2020/21 Disclosure of Prices

Prepared 26 February 2020

Pursuant to Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012

1 Disclosure requirements

This document has been prepared to comply with the following requirements in the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012:

Disclosure of prices

2.4.18 Every EDB must at all times publicly disclose-

(1) Each current price expressed in a manner that enables consumers to determine-

(a) the consumer group or consumer groups applicable to them;

(b) the total price for electricity lines services applicable to them;

(c) the prices represented by each price component applicable to them;

(d) the amount of each current price that is attributable to transmission charges;

(2) The number (or estimated number) of consumers which must pay each price;

(3) The date at which each price was or will be first introduced;

(4) The price that was payable immediately before each current price (if any) expressed in the manner referred to in subclause (1) above.

2.4.19 Every EDB must, at least 20 working days before changing or withdrawing a price or introducing a new price that is payable by 5 or more consumers-

(1) Publicly disclose-

(a) the information specified in clause 2.4.18 above in respect of that price;

(b) an explanation of the reasons for the new price or the changed or withdrawn price;

(2) In addition, either-

(a) give written notice to each consumer by whom that price is, or in the case of a withdrawn price would have been, payable, including the information specified in clause 2.4.18 above in respect of that price; or

(b) notify consumers in the news section of either-

(i) 2 separate editions of each newspaper; or

(ii) news media accessible using the internet that is widely read by consumers connected to EDB's network;

(c) notification under subclause (2)(b) above must provide details of the price, including-

(i) the changed price alongside the immediately preceding price applicable; and

(ii) contact details where further details of the new or changed price can be found including the URL of the EDB's publicly accessible website.

2.4.20 Every EDB must, in respect of-

(1) All new prices payable; or

(2) In the case of withdrawn prices, the prices which would have been payable;

by 4 or fewer consumers, at least 20 working days before introducing a new price, give written notice to each consumer by whom that price is payable, the information specified in clause 2.4.18 above in respect of that price.

2 Summary of changes to pricing structures

Wellington Electricity Lines Limited (WELL) is introducing residential ToU prices and is making a minor change to a service fee definition.

2.1 Residential ToU prices

WELL will be offering residential ToU prices from 1 April 2020 to retailers who can comply with the eligibility criteria. WELL would like to thank retailers for providing feedback to the proposed pricing structure. WELL carefully considered all retailer submissions before finalising the residential ToU pricing structure. Eleven retailers made submissions, providing 99% coverage of WELL's connections.

Following retailer feedback, WELL will initially be offering residential ToU prices as an option. WELL will consider whether to transition all residential customers to ToU prices in the future.

Our final residential ToU pricing structure reflects demand patterns and aligns with other network distribution ToU structures. Aligning pricing structures with other networks will help minimise implementation costs for retailers. Our final pricing structure is summarised in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - ToU price structure

