.1(a) or 27.2(a) ("**Third Party Claim**").

28.2 **Indemnified Party to give Notice of Third Party Claim**: The Indemnified Party must give notice of the Third Party Claim (including reasonable details) to the Indemnifying Party and ensure that the Indemnified Party does not make any payment or admission of liability in respect of the Third Party Claim.

28.3 **Indemnifying Party may act in relation to Third Party Claim**: The Indemnifying Party may, at its election, in the name of the Indemnified Party, but only after consultation with the Indemnified Party and so that the reputation of the Indemnified Party is not unfairly harmed, conduct all negotiations and defend any proceedings relating to the Third Party Claim. For this purpose, the Indemnified Party must make available to the Indemnifying Party all such information, books and records, and co- operate (including making available employees as witnesses) as the Indemnifying Party may reasonably require for the purpose.

28.4 **Indemnified Party to keep Indemnifying Party informed**: If and for so long as the Indemnifying Party does not assume the defence of the Third Party Claim, the Indemnified Party must:

(a) keep the Indemnifying Party fully informed of the Indemnified Party's progress in defending the Indemnified Claim and of any related proceedings; and

(b) at the Indemnifying Party's request, consult with, and take account of the reasonable views of, the Indemnifying Party so far as reasonably practicable in the relevant Indemnified Party's defence of the Third Party Claim and any related proceedings.

28.5 **Third Party Claim not to be settled without consent**: The Indemnified Party must not, without the prior written consent of the Indemnifying Party, settle the Third Party Claim.

28.6 **Indemnifying Party to be reimbursed**: If the Indemnified Party recovers from any third party any amount to which a payment made by the Indemnifying Party to the Indemnified Party under this Agreement relates, the Indemnified Party must procure that the amount so recovered by the Indemnified Party (net of the cost of recovery, but not exceeding the amount paid by the Indemnifying Party) will be reimbursed without delay to the Indemnifying Party.

29. CUSTOMER AGREEMENTS

29.1 **Trader to include provisions in Customer Agreements**: The following clauses apply in respect of the Trader's Customer Agreements:

(a) in respect of each Customer Agreement that has been entered into prior to the Commencement Date:

(i) at the next review date, or, if the Trader is able to unilaterally vary the Customer Agreement, within 12 months after the Commencement Date (whichever is earlier), the Trader must issue a unilateral variation to the Customer Agreement to include provisions that have substantially the same effect as the provisions required to be included in the Customer Agreement by this Agreement, and those provisions must be expressed to be for the benefit of the Distributor and enforceable by the Distributor in accordance with section 12 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017; or

(ii) if the Trader is unable to unilaterally vary 1 or more Customer Agreements as set out in subparagraph (i), the Trader must:

(A) use all reasonable endeavours to obtain at the next review of each Customer Agreement, or within 12 months, whichever is earlier, the agreement of the Customer to enter into a variation of the Customer Agreement to include the provisions required to be included in the Customer Agreement by this Agreement, and those provisions must be expressed to be for the benefit of the Distributor and enforceable by the Distributor under section 12 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017; and

(B) promptly provide notice to the Distributor if it is unable to obtain the agreement of the Customer required in subparagraph (A); or

(b) in respect of each Customer Agreement that has been entered into after the Commencement Date, include the provisions required to be included in the Customer Agreement by this Agreement, and those provisions must be expressed to be for the benefit of the Distributor and enforceable by the Distributor in accordance with section 12 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017.

29.2 **Changes to Customer Agreements during term**: If this Agreement is changed in accordance with clause 22.1(a) or clause 22.1(c), and the change requires the Trader to amend its Customer Agreements, the Trader must take such steps as are necessary to amend those agreements.

29.3 **Trader to indemnify Distributor**: Subject to clause 24, the Trader indemnifies the Distributor against any direct loss or damage incurred by the Distributor as a result of the Trader's failure to meet its obligations in accordance with clause 29.1.

30. NOTICES

30.1 **Delivery of Notices**: Any notice given under this Agreement must be in writing and will be deemed to be validly given if personally delivered, posted, or sent by facsimile transmission or email to the address for notice set out on the execution page of this agreement or to such other address as that party may notify from time to time.

30.2 **Receipt of Notices**: Any notice given under this Agreement will be deemed to have been received:

(a) in the case of personal delivery, when delivered;

(b) in the case of facsimile transmission, when sent, provided that the sender has a facsimile confirmation receipt recording successful transmission;

(c) in the case of posting, 3 Working Days following the date of posting; and

(d) in the case of email, when actually received in readable form by the recipient, provided that a delivery failure notice has not been received by the sender, in which case the notice will be deemed not to have been sent.

30.3 **Deemed receipt after 5pm or day that is not Working Day**: Any notice given in accordance with clause 30.2 that is personally delivered or sent by facsimile or email after 5pm on a Working Day or on any day that is not a Working Day will be deemed to have been received on the next Working Day.

31. ELECTRICITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROTOCOLS

31.1 **Protocols for exchanging information**: The Distributor and the Trader must, when exchanging information to which an EIEP listed in Schedule 3 relates, comply with that EIEP.

31.2 **Customer information**: The Trader will on reasonable written request from the Distributor, and within a reasonable timeframe, provide the Distributor with such Customer information as is reasonably available to the Trader and necessary to enable the Distributor to fulfil its obligations in accordance with this Agreement. The information will be treated by the Distributor as Confidential Information and the Distributor expressly acknowledges and agrees that it is not authorised to, and will not, use such information in any way or form other than as permitted by this clause 31.2.

31.3 **Auditing information provided**: To enable either party to this Agreement (the "**Verifier**") to verify the accuracy of information provided to it by the other party to this Agreement (the "**Provider**"), the Provider will allow the Verifier and its agents reasonable access to the Provider's books and records (the "**Records**") to the extent that those Records relate to the obligations of the Provider under this Agreement. Access to such Records will be given at all reasonable times providing the Verifier has given the Provider not less than 10 Working Days' prior notice. If the Trader is the Provider and any relevant information is held by a third party Metering Equipment owner or operator, the Trader will procure access to the third party Metering Equipment owner or operator's books and records for the benefit of the Distributor (provided that doing so does not impose any additional costs on the Trader).

