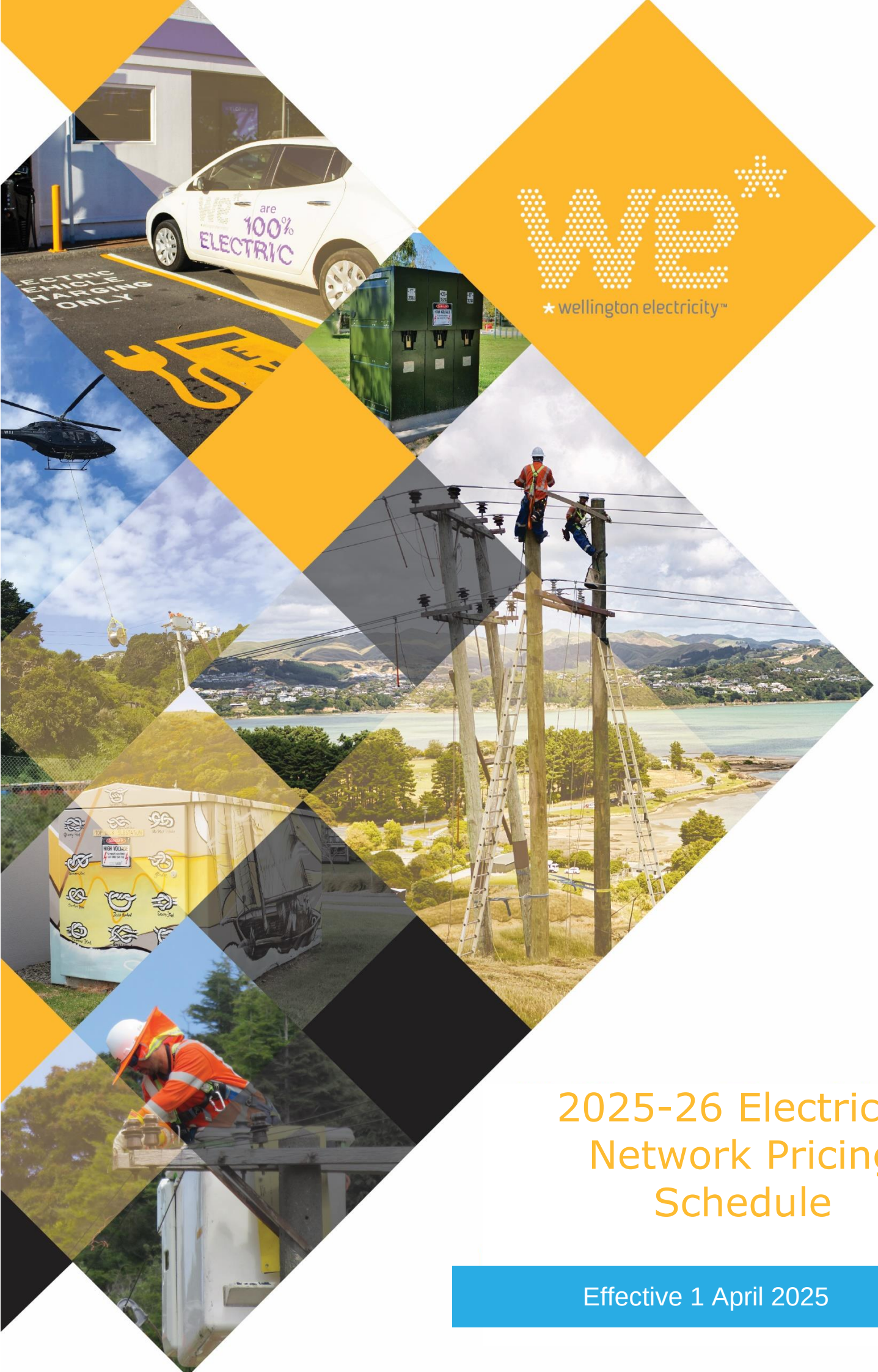

wellington electricity™

2025-26 Electricity Network Pricing Schedule

Effective 1 April 2025

Contents

Table of figures

1 Glossary

Abbreviation/term	Definition or description
Capacity	The maximum amount of energy that a part of the network is able to carry at any point in time
Commerce Commission	New Zealand Commerce Commission (NZCC)
Consumer or end-consumer	A person, residential or business, that uses electricity or acquires electricity lines services
Consumer group	The category of consumer used by the Electricity Distribution Business (EDB) for the purpose of setting prices
Controlled load	An amount of electrical load which a consumer makes available to the distributor's load control system to turn off during periods of network congestion or to assist in restoring supply
DDA	Default Distribution Agreement provides the terms and conditions between EDBs and Traders for the provision of Electricity Distribution Services
Demand	Electricity use at a point in time
Distributed generator	Any person who owns or operates equipment that is connected to Wellington Electricity Lines Limited's distribution network, including through a consumer installation, which is capable of injecting electricity into the network
Distribution network	A distribution network is the network of equipment that carries electricity from the high voltage transmission grid to industrial, commercial and domestic users
DPP	The Commerce Commission sets a price-quality path for each regulated lines company - a price path is the maximum total revenue a lines company can recover from its consumers and the quality path is the minimum level of quality of service that it must provide. A default price path (**DPP**) is a low cost, standard method of calculating the price-quality path
DPP Determination 2025	WELL's current price-quality path, Decision No [2024] NZCC 28, Electricity Distribution Services Default Price-Quality Path Determination 2025
EDB	An Electricity Distribution Business is an entity that owns and operates an electricity distribution network to provide electricity distribution services

Abbreviation/term	Definition or description
Electricity Authority	The Electricity Authority. The Electricity Authority is an independent Crown entity responsible for the efficient operation of the New Zealand electricity market. It is the electricity market regulator
Electricity distribution services	Electricity distribution services are the conveyance of electricity on lines from the transmission GXP to consumers ICPs
EV	Electric Vehicle
GXP	A point of supply to Wellington Electricity Lines Limited's distribution network from Transpower's national transmission grid
HV	High Voltage – equipment or supplies at voltages of 11kV, 22kV or 33kV
ICP	An Installation Control Point (ICP) is a physical point of connection on a local network or an embedded network that the distributor nominates as the point at which a Traders will be deemed to supply electricity to a consumer
LFC Regulations	Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulation 2004
Lines charges	The total delivery price for both distribution and transmission services
Load group	Load Group is a tariff category as described in the Distributor's line charges and charging methodology from time to time
