



Electricity Network pricing schedule

Module 15
Effective 1 April 2016, for Electricity Network line charges

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1. ELECTRICITY NETWORK LINE CHARGE PRICING

Wellington Electricity's (WELL) standard Network Line Charges are designed to cover the cost of the infrastructure employed to deliver retailer electricity over WELL's electricity network to consumer's homes and businesses to a standard and quality set by regulation.

The network line charges applicable to the WELL network are included in Appendix 1. These prices are based on the default price path regulations administered by the Commerce Commission.

1.1 General terms

- (a) For full details of the conditions of connection to and conveyance across WELL's network, please refer to the "Use of Network Agreement".
- (b) Times stated in this module are New Zealand Daylight Time unless otherwise specified.

1.1.1 Extent of charges

- (a) All charges exclude the provision of Metering Equipment or Load Management equipment which is located at the Point of Connection to the Electricity Network.
- (b) All charges exclude the cost of the End-Consumer Fittings.
- (c) All charges are exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

1.1.2 Transmission costs

Transpower, the National Grid owner/operator charges its costs for its high voltage transmission to distribution companies like WELL.

- (a) All charges exclude loss constraint excess payments (loss rental rebates) and ancillary service charges. WELL will distribute (or invoice as the case may be) these amounts to Retailers. The amounts will be distributed or charged to Retailers in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network.
- (b) Wellington Electricity will charge a transmission administration fee of \$13,875 per month. The fee will be allocated to Retailers in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network.
- (c) Transmission costs are passed onto End-Consumers through WELL's Network Lines Charges.

Transmission costs also come in the form of Avoided Cost of Transmission (ACOT) payments which WELL makes to distributed generators with an injection capacity of 200kVA or greater on WELL's network, in circumstances where payments to Transpower have been avoided or reduced. WELL pass these charges on to consumers at cost.

1.1.3 Pass through and other Recoverable costs

These costs are made up of council rates, regulatory levies and other recoverable costs:

1.1.3.1 Council utility charges

Local Council rates levied on Wellington Electricity are included in our prices to End-Consumers and are passed through at cost.

1.1.3.2 Regulatory Levies

Levies from the Commerce Commission, Electricity Authority and Electricity and Gas Complaints Commission are included in our prices to consumers and are passed through at cost.

1.1.3.3 Other Recoverable costs

Other recoverable costs include items such as wash-ups and incentives which are allowed to be recovered through prices under the Electricity Distribution Services Default Price-Quality Path Determination 2012.

1.1.4 Specifying the Electricity Network

The location of the Electricity Network that End-Consumers are supplied from is determined by the relevant Transmission Grid Exit Point on the network.

“Grid Exit Point” (GXP) means the point on the electricity transmission system at which the distribution network is connected.

The GXPs are shown in the table below:

Wellington Electricity Network	GXP Location
	Haywards
	Melling
	Gracefield
	Upper Hutt
	Takapu Rd
	Pauatahanui
	Wilton
	Central Park
	Kaiwharawhara

1.1.5 Description of consumption category options

Various pricing options are available for different meter configurations within Load Groups. The following options are used within the pricing schedules (not all options are available in all Load Groups);

Consumption category	Consumption code	Details
Controlled	CTRL	Can be controlled at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. <u>Only available to load permanently wired to a separate meter</u> (refer to 1.1.6 for eligibility for controlled charges).
All inclusive controlled	AICO	A 24 hour supply with associated appliances that can be controlled at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. Any storage water or space heating on this charge must be controlled - refer to section 1.1.6.
Night supply only	NITE	Controlled option with power between the hours 11pm - 7am.
Electric vehicle night supply only	EVNITE	Controlled option with power between the hours 9pm - 7am. This option is only available for owners of electric vehicles with a battery size of 12kWh and above. Consumers can't be on both NITE and EVNITE options.
24 hr uncontrolled	24UC	24 hour supply uncontrolled.

1.1.6 Eligibility for controlled charges

Eligibility for either the 'AICO' or 'CTRL' charge is conditional on a hot water cylinder with a capacity in excess of 50 litres being permanently wired into WELL's load management system. The hot water cylinder may be substituted with appliances of a similar rating and load profile such as air conditioning units, swimming or spa pool heaters, electric kilns or storage heating at WELL's discretion.

Only owners of Electric Vehicles (EV) with a battery size of 12kWh and above who also have a smart meter are eligible for the EVNITE option. Only PHEV and registered electric vehicles qualify for this option. Scooters or bikes do not qualify. This option allows an extended night time period from 9pm to 7am which allows consumers a longer time period where all household load will be on this option. End-Consumers can be on either the EVNITE rate or NITE only rate but not on both over the same period of time. Consumers who would like to take advantage of this price plan will need to contact their Retailer and provide proof of ownership and associated address for supply. The EV night option is limited to residential consumers.