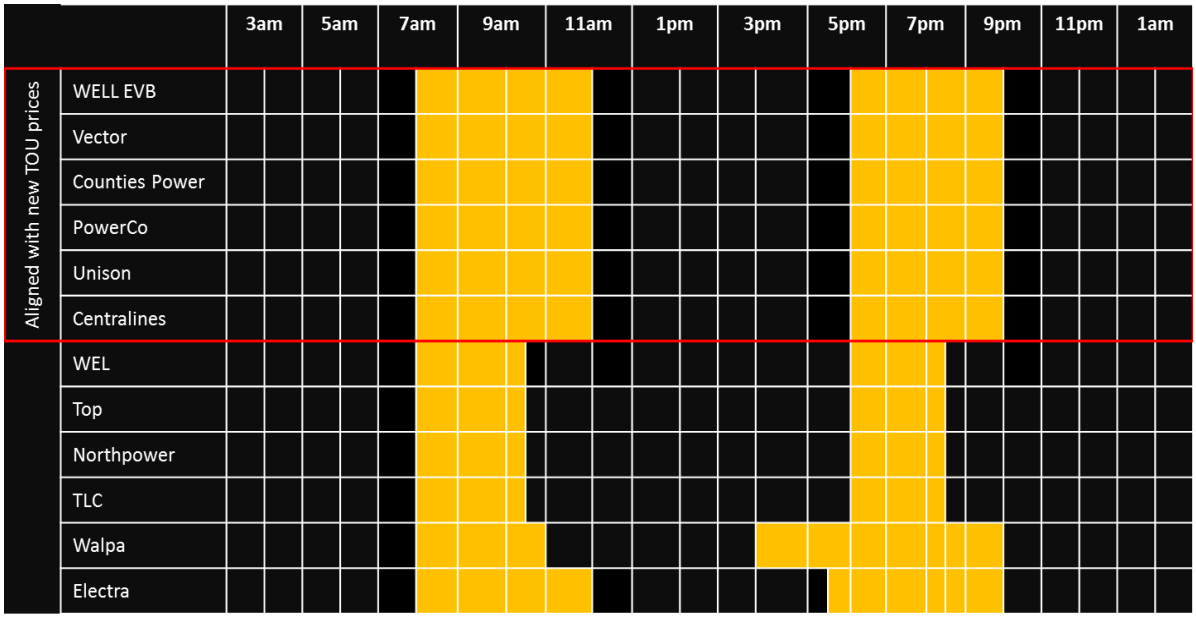
Design Parameter	Industry Standard?	Approach	Comment
Hourly Pattern	Y	AM peak = 7 to 11 PM peak = 5 to 9 No shoulder	A shoulder period has not been included as consumers changing their 'discretionary' load are most likely to do this using timers on appliances (e.g. EV charging, or dishwashers) and are unlikely to discriminate between a peak and shoulder. In addition, a daytime shoulder will over-signal the value of midday PV production.
Weekly Pattern	Y	No peak periods on weekends	Low-cost weekend concept is relatively simple for consumers to understand and adjust to.
Seasonal Pattern	Y	Consistent signals year-round	Seasonal pattern adds complexity (for supply chain and consumers) and exacerbates winter energy hardship for vulnerable consumers facing budgeting challenges.

Figure 2 below illustrates the proposed ToU pricing structure.

Figure 2 - Proposed ToU pricing structure

Figure 3 illustrates the ToU structures being offered by different distribution networks and highlights those offered structures which WELL's proposed residual prices are aligned with. WELL's ToU structure aligns with in six networks serving the majority of the New Zealand residential consumer market. It is also consistent with our existing EV and battery pricing structures and with the structure the Electricity Network Association are proposing to include in its 'pricing menu'[1].

Figure 3 - ToU structures aligned with WELL's proposed residual prices[2]

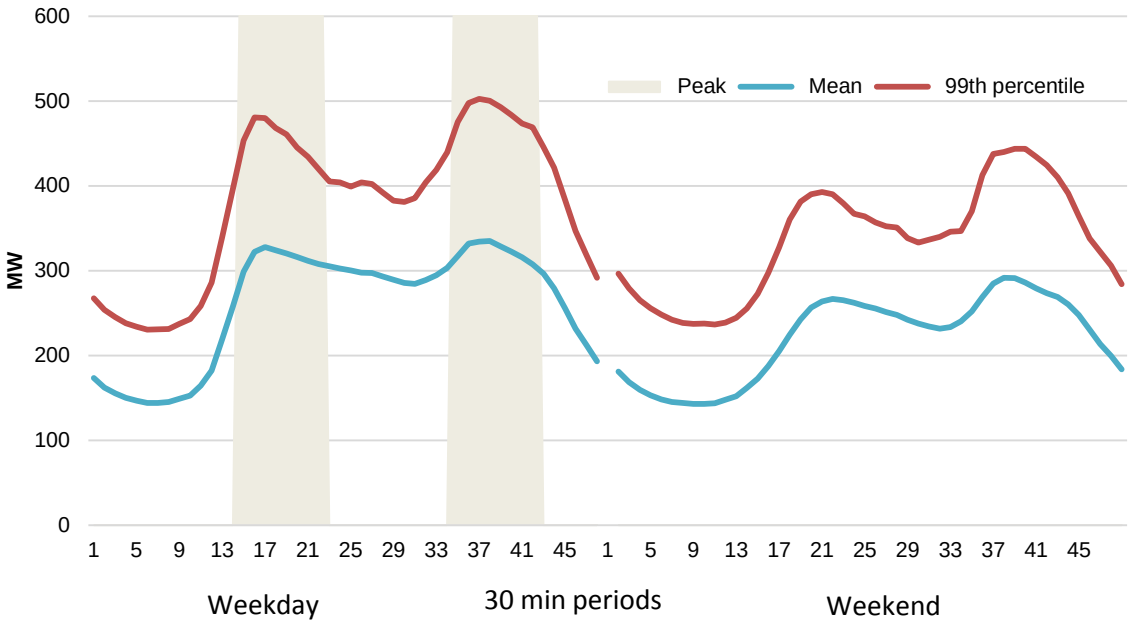


[1] The pricing menu will propose a set of standard pricing structures designed to align distribution prices.