LV	Low Voltage – equipment or supply at a voltage of 220V single phase or 415V three phase
Network	The electricity distribution network owned by Wellington Electricity Lines Limited for the conveyance of electricity. Network assets include substations, lines, poles, transformers, circuit breakers, switchgear, cabling etc.
Point of connection	A point at which a consumer's fittings interconnect with the Network as described by diagrams as used from time to time by Wellington Electricity Lines Limited

2 Network Pricing Schedule

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document (the Network Pricing Schedule) is to provide Traders with Wellington Electricity Lines Limited (WELL's) network lines charges and the terms and conditions of their operation. Specifically, the Network Pricing Schedule provides:

a) Pricing structure;
b) Pricing categories, and the eligibility criteria for each price category;
c) Price options (if any); and
d) Unit prices.

This document is the Network Pricing Schedule referred to in Schedule 7 of WELL's Default Distribution Agreement (DDA).

2.2 Network lines charges (unit prices)

The network lines charges applicable to the WELL network for the pricing year starting 1 April 2025 are included in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 provides further information on the pricing categories including units of measurement, register content codes, hours of availability and the file types that billing information must be submitted in.

2.3 Pricing Framework

Under Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986, the Commerce Commission determines the cost of operating the Wellington distribution network and the quality of services WELL must provide. WELL recovers the cost of owning and operating the network through its network lines charges.

The revenue to be collected from WELL's network lines charges are set in accordance with the *Electricity Distribution Services Default Price-Quality Path Determination 2025* (DPP Determination 2025), as determined by the Commerce Commission (Commission). The DPP Determination 2025 determines three components of WELL's prices:

Component of the price path	**What the price component recovers**
Distribution price component	The cost of operating the electricity distribution network and providing electricity distribution services.
Pass-through price component	The costs for other external services that EDBs then pass through to consumers. These costs include council rates, electricity regulation levies and transmission costs. These costs are largely outside of the control of EDBs.
Recoverable price component	Recoverable costs are in-period adjustments to distribution service costs. Recoverable costs include incentive payments and penalties, wash-ups for differences between forecasts and actual pricing inputs, delayed recovery of revenue from price smoothing and approved innovation allowance cost recovery.

WELL's Pricing Methodology outlines how costs are allocated to and recovered from the consumer groups connected to and receiving line function services from the Wellington network. The Pricing Methodology can be found at www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/.

2.4 Related pricing documents

The following documents support WELL's prices and price setting process - they can all be found on WELL's website:[1]