1.1.7 Time periods

The time periods used in the pricing schedules are defined in the following table.

Period	Wellington
Night only	11:00pm-7:00am
Electric vehicle night	9:00pm-7:00am
On-peak demand (Weekdays including public holidays)	7:30am-9:30am 5:30pm-7:30pm

1.1.8 Selection of Load Group

This year WELL changed its pricing structures to make it less complex for consumers. The structure of our pricing has changed but the Consumer Group options are still relevant.

- (a) The Load Group for Residential End-Consumers may be requested by the Retailer in accordance with the requirements of this pricing module for the various consumption options. The consumption options are explained further in section 2.
- (b) The Load Group for all other Points of Connection will be set by WELL based on the criteria set out in this pricing module.
- (c) Where an End-Consumer requests a new, or an upgrade to, their Point Of Connection that requires or brings forward capital expenditure, Wellington Electricity may apply non-standard charges other than those outlined in Appendix 1. Refer to Wellington Electricity's Customer Contributions Policy at <http://www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/> for this pricing information.

2. RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY PRICING

This section applies to all Residential End-Consumers in a private dwelling not normally used for any business activity.

2.1 Price categories

The following table summarises the Price Categories for this group of End-Consumers, based on standard tariffs, which are applicable to residential End-Consumers.

Pricing Category	Description
Low User	Permanent place of residence low user tariffs
Standard User	Permanent place of residence standard user tariffs

A Low User is a residential consumer who consumes 8000 kWh or less per year at their primary place of residence and who is on a low user residential retailer price option. A Standard User is a residential consumer who consumes more than 8000 kWh per year and who is on a standard user residential retailer price option.

If WELL is satisfied that the "Low User" Price Category has been incorrectly allocated to an End-Consumer's ICP (that is, the End-Consumer does not meet the criteria for the Low Usage Price Category) it may reassign the End-Consumer to the "Standard User" category and retrospectively apply billing adjustments. The same applies in the case of End-Consumers on the "Standard User" price category reassigned to the "Low User" Price Category.

2.2 Residential consumer group definitions

The price schedule in Appendix 1 illustrates how prices have been presented in previous periods compared with those effective 1 April 2016. Previously, WELL presented the residential section of its price schedule based on the type of meter set-up. This year WELL has consolidated these to make the schedule less complex for End-Consumers. The meter set-up options, which are supplied by the Retailer remain unchanged. Below is a table that illustrates the meter set-up options available:

Consumption Code	Consumer group 1	Consumer group 2	Consumer group 3	Consumer group 4	Consumer group 5	Consumer group 6
FIXD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24UC	✓	✓	✓	✓		
AICO					✓	✓
CTRL			✓	✓		
NITE	✓		✓		✓	
EVNITE		✓		✓		✓

Consumer Groups 1 and 2

In this set up there will typically be one meter with two active registers, with no ability for any load control. One register will measure the volume during the day ('24UC') and the other will measure the volume during night periods ('NITE'/'EVNITE'). Here WELL will expect to receive volume under both the '24UC'

and 'NITE'/'EVNITE' codes. The 'EVNITE' option is only available if the consumer has a smart meter.

Consumer Groups 3 and 4

In this set up, under a legacy meter setup there will typically be two meters. One meter has two active registers which measures the day and night volumes. The second meter will typically measure the controlled load which is activated by a ripple relay signal. For those customers with a smart meter there will likely be only one meter with three registers. Under these groups WELL will expect to receive volume for '24UC', 'CTRL' and 'NITE'/'EVNITE'.

Consumer Groups 5 and 6

In this set up there will typically be one meter with two active registers. One register will measure the volume during the day, ('AICO'), which will include any load control activated by a ripple relay. The second register will measure the volume during the night ('NITE'/'EVNITE'). The night time hours are specified in section 1. In this type of set up the controlled load is not separately wired to a meter. Here WELL will expect to receive volume under both the 'AICO' and 'NITE'/'EVNITE' codes. The 'EVNITE' option is only available if the consumer has a smart meter.

Consumption submitted on a consumption code that is not appropriate for the Consumer group will be charged at a default rate equivalent to the highest variable charge applicable for that Consumer group.

2.3 Fixed charges

(a) Different fixed charges apply to each Consumer group.

Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulation 2004 mandates a low fixed daily charge of 15 cents per day for Low Users. Standard Users however have a fixed daily charge of \$1.10 per day.

2.4 Demand charges

Residential customers do not currently have a demand charge.

3. GENERAL LOW VOLTAGE AND GENERAL TRANSFORMER CONNECTIONS

This section applies to all General Low Voltage and General Transformer Connections from less than 15kVA to greater than 1500 kVA.

The changes that were made in these consumer groups are as follows:

- Consumer group name and code changes
The 'Low Voltage Connection' ('GV') and 'Transformer Connection ('GX')' consumer groups are now called 'General Low Voltage' ('GLV') and 'General Transformer' ('GTX') respectively.

The Industrial consumer group (*G60) has been merged with the 'General Transformer' ('GTX') consumer group.

The numeric load group component is now included with the code. For example GLV15 is for non-residential low voltage connections with a capacity of up to 15kVA.

3.1 Consumer group definitions

Non-residential pricing is divided into two types of connections, low voltage connections and transformer connections.

- (a) A **low voltage connection** is where a consumer receives supply from WELL's low voltage network via a transformer shared with other consumers.
- (b) A **transformer connection** is where the consumer receives a supply from transformers owned by WELL that are dedicated to supply a single consumer.

The structure of the charges for Non-residential Consumers with a **low voltage connection** is shown below;

Capacity	Code
<=15kVA	GLV15
>15kVA and <=69kVA	GLV69
>69kVA and <=138kVA	GLV138
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GLV300
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GLV1500

Capacity is determined by maximum demand or fuse size.

The structure of the charges for Non-residential Consumers with a **transformer connection** is shown below;

Capacity	Code
<=15kVA	GTX15
>15kVA and <=69kVA	GTX69
>69kVA and <=138kVA	GTX138
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GTX300
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GTX1500
>1500kVA	GTX1501

Capacity is determined by the dedicated transformer size.

3.2 Variable charges

For all connections 24 hr uncontrolled (24UC) variable charges apply.

3.3 Fixed charges

Different fixed charges apply to each Consumer group.

3.4 Capacity charges

- (a) Different capacity charges apply to each consumer group where these charges are applicable.
- (b) The capacity charge is based on the capacity dedicated by Wellington Electricity to supplying the consumer's premises. Where the available capacity exceeds the requirement of the consumer, Wellington Electricity may reduce the capacity rating to an assessed rating, and may install a fuse or current limiting device limiting the available capacity to the assessed rating.
- (c) Wellington Electricity may reduce the available capacity of the dedicated transformers to the size of the assessed rating, on giving one month's notice in writing of its intentions to the retailer.

3.5 Demand charges

Demand charges apply as follows:

- (a) General low voltage connection and general transformer connection consumers with a capacity less than or equal to 300kVA do not currently have a demand charge
- (b) For general low voltage connection and general transformer connection consumers with a capacity greater than 300kVA but less than or equal to 1500kVA, demand (DAMD) is defined as the maximum demand during the month, where the kVA demand is twice the maximum kVAh half hourly reading during the month to which the charges apply.
- (c) For general transformer connection consumers with a capacity greater than 1500kVA, demand (DOPC) is defined as the maximum demand during on-peak periods, where the kW demand is twice the maximum kWh half hourly reading within the on-peak periods. The on-peak

periods are defined as 7:30am to 9:30am and 5:30pm to 7:30pm on weekdays (including public holidays).

3.6 Power factor charges

All charges assume a power factor of not less than 0.95 lagging. A reactive charge for poor power factor is applicable separately. A power factor charge (per Appendix1) will be applied where the consumer's power factor is less than 0.95 lagging.

- (a) The kVAh amount represents twice the largest difference between the kVAh amount recorded in any one half hour period and one third (correct to two decimal places) of the kWh demand recorded in the same half hour period. The charge is applicable only during weekdays, between 7am and 8pm.
- (b) The power factor charge will only be applicable for consumers with TOU metering whose charges do not incorporate a component that is based on kVA demand.

4. UN-METERED ELECTRICITY LINE CHARGES

This section applies to un-metered connection less than 1kVA, however connections greater than 1kVA may be classified under un-metered at WELL’s discretion. From 1 April 2016 there will only be a fixed charge for streetlights with no charge for energy usage, however WELL will still require the energy usage data for energy reconciliation purposes. Non-streetlighting connections have both a fixed and a variable charge.

4.1 Consumer group definitions

The structure of the charges for un-metered Consumers is shown below:

Type	Wellington
Non-streetlighting	G001
Streetlighting	G002

The non-streetlighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA other than street lighting. The street lighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA that are for streetlighting.