31.4 **Limitations on the Verifier**: In relation to its review of the Records under clause 31.3, the Verifier will not:

(a) use the information obtained for any purpose other than verifying the accuracy of information provided by the Provider under this Agreement; and

(b) engage as its agent any person that is in competition with the Provider, any person who is related to a person in competition with the Provider, or any employee, director, or agent of such persons. For the purposes of this clause 31.4(b), a person is related to another person if it is a related company (as that term is defined in section 2(3) of the Companies Act 1993) of that other person.

31.5 **Independent Auditor**: If:

(a) the Provider is the Distributor and, acting reasonably, gives notice that the Records contain information about other industry participants that cannot reasonably be severed from the information relating to the Trader or that the information is commercially sensitive; or

(b) the provider is the Trader and, acting reasonably, gives notice that the Records contain information about other industry participants that cannot reasonably be severed from information relating to the Distributor or that the information is commercially sensitive,

then the Distributor or the Trader, as appropriate, will permit an independent auditor (the "**Auditor**") appointed by the other party to review the Records and the other party will not itself directly review any of the Records. The Distributor or the Trader, as appropriate, will not unreasonably object to the Auditor appointed by the other party. In the event that the Distributor or the Trader, as appropriate, reasonably objects to the identity of the Auditor, the parties will request the President of the New Zealand Law Society (or a nominee) to appoint a person to act as the Auditor. The party that is permitted by this clause 31.5 to appoint an Auditor will pay the Auditor's costs, unless the Auditor discovers a material inaccuracy in the Records in which case the other party will pay the Auditor's costs. The terms of appointment of the Auditor will require the Auditor to keep the Records confidential.

31.6 **Provider will co-operate**: The Provider will co-operate with the Verifier or the Auditor

(as the case may be) in its review of the Provider's Records under clause 31.3 or 31.5 and will ensure that the Records are readily accessible and readable.

32. MISCELLANEOUS

32.1 **No waiver**: Unless a party has signed an express written waiver of a right under this Agreement, no delay or failure to exercise a right under this Agreement prevents the exercise of that or any other right on that or any other occasion. A written waiver applies only to the right and to the occasion specified by it.

32.2 **Entire agreement**: This Agreement records the entire agreement, and prevails over any earlier agreement concerning its subject.

32.3 **No assignment**: Neither party may assign any benefit or burden under or in relation to this Agreement without the prior written consent of the other party, such consent not to be unreasonably delayed or withheld. For the purposes of this clause 32.3, unless a party is listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange, a change in control of a party will be deemed to be an assignment.

32.4 **Severance**: Any unlawful provision in this Agreement will be severed, and the remaining provisions enforceable, but only if the severance does not materially affect the purpose of, or frustrate, this agreement.

33. INTERPRETATION

33.1 **Interpretation**: Unless the context otherwise requires or specifically otherwise stated:

(a) headings are to be ignored;

(b) "including" and similar words do not imply any limitation;

(c) references to any form of law is to New Zealand law, including as amended or re-enacted;

(d) if a party comprises more than 1 person, each of those person's liabilities are joint and several;

(e) references to a party or a person includes any form of entity and their respective successors, assigns and representatives;

(f) every right, power, and remedy of a party remains unrestricted and may be exercised without prejudice to each other at any time;

(g) all amounts payable under this Agreement are in New Zealand dollars and exclude GST and every other tax and duty, but if GST is payable on any amount it will be added to that amount and will be payable at the time the amount itself is payable, and unless otherwise stated;

(h) New Zealand time and dates apply;

(i) any word or expression cognate with a definition in this Agreement has a meaning corresponding or construed to the definition;

(j) references to sections, clauses, Schedules, annexes, or other identifiers are to those in this Agreement unless otherwise identified; and

(k) references to a document or agreement includes it as varied or replaced.

33.2 **Definitions**: In this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

"**Act**" means the Electricity Industry Act 2010;

"**Actual Invoice**" has the meaning given in clause 9.3;

"**Additional Security**" has the meaning given in clause 10.6;

"**Agreement**" means this distribution agreement, including each Schedule and any other attachment or document incorporated by reference;

"**Appliance**" means an electrical appliance as defined in section 2(1) of the Electricity Act

1992;

"**Bank Bill Yield Rate**" means:

(a) the daily bank bill yield rate (rounded upwards to 2 decimal places) published on the wholesale interest rates page of the website of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (or its successor or equivalent page) on a day as being the daily bank bill yield for bank bills having a tenor of 90 days; or

(b) for any date for which such a rate is not available, the bank bill yield rate is deemed to be the bank bill yield rate determined in accordance with paragraph (a) on the last day that such a rate was available;

"**Cash Deposit**" has the meaning given in clause 10.2;

"**Chief Executive**" means the chief executive officer of the relevant party to this Agreement;

"**Code**" means the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 made under the Act;

"**Commencement Date**" means the date specified in clause 1.1;

"**Confidential Information**" means all data and other information of a confidential nature provided by 1 party to the other under the terms of this Agreement or otherwise that is identified by the party providing the information as being confidential, or should reasonably be expected by the other party to be confidential, but excludes:

(a) information known to the recipient prior to the date it was provided to it by the first party and not obtained directly or indirectly from the first party;

(b) information obtained bona fide from another person who is in lawful possession of the information and did not acquire the information directly or indirectly from the first party under an obligation of confidence; and

(c) the existence and terms of this Agreement;

"**Connection Contract**" means a contract under which Distributed Generation is connected to the Network entered into by the Distributor and a Distributed Generator in accordance with Part 6 of the Code, and, for the purposes of this Agreement, the Distributor and a Distributed Generator are deemed to have entered into a Connection Contract if the regulated terms in Part 6 of the Code apply;

"**Controlled Load Option**" has the meaning given in clause 5.1(a);

"**Conveyance Only**" means a situation in which the Trader contracts with the Customer for the supply of electricity only in relation to an ICP and the Distributor does not provide Distribution Services to the Trader in respect of that ICP;

"**Credit Note**" means any document, documents or other material containing supply correction information, as defined in section 19E of the GST Act;

"**Customer**" means a person who purchases electricity from the Trader that is delivered via the Network;

"**Customer Agreement**" means an agreement between the Trader and the Customer that includes the supply of electricity and Distribution Services;