Document	Purpose
Annual Compliance Statement	Confirms that WELL has met its revenue and quality expectations set out by the price-quality path.
Annual Price Setting Compliance Statement	Confirms that WELL's forecast prices have been set at a level to collect the allowances determined by the price–quality path set by the Commission.
Customer Contributions Policy[2]	WELL collects revenue from its: (a) on-going tariffs or from (b) customer contributions toward new connections. The Customer Contribution Policy is a regulatory disclosure which sets out how WELL calculates a customer's contribution towards a new connection.
Disclosure of Prices	The Disclosure of Prices provides stakeholders (consumers, Traders and regulators) with prices and any price changes for the upcoming regulatory year. The Disclosure of Prices is a regulatory Information Disclosure requirement.
Line Charge Notice	The Line Charge Notice provides WELL's tariffs for the upcoming regulatory year. WELL publishes the Line Charge Notice in the Dominion Post newspaper, on news website Stuff and on WELL's own website.
Network Pricing Schedule	The Network Pricing Schedule provides Retailers with WELL's network lines charges and the terms and conditions of their application. Specifically, the Network Pricing Schedule provides: (a) Pricing structure; (b) Pricing categories, and the eligibility criteria for each price category; (c) Price options (if any); and (d) Unit prices.
Pricing Methodology	WELL's Pricing Methodology outlines how costs are allocated to and recovered from the consumer groups connected to and received line function services from the Wellington network.
Pricing Roadmap	The Pricing Roadmap updates stakeholders about WELL's plans for future changes to pricing structures, expected timeframes and progress updates.

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

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

2.5 General terms of connection

The terms and conditions of connecting to WELL's network are provided in a commercial agreement between either (i) WELL and Traders, or (ii) WELL and the end-consumer. WELL has Default Distribution Agreements (DDA) with each Trader. The format and operation of the DDA is provided in the Electricity Code. WELL has direct agreements with consumers where specific commercial or operating conditions cannot be applied under the DDA framework.

3 Electricity network lines charge pricing

This Network Pricing Schedules provides WELL's pricing terms and conditions.

3.1 Times used for pricing

Times stated are New Zealand Daylight Time unless otherwise specified.

3.2 Extent of charges

All charges exclude:

a) The provision of metering equipment or load management equipment which is located at the point of connection to the electricity network;
b) The cost of the end consumer fittings; and
c) Goods and Services Tax (GST).

3.3 Transmission costs

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

a) All charges exclude loss constraint excess payments (line rental rebates) and ancillary service charges. WELL will distribute (or invoice as the case may be) these amounts to Traders. The amounts will be distributed or charged to Traders in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network. WELL may charge a monthly administration fee for this function. The administration fee will be allocated to Traders in proportion to their share of the kWh volumes reconciled each month across the Network.
b) Transmission costs are passed onto end-consumers through WELL's Network Lines Charges.

3.4 Pass-through and other recoverable costs

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

3.4.1 Council rates

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

3.4.2 Regulatory levies

Levies from the Commerce Commission, Electricity Authority and Utilities Disputes Ltd are included in our prices to end-consumers and are passed through at cost.

3.4.3 Fire and Emergency levies

Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) levies are included in our prices to end-consumers and are passed through at cost.

3.4.4 Other recoverable costs

Other recoverable costs include regulatory wash-ups and incentives which are recovered or passed back through prices. The inclusion of recoverable costs are provided for by the DPP.

3.5 Specifying the electricity distribution network

The Transmission Grid Exit Point (GXP) determines the location of the Electricity Distribution Network that end-consumers are supplied from. GXP means the point on the electricity transmission system at which the distribution network is connected to the Transmission grid. The GXPs on the Wellington Network are shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 – Grid exit point locations.

Network GXP Locations	
Haywards	Takapu Rd
Melling	Pauatahanui
Gracefield	Wilton
Upper Hutt	Central Park
Kaiwharawhara	

WELL's Asset Management Plan defines the service areas of the Wellington distribution network. Service reliability is defined and reliability targets set by the Commerce Commission as part of the price/quality regulation for the Wellington network. Service reliability targets are reported in WELL's Annual Compliance Statements and WELL's Asset Management Plan which can be found on WELL's website[3].

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

3.6 Selection of consumer and load groups

WELL has different tariffs for different types of consumers. WELL has residential, non-residential, distributed generation, un-metered and non-standard consumer groups. Each consumer group has a number of available load groups – a load group is an end-consumer tariff category. Figure 2 below provides the definition for each consumer group and the associated load groups.

Figure 2 – Consumer group definitions and associated load groups

Consumer Group	Definition	Load Groups
Residential	Residential consumer group are all residential end-consumers in a private dwelling not normally used for any business activity.	• Residential low user time of use (RLUTOU); • Residential standard user time of use (RSUTOU). • Residential low user (RLU) • Residential standard user (RSU)
General low voltage connections	The general low voltage connection group is for non-residential connections where the premises is used for business activities and: • the connection is to either a general transformer or the low voltage network **and** the connection size is equal to or less than 138 kVA, or • the connection is to the low voltage network and with a connection size greater than 138kVA and up to 1500kVA.	• General low voltage and general transformer <=15kVA (GLV15) • General low voltage and general transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA (GLV69) • General low voltage and general transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA (GLV138) • General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA (GLV300) • General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA (GLV1500)
General transformer connection	The general transformer connection group includes consumers who receive supply from a transformer that is greater than 138kVA, owned by WELL and dedicated to supplying a single consumer, where the premises is a non-residential site used for business activity.	• General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA (GTX300) • General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA (GTX1500) • General transformer >1500kVA (GTX1501)
Un-metered	The un-metered 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.	• Non-street lighting (G001) • Street lighting (G002)
Non-standard	The non-standard contracts group is made up of consumers who have atypical connection characteristics.	• Direct agreement