4.1.1 Fixed charges

Fixed charges for streetlight and non-streetlight un-metered Consumers will be charged on a fitting per day basis.

4.1.2 Variable charges

For all non-streetlight un-metered supplies 24 hr uncontrolled ('24UC') variable charges apply. Streetlight connections have a zero charge.

5. SMALL SCALE DISTRIBUTED GENERATION (SSDG) CHARGES

This is a new charge which has been introduced from 1 April 2016. The current rate is zero dollars per kWh. This charge applies to injection of energy into WELL’s network and is applicable to connections equal to or less than 10kW. In the future injection volume may incur charges. SSDG could be in the form of photovoltaics (solar panels) or any other device which injects energy into the network.

6. DETERMINING CONSUMPTION

- (a) For un-metered supply other than streetlights, consumption will be determined on a case-by-case basis based on load profile and input wattages. A minimum load factor of 10% will be applied to the input wattage.
- (b) For un-metered streetlights, consumption will be determined by multiplying the input wattage of each fitting in Wellington Electricity’s database with the number of night hours as given in the table below (provided by NZ MetService):

Month	Number of night hours
January	287
February	286
March	358
April	389
May	439
June	442
July	451
August	417
September	365
October	339
November	285
December	275

6.1 Embedded generation

The line charge will be calculated in accordance with the prevailing pricing policy. The line charge will be dependent upon location, the type of connection, the size of the generator and operating pattern.

6.2 Provision of consumption information

- (a) The Retailer will provide Wellington Electricity with consumption data for each ICP and for each consumption category.
- (b) Consumption data will be associated with a specific consumption category as per the table under section 1.1.5 and will be submitted using the code as published in the code column of the Wellington Electricity Network Line Charge Schedule in Appendix 1.
- (c) Where more than one meter at an ICP is in use, but a single variable line charge applies, the consumption data will need to be aggregated before forwarding to Wellington Electricity.
- (d) For some ICP’s it is possible to have multiple consumption categories (such as controlled and uncontrolled). Such an ICP will have multiple consumption codes.

- (e) Where a half hourly meter is fitted, there will only be one consumption code. Where there is no variable charge the consumption code will still need to be included with the half hourly volume, and in such cases the billing process will not calculate any variable charge.
- (f) In the case of streetlights where there is no variable charge, the consumption code will still need to be included with the volume, and in such cases the billing process will not calculate any variable charge.

6.2.1 Calculation of scaled and variable charges

6.2.1.1 Electricity Non-Scalable Volume definition

Electricity Non-Scalable Volume is the loss-adjusted volume derived from Consumers identified by Wellington Electricity as being TOU (time of use) metered.

6.2.1.2 Electricity Scalable Volume definition

Electricity Scalable Volume is the loss adjusted volume derived from Consumers other than those Consumers identified in 6.2.1.1.

6.2.2 Reconciliation of Electricity Scalable Volume

- (a) Where the sum of Electricity Scalable Volume and Electricity Non-Scalable Volume (after adjustments for estimated volumes) supplied by all Retailers does not reconcile with the total Energy injected into the Network, Wellington Electricity will factor up or down the Electricity Scalable Volume, by the same percentage for all Retailers to reconcile to the total Energy injected into the Network.
- (b) The volume derived from this calculation will be the basis for calculating variable charges to scalable ICPs.
- (c) The Retailer's share of Energy injected into the Network includes any projections made by Wellington Electricity where no consumption information is provided by the Retailer for connected ICPs.

6.3 Electricity network loss factors

Losses and Loss Factors may be reviewed and may be amended by Wellington Electricity from time to time, on reasonable notice to the Retailer, to ensure that they reflect losses on the Network as accurately as possible.

6.3.1 Loss Factors

- (a) For the purpose of calculating Network line charges, unless otherwise specified, the Loss Factors detailed in this section do not need to be applied to the measured or calculated Energy conveyed to Points of Connection.
- (b) Loss Factors will be applied to the metered Energy consumption measured at the Point of Connection for reconciliation/allocation purposes. The line charge will be applied to the metered Energy consumption (subject to further adjustment to the aggregated volume through scaling).

6.3.2 Electricity Network Loss Factors

Distribution Losses by metering voltage, transformer connection and Load			
Loss Factor code	Consumers metering voltage	Distribution Loss ratios with respect to the injection point meter	Distribution Loss Factors with respect to the ICP meter
VECG1	LV	5.01%	1.0527
VECG2	LV	2.72%	1.0280
VECG3	LV	2.72%	1.0280
VECG4	HV	1.42%	1.0144

6.3.3 Loss Factor look up codes

The following table summarise the Loss Factor codes detailed in the Network Loss table (above).