"**Customer Service Lines**" means the lines used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity between the Customer's Point of Connection and the Customer's Premises;

"**Customer's Installation**" means an Electrical Installation and includes Distributed Generation, if Distributed Generation is connected to a Customer's Installation;

"**Customer's Premises**" means the land and buildings owned or occupied by a Customer, and any land over which the Customer has an easement or right to pass electricity, including:

(a) the land within the boundary within which the electricity is consumed;

(b) the whole of the property, if the property is occupied wholly or partially by tenants or licensees of the owner or occupier; and
(c) the whole of the property that has been subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010;

"**Debit Note**" means any document, documents or other material containing supply correction information, as defined in section 19E of the GST Act;

"**Decommission**" means the decommissioning of an ICP in accordance with Part 11 of the Code so that the ICP is permanently disconnected from the Network, and the Registry status has been altered to "decommissioned" (but excludes a Vacant Site Disconnection);

"**De-energise**" means the operation of any isolator, circuit breaker, or switch or the removal of any fuse or link so that no electricity can flow through a Point of Connection on the Network;

"**Default Interest**" means interest on the amount payable at the Default Interest Rate from the due date for payment until the date of payment of that amount to the relevant party accruing on a daily basis and compounded monthly;

"**Default Interest Rate**" means the Interest Rate plus 5% per annum;

"**Direct Customer Agreement**" means an agreement between the Distributor and a Customer for the provision of Distribution Services;

"**Direct Damage**" has the meaning given in clause 24.2;

"**Dispute**" has the meaning given in clause 23.1;

"**Dispute Resolution Scheme**" means Utilities Disputes or such other dispute resolution scheme approved or provided for in accordance with section 95 of the Act;

"**Distributed Generation**" means generating plant equipment collectively used for generating electricity that is connected, or proposed to be connected, to the Network or a Customer's Installation, but does not include:

(a) generating plant connected to the Network and operated by the Distributor for the purpose of maintaining or restoring the provision of electricity to part or all of the Network:
    (i) as a result of a Planned Service Interruption; or
    (ii) as a result of an Unplanned Service Interruption; or
    (iii) during a period when the Network capacity would otherwise be exceeded on part or all of the Network; or
(b) generating plant that is only momentarily synchronised with the Network for the purpose of switching operations to start or stop the generating plant;

"**Distributed Generator**" means a person who owns or operates Distributed Generation;

"**Distribution Services**" means the service of distribution, as defined in section 5 of the Act;

"**Distributor**" means the party identified as such in this Agreement;

"**Distributor's Equipment**" means the Fittings and Metering Equipment owned by the Distributor, the Distributor's agent, or any other third party with whom the Distributor has contracted with for the use by the Distributor of the party's Fittings or Metering Equipment that are from time to time installed in, over, or on Customer's Premises;

"**EIEP**" means an electricity information exchange protocol approved by the Electricity Authority and published in accordance with the Code;

"**Electrical Installation**" means:

(a) all Fittings that form part of a system for conveying electricity at any point from

the Customer's Point of Connection to any point from which electricity conveyed through that system may be consumed; and

(b) includes any Fittings that are used, or designed or intended for use, by any person, in or in connection with the generation of electricity for that person's use and not for supply to any other person; but

(c) does not include any Appliance;

"**Electricity Authority**" has the meaning given in section 5 of the Act;

"**Electricity Only Supply Agreement**" means an agreement between the Trader and a Customer for the supply of electricity only;

"**Energise**" means the operation of an isolator, circuit breaker, or switch, or the placing of a fuse or link, so that electricity can flow through a Point of Connection on the Network;

"**Entrant**" has the meaning given in clause 5.3;

"**Event of Default**" has the meaning given in clause 18.3(a);

"**Fitting**" means everything used, designed, or intended for use, in or in connection with the generation, conversion, transformation, conveyance, or use of electricity;

"**Force Majeure Event**" has the meaning given in clause 21.1;

"**Generator**" means any person that owns a machine that generates electricity that is connected to a network, including a Distributed Generator;

"**Good Electricity Industry Practice**" means:

(a) in the case of the Distributor, the exercise of that degree of skill, diligence, prudence, foresight and economic management that would reasonably be expected from a skilled and experienced electricity network owner engaged in New Zealand in the distribution of electricity under conditions comparable to those applicable to the Network consistent with applicable law, safety and environmental protection. The determination of comparable conditions is to take into account factors such as the relative size, duty, age and technological status of the Network and the applicable law; and

(b) in the case of the Trader, the exercise of that degree of skill, diligence, prudence, foresight and economic management that would reasonably be expected from a skilled and experienced electricity trader engaged in New Zealand in the same type of undertaking under comparable conditions consistent with applicable law, safety and environmental protection;

"**Grid**" means the system of transmission lines, substations and other works, including the HVDC link used to connect grid injection points and GXPs to convey electricity throughout the North Island and the South Island of New Zealand;

"**Grid Owner**" means a person who owns or operates any part of the Grid;

"**GST**" means goods and services tax payable under the GST Act;

"**GST Act**" means the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985;

"**GXP**" means any Point of Connection on the Grid:

(a) at which electricity predominantly flows out of the Grid; or

(b) determined as being such in accordance with the Code;

"**ICP**" means an installation control point being 1 of the following:

(a) a Point of Connection at which a Customer's Installation is connected to the Network;

(b) a Point of Connection between the Network and an embedded network;

(c) a Point of Connection between the Network and shared Unmetered Load;

"**Incumbent**" has the meaning given in clause 5.3;

"**Industry**" means those parties involved in the generation, transmission, distribution, and

retailing of electricity in New Zealand;

"**Insolvency Event**" means a party:

(a) has had a receiver, administrator, or statutory manager appointed to or in respect of the whole or any substantial part of its undertaking, property, or assets;

(b) is deemed or presumed (in accordance with law) to be unable to pay its debts as they fall due, becomes or is deemed (in accordance with law) to be insolvent, or is in fact unable to pay its debts as they fall due, or proposes or makes a compromise, or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors or fails to comply with a statutory demand under section 289 of the Companies Act 1993; or

(c) is removed from the register of companies (otherwise than as a consequence of an amalgamation) or an effective resolution is passed for its liquidation;