[2] The assessment against other network process was based on 1 April 2019 prices.

Figure 4 compares the standard time periods against demand patterns on our network. The final structure is a good match to Wellingtons demand patterns.

Figure 4 - Illustrating the peak pricing period's alignment with peak demand



ToU unit rates have been designed so that the pricing signals are consistent with WELL's existing prices, EVB unit rates and its unit rates for ripple control. A common fixed charge has been used for all residential consumers, with the exception of the low fixed charge restrictions which WELL will continue to apply in accordance with the applicable rules, noting that the current low fixed user restrictions are expected to change as a result of the Electricity Price Review recommendations.

ToU prices will not be applied to dedicated control prices as dedicated control prices are already low to reflect that this tariff provides WELL with the ability to move the supply of energy during peak demand periods (and avoids the higher costs that are incurred when energy is provided during congested periods).

Residential ToU prices and the eligibility criteria are provided in the 2020/21 Network Pricing Schedule along with all of WELL's prices. The 2020/21 Network Pricing Schedule can be found at: www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/2020.

2.2 Change to the service fee definitions

WELL has refined the service fee definitions provide in the Network Pricing Schedule to better align the definitions to actual work practices:

- The new connection fee has been amended to better reflect the costs incurred by the network when installing new multiple streetlight connections on a single streetlight connections request.
- The two or three phase connection fee definition has been amended to clarify that this fee may be charged for upgrades or downgrades to and from two/three phase connections.
- The site visit fee has been amended to include 'check for safety' requests from retailers and/or consumers.

3 Consumer groups

This section sets out the rationale and criteria for our consumer groups.

3.1 Defining consumer groups

WELL has adopted the following consumer groups for pricing purposes:

- Standard contracts:
  - Residential Low User (RLU);
  - Residential Standard User (RSU);
  - Residential Low User EV and Battery Storage (RLUEVB);
  - Residential Standard User EV and Battery Storage (RSUEVB);
  - Residential Low User Time of Use (RLUTOU);
  - Residential Standard User Time of Use (RSUTOU);
  - General Low Voltage Connection (GLV);
  - General Transformer Connection (GTX); and
  - Unmetered (G).
- Non-standard contracts.

Consumers are grouped by voltage level connection, end use, and their utilisation of electricity assets. As an example, the General Transformer Connection group does not make use of the low voltage (LV) reticulation network, as it connects directly to the high voltage network via a dedicated transformer.

Our Electricity Delivery Price Schedule[3] sets out prices for the 2020/21 year for the Standard contract consumer groups. Non-standard contract consumer groups are notified directly of their pricing.

The criteria used by WELL to allocate consumers to consumer groups is as follows:

3.1.1 Residential (including EVB and Time of Use)

The Residential consumer groups are consistent with the definition of "Domestic consumer" in the Low Fixed Charge Regulations, where the primary use of the point of connection is a home not normally used for any business activity. Consumers in these groups almost exclusively are connected to the LV Network, place similar capacity demands on the network, and can use night boost[4] and controlled[5] tariffs, provided they have the required metering, dedicated interruptible load and meet other eligibility criteria.

WELL has six residential price category options available, being:

- Residential Low User (RLU)
- Residential Standard User (RSU)
- Residential Low User Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage (RLUEVB);
- Residential Standard User Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage (RSUEVB);
- Residential Low User Time of Use (RLUTOU);
- Residential Standard User Time of Use (RSUTOU).

[3] Available at: www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/2020

[4] Night boost is a separately metered supply to permanently wired appliances, such as night store heaters, which are switched on and off at specific times. Night boost supply will be switched on during the night period (11pm to 7am) and for a minimum two hour boost period during the day (generally between 1pm to 3pm). Customers on EVB plans are not eligible for night boost pricing.