Other load groups considerations include:

a) The load group for an end-consumer will be set by WELL based on the criteria set out in this Network Pricing Schedule.

b) There may be optional load groups for some end-consumers. A Trader may request an optional load group in accordance with the requirements and criteria provided in this Network Pricing Schedule.

c) Where an end-consumer requests a new connection or an upgrade to their existing connection that requires expenditure to connect to the network or to increase the capacity or security of a connection, WELL may apply non-standard charges other than those outlined in Appendix 1. Refer to Wellington Electricity's Customer Contributions Policy at www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/ for this pricing information. The Customer Contribution Policy sets out how WELL calculates a customer's contribution towards a new connection.

3.7 Time periods

The time periods used in the pricing schedules are defined in Figure 3.

Figure 3 – Pricing schedule time periods

Period	Price component code	Measurement period
Night boost	RLUTOU-NITE RSUTOU-NITE RLU-NITE RSU-NITE	11:00pm to 7:00am and 1:00pm to 3:00pm (two-hour boost period)
Peak	RLUTOU-P-UC RLUTOU-P-AI RSUTOU-P-UC RSUTOU-P-AI	Weekdays only including public holidays 7:00am to 11:00am and 5:00pm to 9:00pm
Off-peak	RLUTOU-OP-UC RLUTOU-OP-AI RSUTOU-OP-UC RSUTOU-OP-AI	Weekdays 11:00am to 5:00pm and 9:00pm to 7:00am Weekends all times
On-peak demand charge	GTX1501-DOPC	Weekdays only including public holidays 7:30am to 9:30am and 5:30pm to 7:30pm
Power factor charge	GTX1501-PWRF	Weekdays[4] 7:00am to 8:00pm

[4] Power factor 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

4 Residential electricity pricing

This section applies to all residential end-consumers in a private dwelling not normally used for any business activity. 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. Note, ancillary buildings associated with a residential private dwelling that also have a connection, and are not used for any business activity, are also classified as a residential connection. Examples include a residential garage, water pump or stable.

Consumers in these groups almost exclusively connected to the LV Network, place similar capacity demands on the network, and can use night boost[5] and controlled[6] tariffs, provided they have the required metering, dedicated interruptible load and meet other eligibility criteria.

4.1 Residential price categories

WELL has two types of residential prices – (1) Time of use (TOU) prices that signal peak congestion periods, and (2) an alternative price for residential consumers who do not have meters that can provide the data to calculate TOU prices. Each of the two types of prices has a low user and standard user variant, resulting in four residential price categories in total. The residential price categories are provided in Figure 4.

Figure 4 – Residential price categories

Price category description	Price category code	Purpose
Residential low user time of use	RLUTOU	TOU prices signal peak and off-peak periods of network demand. These are our standard residential consumer prices that most residential consumers will be on. Lower off-peak prices encourage consumers to use energy away from the more expensive peak periods. Customers who move their energy use away from peak periods will benefit from lower prices.
Residential standard user time of use	RSUTOU	
Residential low user	RLU	Alternative prices for consumers that do not have meters that can provide the half hour data needed to calculate TOU prices. We estimate that about 10% of consumers will need these price categories.
Residential standard user	RSU	

WELL also has a NLCG Price Category Code which we use for prices that have no charge amount applied. This Price Category Code is used for residential trials and is applied at WELL's discretion.

A low user (Residential Low User and Residential Low User Time of Use) 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 user restrictions are being removed over a five-year period. Prices will increase from 60c to 75c per day from 1 April 2025. Low fixed prices will increase by 15 cents per day each year until 1 April 2027, when

[5] 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).

[6] 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.

Low Fixed Charge Regulations are removed. An accompanying decrease in variable prices is also applied to each increase in fixed prices.

A standard user (Residential Standard User and Residential Standard User Time of Use) is a residential consumer who consumes more than 8,000 kWh per year. Residential consumers who consume more than 8,000kWhs per year must be on a standard user residential price plan.

If WELL believes 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 user price categories) it may reassign the end-consumer to the appropriate standard user price category and retrospectively apply billing adjustments. The same applies in the case of end-consumers on the standard user price categories reassigned to the low user price category.

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.

Time of use prices (Residential Low User Time of Use and Residential Standard User Time of Use) apply to all residential customers – these are our primary residential price categories. Time of use prices provide customers with the opportunity to save money by changing when they use energy to less congested periods 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 hour increments). This is required to allow different prices to be applied to different times of the day.