"**Interest Rate**" means, on any given day, the 3 month bid rate in the Bank Bill Reference Rates Report published by the New Zealand Financial Markets Association (NZFMA) and applying at or about 10.30 a.m. on the day of calculation or, if no such rate is displayed or that report is not available, then the 3 month bid rate in the Bank Bill Reference Rates Report when the rate was last displayed or, as the case may be, that report was last available;

"**Interposed**" means in relation to a Customer, that the Distributor provides Distribution Services to the Trader and the Trader contracts with the Customer for the supply of those services;

"**Load Control Equipment**" means the equipment (which may include, but is not limited to, ripple receivers and relays) that is from time to time installed in, over or on Customer's Premises for the purpose of receiving signals sent by Load Signalling Equipment and switching on and off, or otherwise controlling, controllable load;

"**Load Control System**" means a control and communications system for controlling parts of a Customer's load and consisting of Load Signalling Equipment and Load Control Equipment;

"**Load Signalling Equipment**" means the equipment (which may include, but is not limited to, ripple injection plant) for the purpose of sending control signals to Load Control Equipment;

"**Load Shedding**" means the act of reducing or interrupting the delivery of electricity to 1 or more ICPs;

"**Losses**" means, for a particular period, the difference between the sum of all electricity injected into a network and the sum of all electricity measured or estimated as having exited that network;

"**Loss Category**" means the code in the Registry, and in the schedule of Loss Category codes and Loss Factors made available by the Distributor, which enables traders to identify the Loss Factor(s) applicable to an ICP on the Network at any point in time;

"**Loss Factor**" means the scaling factor determined in accordance with clause 6 and applied by the reconciliation manager to volumes of electricity measured or estimated in respect of ICPs on the Network, in order to reflect the impact of the ICP on Losses within the Network;

"**Metering Equipment**" means any apparatus for the purpose of measuring the quantity of electricity transported through an ICP along with associated communication facilities to enable the transfer of metering information;

"**Network**" means the Distributor's lines, substations and associated equipment used to convey electricity between:

(a) 2 NSPs; or
(b) an NSP and an ICP;

"**Network Connection Standards**" means the Distributor's written technical and safety standards for connection of an Electrical Installation to the Network that are issued by the Distributor and updated from time to time, and include:

(a) a list of all referenced regulations and industry standards relevant to the provision of the Distribution Services; and
(b) all externally referenced publications, such as website links in those regulations and standards;

"**Network Supply Point**" or "**NSP**" means any Point of Connection between:

(a) the Network and the Grid; or
(b) the Network and another distribution network; or
(c) the Network and an embedded network; or
(d) the Network and Distributed Generation;

"**Other Load Control Option**" has the meaning given in clause 5.1(b);

"**Planned Service Interruption**" means a Service Interruption that has been scheduled to occur in accordance with Schedule 5;

"**Point of Connection**" means the point at which electricity may flow into or out of the Network;

"**Price**" means a fixed or variable rate within a Price Category that determines the Distribution Services charges that apply to an ICP;

"**Price Category**" means the price category and associated eligibility criteria referred to in Schedule 7 that determine the Price(s) that apply to an ICP;

"**Price Options**" has the meaning given in clause 8.5;

"**Pricing Structure**" means the Distributor's policies and processes relating to setting Prices for Distribution Services referred to in Schedule 7;

"**Pro forma Invoice**" has the meaning given in clause 9.3;

"**Publish**" means to disclose information by making the information freely and publicly available on the Distributor's website and notifying the Trader that the information has been disclosed on the website;

"**Re-energise**" means to Energise an ICP after it has been De-energised;

"**Registry**" means the central database of ICP information maintained in accordance with the Code to assist switching and reconciliation;

"**Revision Invoice**" has the meaning given in clause 9.3;

"**Rulings Panel**" has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act;

"**Serious Financial Breach**" means:

(a) a failure by the Trader to pay an amount due and owing that exceeds the greater of $100,000 or 20% of the actual charges payable by the Trader for the previous month, unless the amount is genuinely disputed by the Trader in accordance with clause 9.7; or
(b) a failure by the Trader to pay 100% of the actual charges payable by the Trader for the previous two months, unless the amount is genuinely disputed by the Trader in accordance with clause 9.7; or
(c) a material breach of clause 10 by the Trader;

"**Service Guarantee Payment**" means any payment or other benefit that 1 party provides to the other party if it fails to meet a Service Standard for which a guarantee payment is required to be paid if that Service Standard is not met;

"**Service Interruption**" means the cessation of electricity supply to an ICP for a period of 1 minute or longer, other than by reason of De-energisation of that ICP:

(a) for breach of the Customer Agreement by the Customer; or
(b) as a result of a request from the Trader or the relevant Customer for a Temporary Disconnection; or
(c) as a result of a request from the Trader for a Vacant Site Disconnection; or
(d) for the purpose of De-energising a Customer Installation that does not comply with the Network Connection Standards; or
(e) to Decommission the ICP;

"**Service Level**" means the magnitude of a Service Measure;

"**Service Measure**" means the characteristics or features of a Service Standard as set out in Schedule 1;

"**Service Standards**" means the set of Service Measures, Service Levels, conditions and Service Guarantee Payments as set out in Schedule 1;

"**Switch Event Date**" means the date recorded in the Registry as being the date on which a trader assumes responsibility for an ICP;

"**System Emergency Event**" means a grid emergency in accordance with the definition of that term in Part 1 of the Code and, in respect of the Network, any emergency situation in which:

(a) public safety is at risk;
(b) there is a risk of significant damage to any part of the Network;
(c) the Distributor is unable to maintain Network voltage levels within statutory requirements; or
(d) an Unplanned Service Interruption affecting part or all of the Network is imminent or has occurred;

"**System Operator**" has the meaning given to it in section 5 of the Act;

"**System Operator Services**" means co-ordination services for the control, dispatch and security functions necessary to operate the transmission system;

"**System Security**" means the security and quality objectives set out in Part 8 of the Code;

"**Tax Invoice**" means any document, documents or other material containing taxable supply information as defined in section 19E of the GST Act;

"**Temporary Disconnection**" means an ICP is De-energised but there is no change to the status of the ICP in the Registry;

"**Trader**" means the party identified as such in this Agreement;