[5] A controlled supply is a supply that allows WELL to control energy supply to permanently wired appliances, such as hot water cylinders. The load control associated with a controlled supply is not operated based on specific daily times

A low user is a residential consumer who consumes less than 8,000 kWh per year and who is on a low fixed charge retail pricing plan. The Low Fixed Charge Regulations require electricity distribution businesses (EDB's) to offer a pricing plan to domestic low users with a fixed price of no more than 15 cents per day.

A standard user is a residential consumer who consumes more than 8,000 kWh per year.

Time of Use prices are optional plans and provide customers with the opportunity to save money by changing when they use energy to less congested period of the day. To be eligible for Time of Use, a customer must be a residential customer as defined in WELL's Pricing Methodology Disclosure. A customer must also have an advanced meter with reliable communication (AMI meters that provide usage in half an hour increments). This is required to allow different prices to be applied to different times of the day.

See the Network Pricing Schedule for details around Time of Use eligibility.

Previously, Time of Use was only available to registered Electric Vehicles (EV) which met capacity specifications and households with a smart meter. The new Time of Use category does not have the same restrictions and will enable a wider range of customers to save money if they change move their energy use to off peak periods of the day[6]. Managing congestion on the Wellington network supports the electrification of New Zealand's vehicle fleet and industrial processes – essential steps to achieving New Zealand's zero carbon targets.

WELL will continue to offer EVB pricing categories at 1 April 2019 price levels. EVB prices have not been decreased with other price categories to reflect that they are already discounted. When EV prices were introduced in 2016, the unit rates were set lower than would normally be available to customers with Uncontrolled or All Inclusive metering configurations. The lower rate was intended to help support the introduction of what was at the time was a relatively new technology by partially offsetting the high purchase price of EVs.

Only private owners of Electric Vehicles (EV) with a battery capacity of 12kWh and above and/or household battery systems of 4kWh capacity and above, who also have a smart meter, are eligible for the EV and battery price plans RLUEVB and RSUEVB. For electric vehicle eligibility, only private PHEV and private registered EVs qualify for this plan. Scooters or bikes do not qualify. RLUEVB and RSUEVB are optional plans and customers can choose to remain on the existing RLU and RSU price categories.

WELL is trialling new technology to allow the charging of EV's to be managed when the network is congested and will consider new prices for this service in the future for customers with EV's.

3.1.2 General Low Voltage Connection

The General Low Voltage Connection group is connected to the LV network with a connection capacity of up to 1500kVA, where the premises are a non-residential site used for business activity (e.g. a shop or a farm).

3.1.3 General Transformer Connection

The General Transformer Connection group includes consumers who receive supply from a transformer, owned by WELL and dedicated to supplying a single consumer, where the premises is a non-residential site used for business activity.

[6] This assumes that a consumer uses a retailer that offers Time of Use prices.

3.1.4 Voltage and asset distinctions

The following figure depicts the relationship between consumer groups, load and asset utilisation characteristics.

Figure 5 - Consumer group and load characteristics

Connection Asset Characteristics	Unmetered	Residential	General Low Voltage	General Transformer	Non-Standard
<1kVA	✓				
<=15kVA		✓	✓	✓	
>15kVA & <=69kVA			✓	✓	
>69kVA & <=138kVA			✓	✓	
>138kVA & <=300kVA			✓	✓	
>300kVA & <=1500kVA			✓	✓	
>1500kVA				✓	✓
Low voltage	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Transformer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
High voltage				✓	✓
Dedicated assets	✓[7]			✓[8]	✓[9]

3.1.5 Distributed generation

WELL also has a distributed generation (DG) price. While not classified specifically as a consumer group in the Delivery Price Schedule, we have created a zero charge against each plan. The primary reason for these charges is to record the volume of generation on the network for market reconciliation purposes. This information is also used to monitor uptake of DG connections on the network to assess their impact on network infrastructure and operations.

3.1.6 Non-standard contracts

The non-standard contracts group is made up of consumers who have atypical connection characteristics. For non-standard consumers, a confidential agreement exists between WELL and the individual consumer which sets out the terms and conditions for the supply of the electricity lines services including the price.

In accordance with its Customer Contributions Policy[10], WELL uses the following criteria to determine if a non-standard contract is appropriate:

7 Streetlight circuits
8 Transformers
9 Dedicated network assets

- The consumer represents an unusual credit risk; or
- The consumer wants to reserve future network capacity; or
- There are unusual asset ownership or demarcation issues; or
- The consumer and/or WELL wishes to contract for additional services not covered in standard contracts; or
- The site to be connected has unusual locational or security issues; or
- Any other unusual circumstances that WELL, at its discretion, considers to warrant the use of a non-standard rather than standard contract.