6.3.3.1 Wellington Loss Factor look up codes

Wellington Network distribution Losses by Consumer group		
Consumer group	Loss factor code (LV metered)	Loss Factor code (HV metered)
Un-metered		
G001	VECG1	-
G002	VECG1	-
Residential		
RLU	VECG1	-
RSU	VECG1	-
General Low Voltage		
GLV15	VECG1	-
GLV69	VECG1	-
GLV138	VECG1	-
GLV300	VECG1	-
GLV1500	VECG3	VECG4
General Transformer		
GTX15	VECG2	VECG4
GTX69	VECG2	VECG4
GTX138	VECG2	VECG4
GTX300	VECG2	VECG4
GTX1500	VECG3	VECG4
GTX1501	VECG3	VECG4

6.4 Other charges - electricity

Unless stated otherwise below, all charges will be invoiced directly to the retailer by Wellington Electricity and not to the consumer.

All non-network fault work, retailer or consumer services not listed below will be charged to the retailer on a time and materials basis at market rates.

Description	Unit	Charge Effective 1 April 2016
New connection fee – single phase connection	per connection	\$160
New connection fee – two or three phase connection	per connection	\$400
Site visit fee	per site visit	\$160
Permanent disconnection fee	per disconnection	\$300
Late, incorrect or incomplete consumption fee data	per hour	\$122

Description of Charges

New connection fee – single phase connection

This fee is payable when Wellington Electricity energises a new single phase Point of Connection for the first time, by inserting the fuse. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. For example, where a site is not ready, insufficient or incorrect information is provided and where the physical status of a new connection needs to be inspected by Wellington Electricity.

New connection fee – two or three phase connection

This fee is payable when Wellington Electricity energises a new two or three phase point of connection for the first time, by inserting the fuse. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. For example, where a site is not ready, insufficient or incorrect information is provided and where the physical status of a new connection needs to be inspected by Wellington Electricity.

Site visit fee

Payable for any site visit by Wellington Electricity, including non-network call out, temporary disconnection, temporary energisation, urgent after hours disconnection and reconnection, permanent disconnection and change of capacity (where the capacity change can be completed by changing fuse size within the existing fuse holder. Work in excess of this will be charged directly to the consumer on a time and materials basis at market rates).



Permanent disconnection fee

Payable for permanent disconnections carried out by Wellington Electricity. Any additional site visits required by Wellington Electricity with regard to a permanent disconnection, for example where a site is not ready, will incur a site visit fee. Work in excess of standard network disconnection will be charged directly to the retailer on a time and materials basis at market rates.

Late, incorrect or incomplete consumption fee data

This fee is payable where consumption data required under the Use of Network Agreement between Wellington Electricity and retailers, does not comply with that agreement. It will be charged on the basis of the actual time spent by a Billing Analyst to review, correct, validate and reconcile the information.