"**Trader's Equipment**" means the Fittings and/or Metering Equipment owned by the Trader, the Trader's agent or any other third party with whom the Trader has contracted with for the use by the Trader of such third party's Fittings or Metering Equipment, which are from time to time installed in, over, or on Customer's Premises;

"**Transmission Interruption**" means a failure of a service provided by a Grid Owner to meet the service standards agreed between the Distributor and that Grid Owner;

"**Trust Account Rules**" means the rules relating to the establishment and operation of a trust account established and operated by the Distributor in accordance with clause 10.26;

"**Unmetered Load**" means electricity consumed on the Network that is not directly recorded using Metering Equipment, but is calculated or estimated in accordance with the Code;

"**Unplanned Service Interruption**" means any Service Interruption where events or circumstances prevent the timely communication of prior warning or notice to the Trader or any affected Customer;

"**Use of money adjustment**" means an amount payable at the Interest Rate plus, the average debt premium plus debt issuance costs, estimated by the Commerce Commission in its determination of the cost of capital for distributors' price-quality paths, calculated and compounded daily (at 1/365th of the annual rate) or monthly (at 1/12 of the annual rate). The parties may agree an amount beneath which a use of money adjustment does not apply;
"**Vacant Site Disconnection**" means the De-energisation of an ICP that occurs when the property at which the ICP is located has become vacant, and the Trader has changed the status of the ICP in the Registry to "Inactive";
"**Warranted**" means pre-qualified to the Distributor's reasonable standards and authorised by the Distributor to carry out the particular work on or in relation to the Network;
"**Warranted Person**" means a person who is Warranted or who is employed by a person who is Warranted; and
"**Working Day**" means every day except Saturdays, Sundays, and days that are statutory holidays in the city specified for each party's address for notices identified in the Parties section of this Agreement.

PART V – SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 – SERVICE STANDARDS

Introduction

S1.1 If the Trader becomes aware of or suspects a breach of a Service Standard that is subject to a Service Guarantee Payment by the Distributor, the Trader must give the Distributor notice of the breach or the reasons why it suspects that there has been a breach.

S1.2 If the Trader gives the Distributor notice under clause S1.1 regarding an actual or suspected breach of the Service Standards, the Distributor must, unless clause S1.5 applies, investigate and advise the Trader of the results of the investigation including confirming whether a Service Guarantee Payment is to be made in respect of any breach.

S1.3 If a Customer advises the Distributor of a breach or a suspected breach of a Service Standard that is subject to a Service Guarantee Payment, the Distributor must, unless clause S1.5 applies:

(a) give notice to the Trader responsible for the Customer as soon as reasonably practicable; and

(b) investigate and advise the Customer and the Trader of the results of the investigation including confirming whether a Service Guarantee Payment is to be made in respect of any breach.

S1.4 If the Distributor breaches a Service Level that is subject to a Service Guarantee Payment, it must, unless clause S1.5 applies, notify the Trader as soon as reasonably practicable and no later than 10 Working Days after becoming aware of the breach. The notification must include:

(a) the ICP identifier of each ICP affected and the Service Guarantee Payment owed by ICP and in total (if applicable);

(b) the reason for the breach; and

(c) a Credit Note or order number (if the Trader requires a Tax Invoice from the Distributor for the amount payable in respect of the breach, the Distributor must send the Tax Invoice in the next payment cycle).

S1.5 The Distributor is not required to investigate an actual or suspected breach of the Service Standards where the Distributor considers, on reasonable grounds, the actual or suspected breach to be trivial or to be materially the same as an actual or suspected breach previously raised by the Trader (or Customer) where there has been no relevant change in circumstances. However, the Distributor must advise the Trader (and Customer, if applicable) of its decision.

S1.6 If the Distributor makes a Service Guarantee Payment in respect of an ICP, the Trader must pass that payment on to the relevant Customer or Customers but may deduct an amount that reflects its reasonable cost of administering the payment.

S1.7 Despite clauses S1.4 and S1.6, where the Distributor breaches a Service Level that is subject to a Service Guarantee Payment and a Customer whose ICP has been affected makes a request directly to the Distributor for an applicable Service Guarantee Payment to be made to the Customer, in the interests of prompt resolution, the Distributor may pay the Service Guarantee Payment directly to the Customer.

S1.8 The parties acknowledge that the Service Guarantee Payments are set at a level to provide reasonable compensation to affected Customers in respect of the Distributor's failure to meet the relevant Service Level, and are not a penalty.

S1.9 The Distributor's failure to meet any Service Standard or Service Level (or any associated procedural requirements in this Schedule) will not constitute a breach of this Agreement, and the Trader will have no remedy for such failure except to the extent the Trader is expressly entitled to claim a Service Guarantee Payment for the failure in accordance with this Agreement.

[For Traders with an existing Default Distributor Agreement as at 25 November 2024, the clauses in this Schedule remain 'recorded terms' as provided for in Schedule 12A.4 clause 13 (4)(b) of the Code and remain in force until replaced with 'operational terms' in accordance with Schedule 12A.4 clause 12 of the Code.

For Traders that enter into a Default Distributor Agreement after 25 November 2024, the clauses in this Schedule are 'collateral terms' as defined in Part 1 clause 1.1(1) of the Code, until they are replaced with 'operational terms' in accordance with Schedule 12A.4 clause 12 of the Code.]

1.1 Where an ICP is allocated to a controlled Price Category or allocated a controlled Price Component Code, the Distributor may control supply to the ICP and/or streetlights (as applicable) for the maximum period specified in the Distributor's pricing policy (on the Distributor's website) for the allocated Price Category or Price Component Code.

1.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the Distributor is not required to make any Service Guarantee Payments in the event that the Distributor fails to meet any Service Standards. Any such failure will not constitute a breach of this Agreement, and no remedies are available to the Trader in respect of any such failure.

SCHEDULE 2 – BILLING INFORMATION

S2.1 This Schedule 2 sets out:

(a) the information that must be provided by the Trader to the Distributor so that the Distributor can calculate Distribution Services charges and prepare Tax Invoices;

(b) the formats, procedures, and timeframes for providing the information; and

(c) how the Distributor calculates Distribution Services charges.

S2.2 The terms set out in the Distributor's Electricity Pricing Policy (as amended from time to time and published on the Distributor's website) are incorporated by reference and apply as if set out in full in this Schedule 2.