3.1.7 Unmetered

The Unmetered consumer group includes consumers who do not have any metering because the cost of metering is prohibitive relative to their consumption. This includes streetlights, bus shelters, traffic lights etc.

4 Change in prices from 2019/20 disclosure

Prices for all consumers are set in accordance with the input methodologies defined by the Commerce Commission in relation to the CPP Determination. These allow WELL to recover a net allowable revenue for the 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 assessment period of $91.7 m. They also define how pass-through and recoverable costs are treated.

The net allowable revenue that applies from 1 April 2020 has been adjusted from that presented in the CPP Determination by the Commission to reflect a new WACC that applies from 1 April 2020. The Commission have provided a draft value for the updated allowance, pending receipt of a formal price path reconsideration decision from the Commission. The net allowable revenue of $91.7m has reduced from an allowance of $109.5 originally provided in the CPP Determination.

The total weighted average change in overall delivery charges for the 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 regulatory year compared to the previous year is shown below.

Figure 6 – Change in delivery charge

Price change element	Contribution to total average change in delivery charges
Consumer price index (CPI)	1.1%
Reduction in return on capital (due to a reduction in WACC)	-10.5%
Transpower transmission charges	-5.2%
ACOT charges	-0.1%
Pass-through costs (rates, levies, etc)	-0.1%
Other recoverable costs (incl. wash-ups, incentives and pass-through balance movement)	1.1%
Volume changes	0.3%
Total weighted average price change	**-13.4%**

[10] Available at: www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/

In accordance with clause 2.4.18, WELL's Electricity Delivery Charges in Figure 7 of this document sets out the prices that apply during the 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 period.

WELL's electricity delivery prices exclude the following:

- The provision of metering equipment or load management equipment which is located at consumers premises;
- The cost of consumer fittings; and
- Goods and Services Tax (GST).

4.1 Description of price components

WELL's prices are comprised of two key components:

- Distribution price component – Revenue collected from this component of prices are set by the Commerce Commission and ensures that the business recovers what the Commission determines as a sufficient return on an efficient level of forecast operating and capital expenditure.

- Pass-through and recoverable cost price component – relates to charges incurred by WELL from third parties as part of running the distribution network which are passed through to customers at cost and other recoverable costs. These charges are further explained below:

    - ***Transpower transmission charges***

      These are charges payable to the national electricity grid operator, Transpower, to transport energy from generators to WELL's network. This includes connection charges, interconnection charges and new investment agreement charges. WELL passes these charges onto consumers at cost.

    - ***Avoided Cost of Transmission (ACOT)***

      WELL pays ACOT charges to large distributed generators within WELL's network in recognition that these generators may cause WELL to avoid Transpower charges. These distributed generators reduce WELL's reliance on Transpower's transmission grid at peak times as peak demand is partly served through these distributed generators. WELL recognises these Transpower savings by paying an ACOT payment to the local distributed generator and WELL in turn pass these charges on to consumers at cost.

      ACOT charges can fluctuate significantly depending on how much the distributed generation contributes to reducing coincident demand on the network in line with the lower North Island transmission peaks.

    - ***Pass-through costs***

      This includes Local Council rates, Commerce Commission levies, Electricity Authority levies and Utilities Disputes Limited levies. WELL passes on these charges to consumers at cost.

    - ***Other recoverable costs***

      Other recoverable costs include the recovery of capex wash up adjustments, incentives and pass-through balances. These are outlined in the CPP decision.

Our delivery charges represent around 30-40% of the total electricity bill paid by consumers. However, consumers should be aware that energy retailers will package up our prices into their own retail offerings and the actual impact on consumer electricity bills will vary according to price plans, consumption and the extent to which energy retailers pass through WELL's network prices. Consumers should check with their energy retailer if they wish to further understand the actual impact on their total electricity bill.

5 Public disclosure of 2020/21 prices

In accordance with clause 2.4.19(2)(b) 2020/21 prices were publicly disclosed as required by regulation. A summary of prices was advertised in Dominion Post online editions from 26 February 2020 and will be advertised in the Dominion Post hardcopy on 26 February 2020.