Customers who do not have an advanced meter with reliable communication are eligible for the alternative residential low user and residential standard user default price categories. These alternative prices do not need data in half hour increments.

4.2 Description of consumption category options

For each of the pricing categories, various pricing options are available for different meter configurations. The different pricing options are provided in Figure 5. Refer to Appendix 1 for all of the residential pricing options – the combination of pricing categories and consumption codes that are available.

Figure 5 – Consumption categories

Consumption category	Consumption code	Details
Uncontrolled	24UC or UC	An uncontrolled supply is a metered supply that provides uninterrupted energy.
All-inclusive controlled	AICO or AI	This option is only available to residential consumers. This is a metered supply that allows WELL to control energy to permanently wired appliances, such as hot water cylinders, as well as providing an uninterrupted supply to all other electrical appliances. The control of associated appliances can occur at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. Refer to section 4.3.1 for eligibility for controlled prices.

Consumption category	Consumption code	Details
Controlled	CTRL	This option is only available to residential consumers. This is a separately metered supply that allows WELL to control energy to permanently wired appliances, such as hot water cylinders. All load on this meter supply can be controlled by WELL. The supply can be controlled at any time for a maximum of five hours in any 24 hour period. This supply is only available to load permanently wired to a separate meter/register. Refer to section 4.3.1 for eligibility for controlled prices. Where a household has a controlled supply, they would also have an uncontrolled supply for the household load that is not separately metered through the controlled circuit. This uncontrolled supply should be reported to WELL using the '24UC' or "UC" consumption codes.
Night boost	NITE	This option is only available to residential consumers. This is a separately metered supply to permanently wired appliances, such as night store heaters, which are switched on and off at specific times. This controlled option will be switched on during the night period (11pm to 7am) and for a minimum "boost period" during the day of two hours generally between 1pm and 3pm. This supply is only available to load permanently wired to a separate meter/register. Refer to section 4.3.1 for further information on eligibility.
Residential TOU peak	P	This option is only available to residential consumers and comprises both uncontrolled and all-inclusive options. This option is for the total household supply, (except for when consumers also have a portion of supply on a 'CTRL' or 'NITE' meter), between the hours of 7am to 11am and 5pm to 9pm on weekdays (including public holidays). Refer to section 4.3.2 for further information on eligibility.
Residential TOU off-peak	OP	This option is only available to residential consumers and comprises both uncontrolled and all-inclusive options. This option is for the total household supply, (except for when consumers also have a portion of supply on a 'CTRL' or 'NITE' meter), between the hours of 11am to 5pm and 9pm to 7am on weekdays (including public holidays) and for all hours on the weekend. Refer to section 4.3.2 for further information on eligibility.
Small scale distributed generation	DGEN	For the injection of energy into WELL's network and is applicable to connections equal to or less than 10kW. This includes photovoltaics (solar panels) or any other device which injects energy into the network.

4.3 Residential pricing eligibility criteria

The eligibility criteria for residential consumers are outlined below. Residential prices are only eligible to residential consumers - residential end-consumers in a private dwelling not normally used for any business activity.

The eligibility criteria are in addition to the file format and type requirements provided in section 0.

4.3.1 Eligibility for controlled prices

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. Eligibility for the 'CTRL' charge has the additional criteria of only being available to load permanently wired to a separate meter/register as outlines in section 4.2.

Eligibility for the 'NITE' charge is conditional on a night store heater being permanently wired into a load control relay operated by WELL's load management system. The night store heater may be substituted with similar appliances at WELL's discretion, noting that the supply of electricity for this night boost supply is only available between 11pm and 7am, plus a minimum "boost period" of two hours generally between 1pm and 3pm.

4.3.2 Eligibility for time of use prices

Time of use prices (Residential Low User Time of Use and Residential Standard User Time of Use) are our primary residential price category. Time of use prices apply to residential consumers with an advanced meter with reliable communication (AMI meters that provide usage in half an hour increments).

Consumers are exempt from Time of use prices if they do not have a communicating smart meter. The exemption is based on either the Half Hour flag or the AMI Comm flag within the Electricity Registry being 'N'. Those that are exempt will be on the RLU or RSU price categories.