S2.3 When the Distributor and the Trader exchange information under this Schedule 2 to which EIEP1 or EIEP3 applies, the Distributor and the Trader will comply with the relevant EIEP.

S2.4 All of the terms set out in this Schedule 2 (including the Distributor's Electricity Pricing Policy as amended from time to time and published on the Distributor's website) are operational terms as defined in the Code.

SCHEDULE 3 – ELECTRICITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE PROTOCOLS

S3.1 The Distributor and the Trader must comply with the following EIEPs when exchanging information to which the relevant EIEP applies:

(a) EIEP1 – Detailed ICP billing and volume information;
(b) EIEP2 – Aggregated billing and volume information;
(c) EIEP3 – Half hour metering information;
(d) EIEP5A – Planned service interruptions;
(e) EIEP12 – Tariff rate change information; and
(f) any other EIEP publicised by the Authority under the Code with which the Distributor and Trader are required to comply.

S3.2 In addition to the EIEPs specified in clause S3.1, the Distributor and the Trader must comply with the following EIEPs when exchanging information to which the relevant EIEP relates:

(a) EIEP4 – Customer information;
(b) EIEP8 – Notification of network price category and tariff change; and
(c) EIEP9 – Customer location address change notification.

These files must be exchanged by uploading to the Registry Hub.

SCHEDULE 4 – SYSTEM EMERGENCY EVENT MANAGEMENT

S4.1 This Schedule 4 sets out the Distributor's System Emergency Event management policy, which is a policy for managing load on the Network during a System Emergency Event. The policy includes the Distributor's priorities for:

(a) Load Shedding;

(b) the use of any controllable load available to the Distributor in accordance with clause 5; and

(c) the restoration of load.

S4.*2* This is the Distributor's System Emergency Event management policy:

(a) The Distributor will comply with the requirements of the Part 8 (Common Quality) and Part 9 (Security of Supply) of the Code, and their associated technical codes.

(b) The Distributor will provide the System Operator with an Asset Capability Statement describing the amount of load armed to trip in response to an under-frequency event, as required by the Code.

(c) As soon as practicable after the Distributor becomes aware of a System Emergency Event, the Distributor will assess and set its priorities for Load Shedding, having regard to the nature and extent of that System Emergency Event. For each System Emergency Event, the Distributor will endeavour to apply Load Shedding in a System Emergency Event in the inverse order of the Priority List set out in (e).

(d) As soon as practicable after the Distributor becomes aware of a System Emergency Event, the Distributor will assess and set its priorities for the use of any controllable load available to the Distributor in accordance with clause 5, having regard to the nature and extent of that System Emergency Event. For each System Emergency Event, the Distributor will endeavour to prioritise the use of controllable load available to the Distributor in accordance with clause 5, in the order of the Priority List set out in (e).

(e) As soon as practicable after the Distributor becomes aware of a System Emergency Event, the Distributor will assess and set its priorities for the restoration of load, having regard to the nature and extent of that System Emergency Event. For each System Emergency Event, the Distributor will endeavour to prioritise the restoration of load in the order of the Priority List set out in (e):

(e) The prioritisation order is:

(i) Critical Lifelines (including major hospitals, air traffic control centres, and emergency operation centres);

(ii) Important public services (including energy control centres, communication networks, water and sewage pumping, fuel delivery systems, major ports, public passenger transport and major supermarkets)

(iii) Public health and safety (including minor hospitals, medical centres, schools, and street lighting.)

(iv) Animal health and food production and storage (including dairy farms, milk production facilities, chicken sheds and cool stores)

(v) Commercial and industrial premises to maintain production and supply of services

(vi) Residential premises (high voltage lines and equipment (such as substations) that will restore the most power to as many customers as possible at once.)

SCHEDULE 5 – SERVICE INTERRUPTION COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS

[For Traders with an existing Default Distributor Agreement as at 25 November 2024, the clauses in this Schedule remain 'recorded terms' as provided for in Schedule 12A.4 clause 13 (4)(b) of the Code and remain in force until replaced with 'operational terms' in accordance with Schedule 12A.4 clause 12 of the Code.

For Traders that enter into a Default Distributor Agreement after 25 November 2024, the clauses in this Schedule are 'collateral terms' as defined in Part 1 clause 1.1(1) of the Code, until they are replaced with 'operational terms' in accordance with Schedule 12A.4 clause 12 of the Code.]

Unplanned Service Interruptions

S5.1 In the event of an Unplanned Service Interruption:

(a) The Distributor is not required to provide any information to the Trader if it becomes aware of 1 or more Unplanned Service Interruption or a System Emergency Event, nor is it required to provide status updates on the Unplanned Service Interruption to Traders.

(b) The Distributor is responsible for receiving and managing Unplanned Service Interruption calls from Customers and managing further communication with affected Customers until electricity supplies are restored. The Trader should refer its Customers to contact the Distributor directly, rather than taking details and logging information with the Distributor.

S5.2 The Distributor will update its contact details for Unplanned Service Interruptions from time to time, and when provided reasonable notice by the Distributor the Retailer will amend its website, collateral, and processes accordingly.

S5.3 The Distributor may implement its public and media communication process as the Distributor reasonably considers necessary in the circumstances.

S5.4 The Distributor may use any or all means of communication that it deems appropriate in the circumstances, including (without limitation) any or all of the following:

(a) media releases and interviews; and

(b) status information and updates on the Distributor's:

- (i) automated telephone information service;
- (ii) website;
- (iii) smartphone app;
- (iv) social media accounts (including Facebook and Twitter).

Planned Service Interruptions

Distributor to notify Customers

S5.5 If required, and despite any other historical agreements to the contrary or the terms of an agreement between the parties on the terms set out in Appendix C of Schedule 12A.1 of the Code (if applicable), the Trader must provide Customer contact information to the Distributor on a monthly basis. The information must be provided in accordance with EIEP4. Any information provided by the Trader to the Distributor under this clause

will be Confidential Information. This information may be used by the Distributor for any network management related purpose, including but not limited to outage notifications, consumer enquiries, resolving faults, planned works, billing, price setting, and revenue assurance.

S5.6 For all Planned Service Interruptions, the Distributor must provide each of the Customers it identifies as being affected with a notice specifying the time and date of the Planned Service Interruption and the reason for the interruption at least 4 Working Days before the date on which the Planned Service Interruption is scheduled.