APPENDIX 1: ELECTRICITY LINE CHARGE SCHEDULE

	2016/17 Code	2015/16 Code	Description	Units	Estimated number of consumers as at 31 January 2016	Effective 1 April 2016			
						Distribution Price	Transmission & Other pass through Price ¹	Delivery Price	
RESIDENTIAL	RLU-FIXD	G100-FIXD	Low user daily	\$/con/day	90,499	0.1500	0.0000	0.1500	
		G101-FIXD							
		G102-FIXD							
		G103-FIXD							
		G108-FIXD							
	RLU-24UC	G100-24UC	Low user uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0464	0.0694	0.1158	
		G101-24UC							
		G103-24UC							
		G108-24UC							
	RLU-AICO	G102-AICO	Low user all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0364	0.0565	0.0929	
	RLU-CTRL	G101-CTRL	Low user controlled	\$/kWh		0.0217	0.0341	0.0558	
		G108-CTRL							
	RLU-NITE	G100-NITE	Low user night only	\$/kWh		0.0079	0.0110	0.0189	
		G101-NITE							
	RLU-EVNITE	G102-NITE	Low user electric vehicle night only	\$/kWh		0.0079	0.0110	0.0189	
	RSU-FIXD	G104-FIXD	Standard user daily	\$/con/day	59,243	1.1000	0.0000	1.1000	
		G105-FIXD							
		G106-FIXD							
G107-FIXD									
G109-FIXD									
RSU-24UC		G104-24UC	Standard user uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0313	0.0412	0.0725	
		G105-24UC							
		G107-24UC							
		G109-24UC							
RSU-AICO		G106-AICO	Standard user all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0226	0.0273	0.0499	
RSU-CTRL	G105-CTRL	Standard user controlled	\$/kWh		0.0106	0.0116	0.0222		
	G109-CTRL								
RSU-NITE	G104-NITE	Standard user night only	\$/kWh		0.0070	0.0103	0.0173		
	G105-NITE								
	G106-NITE								
RSU-EVNITE	G109-NITE	Standard user electric vehicle night only	\$/kWh		0.0070	0.0103	0.0173		
GENERAL LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTION	GLV15-FIXD	GV02-FIXD	General low voltage, <=15kVA, daily	\$/con/day	5,037	0.6268	0.0000	0.6268	
	GLV15-24UC	GV02-24UC	General low voltage, <=15kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0205	0.0362	0.0567	
	GLV69-FIXD	GV07-FIXD	General low voltage, >15kVA and <=69kVA, daily	\$/con/day	10,261	1.5504	0.0000	1.5504	
	GLV69-24UC	GV07-24UC	General low voltage, >15kVA and <=69kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0142	0.0251	0.0393	
	GLV138-FIXD	GV14-FIXD	General low voltage, >69kVA and <=138kVA, daily	\$/con/day	404	8.7851	0.0000	8.7851	
	GLV138-24UC	GV14-24UC	General low voltage, >69kVA and <=138kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0168	0.0297	0.0465	
	GLV300-FIXD	GV30-FIXD	General low voltage, >138kVA and <=300kVA, daily	\$/con/day	309	12.5144	0.0000	12.5144	
	GLV300-24UC	GV30-24UC	General low voltage, >138kVA and <=300kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0069	0.0124	0.0193	
	GLV1500-FIXD	GV99-FIXD	General low voltage, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, daily	\$/con/day	248	31.5561	0.0000	31.5561	
	GLV1500-24UC	GV99-24UC	General low voltage, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0031	0.0055	0.0086	
	GLV1500-DAMD	GV99-DAMD	General low voltage, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, demand	\$/kVA/month		2.7627	4.8915	7.6542	
GENERAL TRANSFORMER CONNECTION	GTX15-FIXD	GX02-FIXD	General transformer, <=15kVA, daily	\$/con/day	0	0.5690	0.0000	0.5690	
	GTX15-24UC	GX02-24UC	General transformer, <=15kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0199	0.0330	0.0529	
	GTX69-FIXD	GX07-FIXD	General transformer, >15kVA and <=69kVA, daily	\$/con/day	18	1.4069	0.0000	1.4069	
	GTX69-24UC	GX07-24UC	General transformer, >15kVA and <=69kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0139	0.0230	0.0369	
	GTX138-FIXD	GX14-FIXD	General transformer, >69kVA and <=138kVA, daily	\$/con/day	16	7.9715	0.0000	7.9715	
	GTX138-24UC	GX14-24UC	General transformer, >69kVA and <=138kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0164	0.0271	0.0435	
	GTX300-FIXD	GX30-FIXD	General transformer, >138kVA and <=300kVA, daily	\$/con/day	87	11.3555	0.0000	11.3555	
	GTX300-24UC	GX30-24UC	General transformer, >138kVA and <=300kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0068	0.0112	0.0180	
	GTX1500-FIXD	GX99-FIXD	General transformer, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, daily	\$/con/day	237	24.5009	0.0000	24.5009	
	GTX1500-24UC	GX99-24UC	General transformer, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0026	0.0044	0.0070	
	GTX1500-CAPY	GX99-CAPY	General transformer, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, capacity	\$/kVA/day		0.0063	0.0104	0.0167	
	GTX1500-DAMD	GX99-DAMD	General transformer, >300kVA and <=1500kVA, demand	\$/kVA/month		2.4243	4.0093	6.4336	
	GTX1501-FIXD	GU60-FIXD	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, daily	\$/con/day	39	0.0545	0.0000	0.0545	
		GR60-FIXD							
		GC60-FIXD							
		GTX1501-24UC	GU60-24UC	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0006	0.0009	0.0015
			GR60-24UC						
			GC60-24UC						
	GTX1501-CAPY	GC60-CAPY	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, capacity	\$/kVA/day		0.0119	0.0177	0.0296	
GU60-CAPY									
GR60-CAPY									
GTX1501-DOPC	GC60-DOPC	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, on-peak demand	\$/kW/month		4.8536	7.2683	12.1219		
	GU60-DOPC								
	GR60-DOPC								
GTX1501-PWRF	GC60-PWRF	General transformer, >1500kVA connection, power factor	\$/kVA/month		3.5047	5.2483	8.7530		
	GU60-PWRF								
	GR60-PWRF								
UNMETERED	G001-FIXD	G001-FIXD	Non-street lighting daily	\$/fitting/day	496	0.0432	0.0000	0.0432	
	G001-24UC	G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0544	0.0859	0.1403	
	G002-FIXD	G002-FIXD	Street lighting daily	\$/fitting/day	114	0.1162	0.1022	0.2184	
	G002-24UC	G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
DGEN	DGEN ²	NA	Small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh	N/A	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