4.3.2.1 'Opting out' from time of use

During the implementation of time of use prices, WELL consulted with Traders on time of use price structures. The consultation highlighted a number of situations where the registry AMI and communications flags could not be relied on to indicate that an ICP could provide the data needed to calculate TOU prices. Which meant consumer bills may no longer reflect their energy use and they may not receive the benefits of changing their energy consumption behaviour. Situations where the registry's AMI and communications flags cannot be relied on are:

a) Intermittent communications: The communication of billing data at some ICP's can be intermittent while the electricity registry flag indicates that the meter is communicating correctly.
b) Failed communications: The communication status of a meter can change over time. If communications stop it will take up to 90 days before the registry flag is adjusted and the ICP will be eligible for the 'opt out' price. Reasons for communications stopping include new buildings and physical obstructions, cell phone interference, reduced mesh density and meter box damage.
c) Incorrect registry flags: The electricity registry comms flag can incorrectly show the meter is communicating when it is not. It takes up to 90 days to correct any errors so all of the corrections

may not be made before TOU prices are billed. Feedback also suggested that there are weak incentives for meter providers to correct any errors so it could take longer than 90 days for corrections to be made.

d) Data agreements not in place with meter providers: A Trader will have a data agreement in place with meter providers for the provision of the half hour data. The agreement also ensures that the data is provided to the correct level of quality. Some Traders are still negotiating terms and do not have data agreements in place. Feedback said that negotiations are difficult because Traders have little influence over agreement terms. Terms include providing data that meets the required quality levels.

e) Trader billing systems and validation processes can't process half hour data needed for pricing: Some Trader billing systems can't process all of the half hour data needed to calculate TOU prices. Other Traders data validation processes have been designed for the market settlement process and not for distribution billing.

Note, WELL believes that these situations are temporary and that Traders will be able to refine their billing systems and processes so that peak and off-peak prices can be applied in the future.

Pricing codes are included in the time of use price category that allow Traders to submit variable consumption data to all-inclusive or uncontrolled price codes (i.e. RLUTOU-UC, RLUTOU-AICO, RSUTOU-UC or RSUTOU-AICO) if they are eligible.

The eligibility for the 'opt out' peak and off-peak time of use prices are:

a) An ICPs has intermittent or stopped communications, and/or
b) A Traders does not have smart meter agreements with a meter provider, and/or
c) A Trader who needs validation process and billing system upgrades to process half hour consumption data needed to calculate TOU prices, and
d) A Trader has submitted the reasons that they meet the eligibility criteria above and when they expect to be able to apply peak and off-peak time of use prices.

If an ICP is eligible to 'opt out' of the peak and off-peak time of use tariffs, the Trader will submit consumption data to the relevant RLUTOU-UC, RLUTOU-AICO, RSUTOU-UC or RSUTOU-AICO tariff (i.e. the tariff relating to the correct meter configuration and low or standard user consumption category).

Figure 6 summarises the time of use prices and highlights the 'opt out' time of use prices for ICPs that can't provide data to calculate peak and off-peak prices and meet the eligibility criteria.

Figure 6 – Time of use prices and the 'opt out' time of use prices

Price component code	Description	Opt-out
RLUTOU-FIXD	Residential low user time of use daily	
RLUTOU-UC	Residential low user time of use uncontrolled	✓
RLUTOU-AICO	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive	✓
RLUTOU-P-UC	Residential low user time of use peak	
RLUTOU-OP-UC	Residential low user time of use off-peak	

Price component code	Description	Opt-out
RLUTOU-P-AI	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive peak	
RLUTOU-OP-AI	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive off-peak	
RLUTOU-CTRL	Residential low user time of use controlled	
RLUTOU-NITE	Residential low user time of use night boost	
RLUTOU-DGEN	Residential low user time of use small scale distributed generation	
RSUTOU-FIXD	Residential standard user time of use daily	
RSUTOU-UC	Residential standard user time of use uncontrolled	✓
RSUTOU-AICO	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive	✓
RSUTOU-P-UC	Residential standard user time of use peak	
RSUTOU-OP-UC	Residential standard user time of use off-peak	
RSUTOU-P-AI	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive peak	
RSUTOU-OP-AI	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive off-peak	
RSUTOU-CTRL	Residential standard user time of use controlled	
RSUTOU-NITE	Residential standard user time of use night boost	
RLUTOU-DGEN	Residential standard user time of use small scale distributed generation	

4.3.2.2 Time of use consumption details

Time of use price plans are also available to consumers who have separately metered hot water control or night store heaters (i.e. where WELL is receiving consumption under the 'CTRL' of 'NITE' price codes). The peak and off-peak price applies for the entire household load except where a consumer also has 'CTRL' or 'NITE' load – see section 4.3.1.

Figure 7 details how consumption data will be received for residential TOU prices.