S5.7 The Distributor must provide the Trader with notice of the Planned Service Interruption in accordance with EIEP5 at least 4 Working Days before the Planned Service Interruption is scheduled to occur.

SCHEDULE 6 – CONNECTION POLICIES

Introduction

S6.1 This Schedule sets out the processes that the Distributor and Trader must follow in respect of facilitating:

(a) new connections to the Network;
(b) capacity changes to existing connections;
(c) Temporary Disconnections and associated reconnections (whether carried out physically or remotely);
(d) Vacant Site Disconnections and associated reconnections (whether carried out physically or remotely); and
(e) Decommissioning.

Process for new connections or changes in capacity

S6.2 The Distributor may receive applications from:

(a) the owner of premises not currently connected to the Network or the owner's agent that is or intends to be a Customer (the "Requesting Party") for a new connection to be created; and
(b) a Customer (the "Requesting Party"), or the owner's agent on behalf of a Requesting Party, for an increase or decrease in the capacity of an existing connection.

S6.3 The Distributor must undertake an impact assessment to determine whether the capacity required for the connection is already available or whether a Network upgrade is required. If the Distributor considers that a Network upgrade is required, or that other works are required, the Distributor must advise the Requesting Party of the terms on which the Distributor is prepared to undertake the necessary works. If the application is declined the Distributor must provide the reasons for its decision. The Requesting Party may be required to pay an application fee before the impact assessment is undertaken.

S6.4 If the Distributor and Requesting Party agree on terms under which the Distributor will supply a new connection or change the capacity of an existing connection, the Distributor must advise the Trader of the following after agreement is reached (provided that the Distributor knows that the Requesting Party is a Customer):

(a) the ICP identifier for the new connection;
(b) the NSP to which the ICP is or will be connected; and
(c) the allocated Price Category, provided that if the ICP is eligible for more than 1 Price Category, the Trader may advise the Distributor of its preferred Price Category in accordance with clause 8.4.

S6.5 The Trader must arrange for the ICP to be electrically connected to the Network by a Warranted Person once approval has been granted by the Distributor. The party that undertakes the electrical connection to the Network must, unless otherwise agreed, notify the other party within 2 Working Days of the ICP being electrically connected, and provide to the other party a copy of a certificate of compliance and record of inspection for the site under the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010, where relevant.

Temporary Disconnections and associated reconnections

S6.6 The parties agree that Temporary Disconnection of an ICP at which the Trader supplies electricity may be carried out by the Trader in the following circumstances:

(a) if in an emergency it is necessary to avoid endangering persons or property;
(b) for credit reasons; or
(c) if requested by the Customer, for safety or other reasons.

S6.7 The Trader must, subject to clause 29.1, ensure that each of its Customer Agreements provides that the Distributor may perform a Temporary Disconnection in relation to a Customer's ICP in the following circumstances:
(a) it is necessary to avoid endangering persons or property;
(b) there has been an occurrence, or there are circumstances, that may adversely affect the proper working of the Network or the Grid;
(c) in the circumstances set out in clause 3.7;
(d) in accordance with clause 11.3;
(e) if a Customer does any of the things prohibited under clauses 12.1 or 12.7, or fails to do any of the things required of it as contemplated in clause 13; or
(f) on termination of this Agreement.

S6.8 Subject to clause 17.4 (which relates to medically dependent and vulnerable Customers), if the Distributor intends to perform a Temporary Disconnection under clause S6.9, the Distributor must give the Trader notice of the Temporary Disconnection as follows:
(a) the Distributor must give the Trader at least 5 Working Days' notice of disconnection if the Distributor intends to perform a Temporary Disconnection because:
(i) the Customer failed to provide the Distributor with access in accordance with its Customer Agreement; or
(ii) the Customer damaged or interfered with the Distributor's Equipment or Network; or
(b) the Distributor must give the Trader at least 10 Working Days' notice of disconnection if the Distributor intends to perform a Temporary Disconnection because the Customer failed to do any of the things required of it as contemplated in clause 11.

S6.9 The notice of Temporary Disconnection provided by the Distributor to the Trader under clause S6.8 must specify:
(a) the ICP identifier of the relevant Customer;
(b) the particulars of the Customer breach;
(c) the remedy required if disconnection is to be avoided; and
(d) the date on which disconnection will occur if the breach is not previously remedied to the Distributor’s reasonable satisfaction.

S6.10 On receipt of a notice under clause S6.9, the Trader must promptly forward a physical notice to the relevant Customer and include mail, email and telephone contact details that the Customer may use to contact the Trader about the matter. The Trader must promptly forward to the Distributor any response received from the Customer and the Distributor must consider in good faith all such responses it receives. The Trader and the Distributor must work together to ensure that communications are co-ordinated and promptly communicated to the relevant party.

S6.11 Subject to clause 17.4 (which relates to medically dependent and vulnerable Customers):
(a) if the Distributor intends to perform a Temporary Disconnection under clause S6.7(f), the grounds for the Temporary Disconnection are not being reasonably

Disputed by the Trader, and the Distributor has taken reasonable steps to avoid the need for a Temporary Disconnection, the Distributor must give each Customer:

(i) at least 9 Working Days' notice of warning of disconnection before any disconnection, such notice to include the reason for the Temporary Disconnection and be sent to each Customer's last address provided to the Distributor by the Trader, or if no address has been provided as the Trader has no Customer at that ICP, the notice must be sent to the Customer's address on the Registry;

(ii) a final warning not less than 48 hours nor more than 7 days before the disconnection. The final warning must provide the timeframes for disconnection. This must be a separate notice to the notice provided at least 9 Working Days before disconnection;

(iii) if disconnection is not completed within the timeframes notified, the Distributor must issue another final warning not less than 48 hours nor more than 7 days before disconnection:

(b) if the Distributor intends to perform a Temporary Disconnection as contemplated by clause S6.7(a) or S6.7(b), the Distributor must use its best endeavours to give each Customer as much prior notice as reasonably practicable, but in any event must notify each Customer no later than 2 days after the Temporary Disconnection.

S6.12 If the Distributor performs a Temporary Disconnection in respect of a Customer it must (unless otherwise agreed) notify the other party of that fact no later than 2 Working Days after the Temporary Disconnection.