Notes:

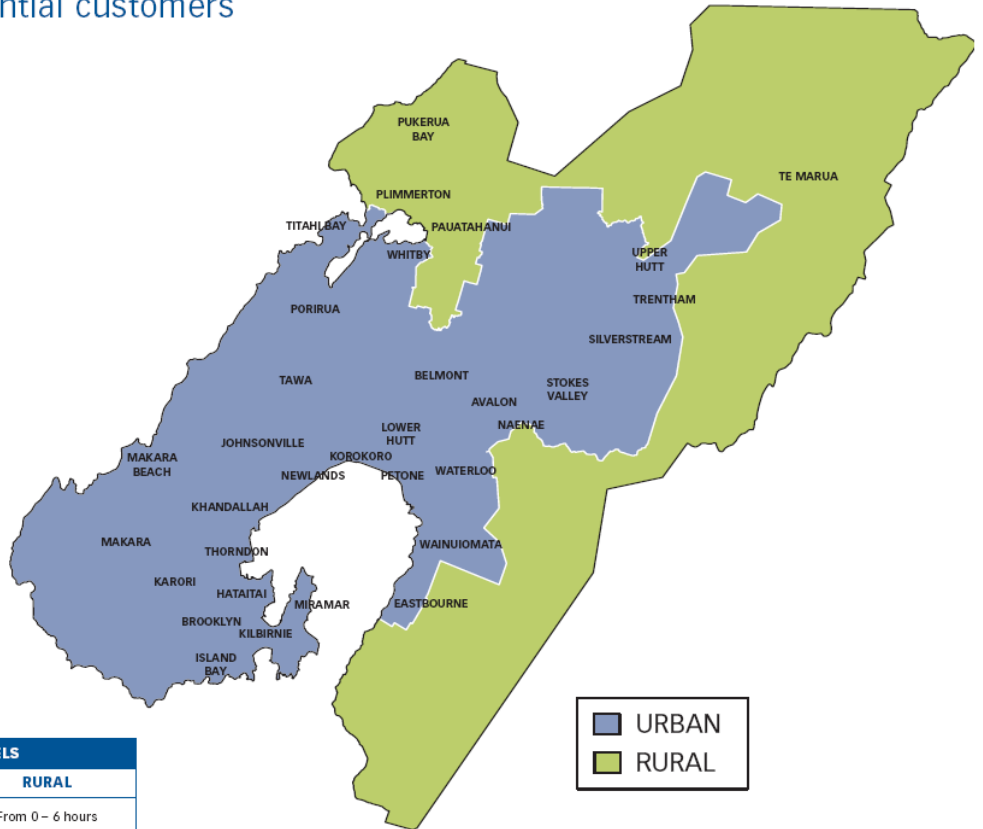
- Transmission charges makes up 93% of the Transmission and Other pass through Price. Other pass through charges recovered include costs such as Commerce Act Levies, Electricity Authority Levies, Council rates and other recoverable costs.
- WE* has various codes for small scale distributed generation volumes, being RLU-DGEN, RSU-DGEN, GLV15-DGEN, GLV69-DGEN, GLV138-DGEN, GLV300-DGEN, GTX15-DGEN, GTX69-DGEN, GTX138-DGEN, GTX300-DGEN, GTX1500-DGEN and GTX1501-DGEN. The rate for all small scale distributed generation injected into the WE* network is \$0.00/kWh.
- All prices are stated exclusive of GST.