In accordance with clause 2.4.20 WELL notified consumers on Non-standard Individual Contracts of price changes in writing on 31 January 2020. Price changes for these customers are guided by contractual agreements which may not coincide with standard price changes.

WELL's Electricity Delivery Price Schedule

1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021[11]

Figure 7 – Delivery Charges applicable 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021[12]

				1 April 2020		
Code	Description	Units	Estimated numbers of consumers as at 31 January 2020	Distribution price	Transmission and pass-through price	Delivery price
Residential						
RLU-FIXD	Residential Low user daily	$/con/day	93,434	0.0900	0.0600	0.1500
RLU-24UC	Residential Low user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0613	0.0353	0.0966
RLU-AICO	Residential Low user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0492	0.0283	0.0775
RLU-CTRL	Residential Low user controlled	$/kWh		0.0296	0.0171	0.0467
RLU-NITE	Residential Low user night boost	$/kWh		0.0100	0.0058	0.0158
RSU-FIXD	Residential Standard user daily	$/con/day	58,334	0.5545	0.3848	0.9393
RSU-24UC	Residential Standard user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0384	0.0222	0.0606
RSU-AICO	Residential Standard user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0265	0.0152	0.0417
RSU-CTRL	Residential Standard user controlled	$/kWh		0.0118	0.0067	0.0185
RSU-NITE	Residential Standard user night boost	$/kWh		0.0092	0.0052	0.0144
Residential electric vehicle and battery storage[1]						
RLUEVB-FIXD	Residential EV & battery storage low user daily	$/con/day	125	0.0900	0.0600	0.1500
RLUEVB-PEAK	Residential EV & battery storage low user peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0846	0.0656	0.1502
RLUEVB-OFFPEAK	Residential EV & battery storage low user off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0376	0.0292	0.0668
RLUEVB-CTRL	Residential EV & battery storage low user controlled	$/kWh		0.0296	0.0171	0.0467
RSUEVB-FIXD	Residential EV & battery storage standard user daily	$/con/day	105	0.6600	0.4400	1.1000
RSUEVB-PEAK	Residential EV & battery storage standard user peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0608	0.0471	0.1079
RSUEVB-OFFPEAK	Residential EV & battery storage standard user off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0138	0.0106	0.0244
RSUEVB-CTRL	Residential EV & battery storage standard user controlled	$/kWh		0.0118	0.0067	0.0185
Residential Time of Use						
RLUTOU-FIXD	Residential Time of Use low user daily	$/con/day	New	0.09	0.06	0.1500
RLUTOU-P-UC	Residential Time of Use low user peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0711	0.0574	0.1285
RLUTOU-OP-UC	Residential Time of Use low user off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0569	0.0255	0.0824
RLUTOU-P-AI	Residential Time of Use low user all inclusive peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0641	0.048	0.1121
RLUTOU-OP-AI	Residential Time of Use low user all inclusive off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0425	0.0194	0.0619
RLUTOU-CTRL	Residential Time of Use low user controlled	$/kWh		0.0296	0.0171	0.0467
RLUTOU-NITE	Residential Time of Use low user night boost	$/kWh		0.01	0.0058	0.0158
RSUTOU-FIXD	Residential Time of Use standard user daily	$/con/day	New	0.5545	0.3848	0.9393
RSUTOU-P-UC	Residential Time of Use standard user peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0511	0.0412	0.0923
RSUTOU-OP-UC	Residential Time of Use standard user off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0329	0.014	0.0469
RSUTOU-P-AI	Residential Time of Use standard user all inclusive peak[2]	$/kWh		0.042	0.0315	0.0735
RSUTOU-OP-AI	Residential Time of Use standard user all inclusive off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0195	0.0078	0.0273
RSUTOU-CTRL	Residential Time of Use standard user controlled	$/kWh		0.0118	0.0067	0.0185
RSUTOU-NITE	Residential Time of Use standard user night boost	$/kWh		0.0092	0.0052	0.0144

1. The EVB plan is available to consumers with electric vehicles of 12kWh capacity and above and consumers with household battery storage systems of 4kWh capacity and above.
2. The EVB and residential ToU plan peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 7:00am – 11:00am, 5:00pm – 9:00pm.
3. The EVB and residential ToU plan off-peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 9:00pm – 7:00am, 11:00am – 5:00pm and all weekend.