Figure 7 – TOU consumption details

Status	Consumption code	Pricing component code
Required	FIXD (connection/day)	RLUTOU-FIXD or RSUTOU-FIXD
Required, unless the 'opt out' eligibility criteria are met. (UC or AI selection is meter configuration dependent)	P-UC (kWh) P-AI (kWh)	RLUTOU-P-UC or RLUTOU-P-AI or RSUTOU-P-UC or RSUTOU-P-AI
	OP-UC (kWh)	RLUTOU-OP-UC or

Status	Consumption code	Pricing component code
	OP-AI (kWh)	RLUTOU-OP-AI or RSUTOU-OP-UC or RSUTOU-OP-AI
Optional, if the 'opt out' eligibility criteria are met (meter configuration dependent)	UC (kWh)	RLUTOU-UC or RSUTOU-UC
Optional, if the 'opt out' eligibility criteria are met (meter configuration dependent)	AICO (kWh)	RLUTOU-AICO or RSUTOU-AICO
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	CTRL (kWh)	RLUTOU-CTRL or RSUTOU-CTRL
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	NITE (kWh)	RLUTOU-NITE or RSUTOU-NITE
Optional (connected device and operation dependent)	DGEN (kWh)	RLUTOU-DGEN or RSUTOU-DGEN

4.3.3 Eligibility for residential standard user and low user prices

Consumers will be exempt from time of use prices if they do not have a communicating smart meter. The exemption is based on either the Half Hour flag or the AMI Comm flag within the Electricity Registry being 'N'.

Those that are exempt will be on the RLU or RSU price categories.

WELL has differentiated consumers that are exempt from time of use because they do not have communicating smart meters, from the 'opt out' exemptions provided in 4.3.2.1, because those without communicating smart meters may never be able to apply peak and off-peak prices. In the future WELL may apply price incentives to the 'opt out' exemptions to encourage Traders to move ICP's to peak and off-peak time of use prices. Separating those without communicating smart meters will mean that these customers would not be impacted by possible future price incentives.

Residential low user or residential standard user price plans are also available to consumers who have separately metered hot water control or night store heaters (i.e. where WELL is receiving consumption under the 'CTRL' of 'NITE' price codes). The variable price applies for the entire household load except where a consumer also has 'CTRL' or 'NITE' load – see section 4.3.1.

Figure 8 details how consumption data will be received for residential low user and residential standard user prices.

Figure 8 – Residential low user and residential standard user consumption details

Status	Consumption code	Pricing component code
Required	FIXD (connection/day)	RLU-FIXD or RSU-FIXD
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	24UC (kWh)	RLU-24UC or RSU-24UC

Status	Consumption code	Pricing component code
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	AICO (kWh)	RLU-AICO or RSU- AICO
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	CTRL (kWh)	RLU-CTRL or RSU-CTRL
Optional (meter configuration dependent)	NITE (kWh)	RLU-NITE or RSU-NITE
Optional (connected device and operation dependent)	DGEN (kWh)	RLU-DGEN or RSU-DGEN

5 General low voltage and general transformer connections (non-residential)

5.1 Consumer group definitions

Non-residential pricing is divided into two types of connections:

a) A **low voltage connection** is where:
   i. A connection size is equal or less than 138kVA.
   ii. A connection size is greater than 138kVA and a consumer receives supply from WELL's low voltage network via a transformer shared with other consumers.

b) A **transformer connection** is where a connection of greater than 138kVA and the consumer receives a supply from transformers owned by WELL that are dedicated to supply a single consumer.

Figure 9 provides the **low voltage connection** load groups and pricing codes. Capacity is determined by:

a) transformer size, maximum demand or fuse size for connections equal to or less than 138kVA.
b) maximum demand or fuse size for connections greater than 138kVA.

Figure 9 – Low voltage, non-residential pricing codes

Capacity	Price category code	Pricing component code
<=15kVA	GLV15	GLV15-FIXD GLV15-24UC GLV15-DGEN
>15kVA and <=69kVA	GLV69	GLV69-FIXD GLV69-24UC GLV69-DGEN
>69kVA and <=138kVA	GLV138	GLV138-FIXD GLV138-24UC GLV138-DGEN
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GLV300	GLV300-FIXD GLV300-24UC GLV300-DGEN

Capacity	Price category code	Pricing component code
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GLV1500	GLV1500-FIXD GLV1500-24UC GLV1500-DAMD GLV1500-DGEN

Figure 10 provides the **transformer connection** load groups and pricing codes. Capacity is determined by the transformer size.

Figure 10 – Transformer connection, non-residential pricing codes

Capacity	Price category code	Pricing component code
>138kVA and <=300kVA	GTX300	GTX300-FIXD GTX300-24UC GTX300-DGEN
>300kVA and <=1500kVA	GTX1500	GTX1500-FIXD GTX1500-24UC GTX1500-CAPY GTX1500-DAMD GTX1500-DGEN
>1500kVA	GTX1501	GTX1501-FIXD GTX1501-24UC GTX1501-CAPY GTX1501-DOPC GTX1501-PWRF GTX1501-DGEN

WELL also has a NLCG Price Category Code which we use for prices that have no charge amount applied. This Price Category Code is use this for trials and for direct agreements which do not have general network charges applied. The NLCG Price Category Code is applied at WELL's discretion.

5.2 Variable charges

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

5.3 Fixed charges

Different fixed charges apply to each consumer group.