If the Trader performs a Temporary Disconnection it should advise the Customer and Distributor as soon as possible. If the Distributor is requested to attend the site for no power, and it is subsequently discovered the Trader has performed a Temporary Disconnection, that party requesting the attendance will be charged for the attendance.

If the Distributor is not aware of a temporary disconnection and believes the meter may be faulty it may bypass the meter to restore power to the customer. The Distributor will advise the retailer, but will not be responsible for removing the bypass or any costs incurred in doing so.

S6.13 The Trader is responsible for arranging restoration of supply to the ICP as soon as reasonably practicable after the reason for the temporary disconnection has been resolved to the satisfaction of the Distributor.

Vacant Site Disconnections and associated reconnections

S6.14 The Trader may undertake a Vacant Site Disconnection of an ICP if:

(a) the Trader is recorded as the trader for the ICP in the Registry;

(b) the ICP has an "active" status in the Registry; and

(c) in respect of that ICP, no Customer Agreement exists with the Trader.

S6.15 The Trader must undertake a Vacant Site Disconnection of an ICP without delay if the ICP meets the criteria set out in clause S6.16 and the ICP has been inactive for at least 30 Working Days.

S6.16 The Trader may reconnect an ICP that is subject to a Vacant Site Disconnection if it wishes to supply electricity to that ICP. If the ICP has not been electrically connected

for more than 6 months, the Trader must advise the Customer to procure its own safety inspection using a person authorised to certify mains work. A copy of the certificate issued following such an inspection must either be provided to the Distributor, or held by the Trader at the Trader's offices for the later inspection by the Distributor, before the ICP is Re-energised.

S6.17 The Trader must ensure that Vacant Site Disconnections and associated reconnections are carried out in accordance with the Distributor's reasonable operational work practices for managing vacant sites. If a Vacant Site Disconnection or the associated reconnection requires access to any Network equipment or Distributor's Equipment, it must be carried out by a Warranted Person.

S6.18 The party performing the reconnection must, unless otherwise agreed, notify the other party within 5 Working Days after completion of the work by way of updating the Registry.

Decommissioning an ICP

S6.19 A Distributor may Decommission an ICP in the following circumstances, provided that the requirements of section 105 of the Act and Part 11 of the Code are met:

(a) the Distributor is advised by a landowner, and (if the landowner is not the customer) the Customer, or the Trader that electricity is no longer required at the ICP;

(b) it is necessary to Decommission the ICP because public safety is at risk;

(c) the Registry notifies the Distributor that the ICP has the status of "Inactive", with the reason given "De-energised – ready for decommissioning", the ICP has been De-energised and the Trader has attempted to recover any Metering Equipment; or

(d) if the Distributor has not provided Distribution Services in respect of the ICP for 6 months or more.

S6.20 If a Distributor intends to Decommission and clauses S6.22(a) or (d) apply, the Distributor must, unless advised by the Trader, notify the Trader before Decommissioning the ICP to enable the Trader to arrange for removal of the Metering Equipment (if appropriate) and update the Registry.

S6.21 The Customer must, on receipt of notice under clause S6.23 above, remove all or part of the Customer Service Line to the ICP, or if a shared Customer Service Line forms part of the supply, isolate and remove the load side cable from the main switch at the meter board. In all circumstances, the property must be left electrically safe. For clarity, overhead service lines must be removed and underground service cables must be disconnected and made safe, but can be left in situ.

S6.22 If an ICP has the status of "Decommissioned" on the Registry, the ICP identifier must not be used again and the process for new connections must be followed if supply is required again at the property, unless the ICP was decommissioned as a result of an administrative error and the Distributor agrees to reverse the status.

SCHEDULE 7 – PRICING

The Trader can access information on the Distributor's pricing including:

a) Pricing Structure;
(b) Price Categories, and the eligibility criteria for each Price Category;
(c) Price Options (if any); and
(d) Prices,

by accessing the Distributor's website and/or contacting the Distributor at its contact details on the front page of this agreement.

SCHEDULE 8 – LOAD MANAGEMENT

Use of controllable load

S8.1 A party may use a Load Control System for 1 or more of the following purposes, which are ranked in order of priority, provided that it has obtained the right to control the load in accordance with clause 5.1 or 5.2:

(a) **Grid Emergency**: As defined in Part 1 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010;

(b) **Market participation**: Any other right to control load.

S8.2 If both parties have obtained the right to control all or parts of the consumer's load in accordance with clause 5.1 or 5.2, and both parties want to control load for a purpose specified in clause S8.1 at the same time, the party entitled to control load will be the party with the higher priority rank as specified in clause S8.1.

S8.3 The Distributor owns and operates both Load Signalling Equipment and Load Control Equipment on the network.

S8.4 If the Distributor has obtained a load control right in accordance with clause 5.1, the Trader must ensure that the Distributor's Load Control Equipment is installed so that it reliably receives the Distributor's load control signals and controls the relevant load. The Trader will install Metering Equipment that separately measures and records controlled load electricity consumption.

S8.5 The Distributor may update, amend, and change the characteristics of its Load Signalling Equipment and Load Control Equipment including by way of varying the configuration and/or replacing the equipment with a modern equivalent.

S8.6 The Distributor may periodically undertake an audit of Load Control Equipment performance and associated metering configuration within the Network. The audit must assess the proper functioning of the Load Control Equipment for a selected sample of ICPs to which the Trader supplies electricity, to establish that the controlled load meter is in fact measuring the controlled load, that the controlled load is permanently connected to the Load Control Equipment, and that the Load Control Equipment is functioning properly and has not been tampered with or modified.

S8.7 If any load is identified that is measured as Controlled Load by the separate Controlled Load meter but is not in fact being controlled by the Load Control Equipment, or where the Controlled Load is not permanently connected, this load will be treated as being an uncontrolled electricity supply category and the pricing amended accordingly.

S8.8 If any Load Control Equipment has been tampered with, the Trader may be charged for any costs to remediate any damage.

S8.9 The Trader and/or its Customers are not entitled to use, respond to, or utilise in any way the signals transmitted by the Distributor's Load Signalling Equipment.

S8.10 The Distributor's pricing for controlled electricity supply categories is only available where the supply is controlled by the Distributor's Load Control Equipment.