[11] The 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 Delivery Price Schedule is available at: www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/2019/

[12] All prices are applicable from 1 April 2020. The RLU-FIXD and EVB prices (excluding RLUEVB-CTRL and RSUEVB-CTRL) have been kept consistent with the 2019 prices. The current RLU-FIXD price is unchanged since 1 April 2016. The current RLUEVB-FIXD and RSUEVB-FIXD prices are unchanged since 1 July 2018. The RLUEVB and RSUEVB peak and off-peak prices are unchanged since 1 April 2019.

Code	Description	Units	Estimated numbers of consumers as at 31 January 2020	1 April 2020		
				Distribution price	Transmission and pass-through price	Delivery price
General low voltage connection						
GLV15-FIXD	General low voltage <=15kVA daily	$/con/day	5146	0.3317	0.1916	0.5233
GLV15-24UC	General low voltage <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.03	0.0173	0.0473
GLV69-FIXD	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day	9886	0.8205	0.4739	1.2944
GLV69-24UC	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0208	0.012	0.0328
GLV138-FIXD	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day	414	4.6495	2.6856	7.3351
GLV138-24UC	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0246	0.0143	0.0389
GLV300-FIXD	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	342	6.6231	3.8257	10.4488
GLV300-24UC	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0102	0.0059	0.0161
GLV1500-FIXD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	203	16.7009	9.6468	26.3477
GLV1500-24UC	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0045	0.0026	0.0071
GLV1500-DAMD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		4.0509	2.3399	6.3908
General transformer connection						
GTX15-FIXD	General transformer <=15kVA daily	$/con/day	2	0.3011	0.174	0.4751
GTX15-24UC	General transformer <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0279	0.0162	0.0441
GTX69-FIXD	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day	20	0.7447	0.43	1.1747
GTX69-24UC	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0196	0.0113	0.0309
GTX138-FIXD	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day	16	4.2189	2.4369	6.6558
GTX138-24UC	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.023	0.0133	0.0363
GTX300-FIXD	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	103	6.0098	3.4714	9.4812
GTX300-24UC	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0095	0.0055	0.0150
GTX1500-FIXD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	191	12.967	7.49	20.4570
GTX1500-24UC	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0037	0.0021	0.0058
GTX1500-CAPY	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0088	0.0052	0.0140
GTX1500-DAMD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		3.405	1.9668	5.3718
GTX1501-FIXD	General transformer >1500kVA connection daily	$/con/day	33	0.0288	0.0167	0.0455
GTX1501-24UC	General transformer >1500kVA connection uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0008	0.0005	0.0013
GTX1501-CAPY	General transformer >1500kVA connection capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0156	0.0091	0.0247
GTX1501-DOPC	General transformer >1500kVA connection on-peak demand[4]	$/kW/month		6.4154	3.7057	10.1211
GTX1501-PWRF	General transformer >1500kVA connection power factor[5]	$/kVAr/month		4.6324	2.6758	7.3082
Unmetered						
G001-FIXD	Non-street lighting daily	$/fitting/day	530	0.0229	0.0132	0.0361
G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0742	0.0429	0.1171
G002-FIXD	Street lighting daily[6]	$/fitting/day	327	0.1224	0.0709	0.1933
G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Distributed generation						
DGEN	Small scale distributed generation[7]	$/kWh	n/a	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4. Charge is applicable to demand measured from 7:30am – 9:30am, 5:30pm – 7:30pm on weekdays (including public holidays).
5. Charge is applicable for power factor <0.95 from 7:00am - 8:00pm on weekdays where the kVAr charge amount represents twice the largest difference between the recorded kVArh and one third of the recorded kWh in any one half-hour period.
6. Streetlight charges are provided to retailers who in turn bill the councils and other parties for providing streetlight services. Streetlights are charged per fitting rather than on energy usage to better reflect the costs of maintaining the streetlight network
7. WE* has a number of codes for small scale distributed generation volumes, being RLU-DGEN, RSU-DGEN, RLUEVB-DGEN, RSUEVBDGEN, GLV15-DGEN, GLV69-DGEN, GLV138-DGEN, GLV300-DGEN, GLV1500-DGEN, GTX15-DGEN, GTX69-DGEN, GTX138-DGEN, GTX300, DGEN, GTX1500-DGEN and GTX1501-DGEN.