APPENDIX 2: SERVICE AREAS AND SERVICE LEVELS

Residential Service Areas - Wellington Network

Standard Service Levels

Wellington region - Residential customers



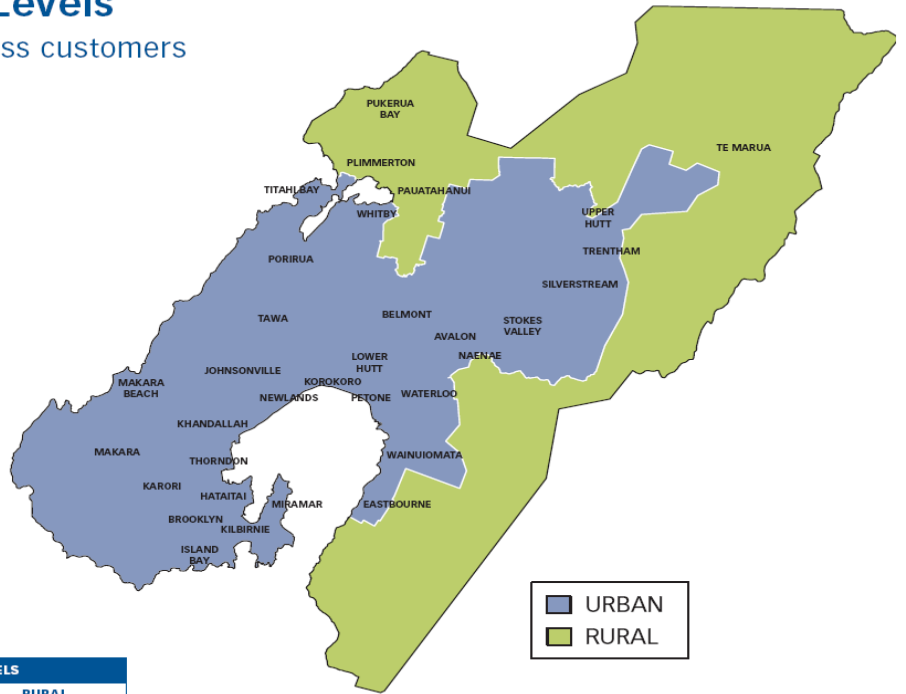
	SERVICE LEVELS	
	URBAN	RURAL
Time to restore power	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 6 hours

Effective: 1 May 2005

Commercial Service Areas - Wellington Network

Standard Service Levels

Wellington region - Business customers



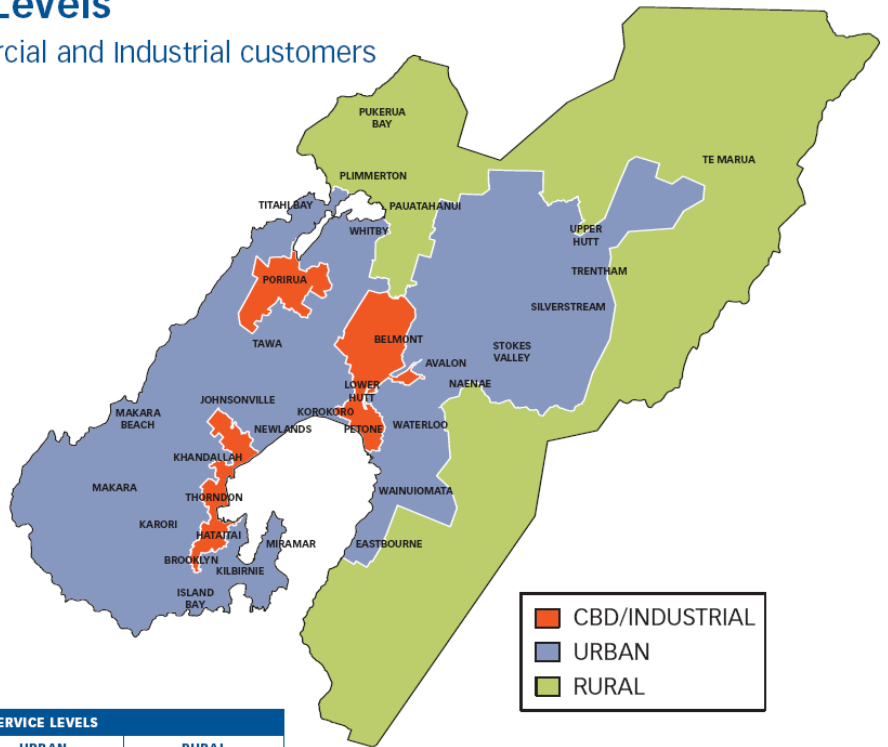
	SERVICE LEVELS	
	URBAN	RURAL
Time to restore power	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 6 hours

Effective: 1 May 2005

Industrial Service Areas - Wellington Network

Standard Service Levels

Wellington region - Commercial and Industrial customers



	SERVICE LEVELS		
	CBD/INDUSTRIAL	URBAN	RURAL
Time to restore power	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 3 hours	From 0 – 6 hours

Effective: 1 May 2005