5.4 Capacity charges

Capacity charges apply as follows:

a) Different capacity charges apply to each consumer group where these charges are applicable.
b) The capacity charge is based on the connected capacity of the connection. Connected capacity is defined by either the transformer size, maximum demand, or fuse size (as described in Section 5.1 in more detail). Connected capacity serves as a charging metric and does not guarantee the ability to consume that capacity.

Where the connected capacity exceeds the requirement of the consumer, in limited circumstances WELL may assess and adjust the capacity rating to an appropriate level and may install a fuse or current limiting

device limiting the capacity to the assessed rating. If WELL reduces the available capacity of the dedicated transformers to the size of the assessed rating, it will give one month's notice in writing of its intentions to the Traders.

5.5 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).

5.6 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 Appendix 1) will be applied where the consumer's power factor is less than 0.95 lagging.

a) The kVAr amount represents twice the largest difference between the kVArh 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.

5.7 Small scale distributed generation charges

The current rate for 'small scale distributed generation charge' 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. Small scale distributed generation charge' could be in the form of photovoltaics (solar panels) or any other device which injects energy into the network.

6 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. WELL has a fixed charge for streetlights with no charge for energy usage, however, WELL still requires the energy usage data for energy reconciliation purposes. Non-street lighting connections have both a fixed and a variable charge.

6.1 Consumer group definitions

shows the structure of the charges for un-metered consumers.

Figure 11 shows the structure of the charges for un-metered consumers.

Figure 11 – Un-metered pricing codes

Price category description	Price category code	Price component code
Non-street lighting	G001	G001-FIXD G001-24UC
Street lighting	G002	G002-FIXD G002-24UC

The non-street lighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA, that are not street lighting. The street lighting consumer group is applicable to un-metered connections less than 1kVA that are for street lighting.

6.1.1 Fixed charges

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

6.1.2 Variable charges

For all non-streetlight un-metered supplies 24 hr uncontrolled ('24UC') variable charges apply. Streetlight connections have a zero-variable charge, but volume data is still required to be disclosed.

7 Non-standard contracts

The non-standard contracts consumer 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. The agreement includes prices.

8 Determining consumption

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.

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 provided in Figure 12.

Figure 12 – Un-metered streetlight consumption night hour multiple

Month	Number of night hours
January	287
February	286
March	358
April	389
May	439
June	442

Month	Number of night hours
July	451
August	417
September	365
October	339
November	285
December	275

8.1 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.

8.2 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 Traders, to ensure that they reflect losses on the Network as accurately as possible.

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 Electricity network loss factors

The electricity network loss factors are provided in Figure 13.

Figure 13 – 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	5.13%	1.0541
VECG2	LV	2.77%	1.0285
VECG3	LV	3.78%	1.0393
VECG4	HV	1.55%	1.0157

8.2.3 Loss factor look up codes

Figure 14 outlines what consumer groups that the loss factor codes detailed in Figure 14 apply to. The loss factors have been calculated using the existing methodology and they have not changed.

Figure 14 – 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	-
Residential time of use		
RLUTOU	VECG1	-
RSUTOU	VECG1	-
General low voltage		
GLV15	VECG1	-
GLV69	VECG1	-
GLV138	VECG1	-
GLV300	VECG1	-
GLV1500	VECG3	VECG4
General transformer		
GTX300	VECG2	VECG4
GTX1500	VECG3	VECG4
GTX1501	VECG3	VECG4

We are also applying a unique loss factor GEN01 for a multi-trader trial. This is only available to the trial and is applied at WELL's discretion.

8.3 Provision of consumption information

Appendix 2 summarises all of the pricing categories, provides the pricing codes, units of measures, registry content code and hours of availability.

To be eligible for a pricing category, Traders must provide the data file in the correct format and in the correct file type (i.e. EIEP1 or EIEP3) - the Electricity Authority defined file types are provided in Appendix 2.

a) The Trader will provide Wellington Electricity with consumption data for each ICP and for each consumption category.
b) Consumption data will be associated with a specific pricing component code as per Appendix 1 and 2 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 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 or peak and off-peak). Such an ICP will have multiple consumption codes.
e) Where a time of use meter is fitted, there will be peak and off-peak consumption codes. 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) WELL requires EIEP3 data files from traders for the GLV1500, GTX1500 and GTX1501 consumer groups. See Appendix 2 for the required data file types.

g) 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.

9 Other charges

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

All non-network fault work, Traders services or consumer services not listed in Figure 15 will be charged to the Traders on a time and materials basis at market rates.

Figure 15 – Other charges

Description	Unit	Charge effective 1 April 2025
New connection fee – single phase connection	per connection	$314
New connection fee – two or three phase connection	per connection	$554
Upgrade or Downgrade – to and from single, two and three phase connections. Also applicable for any change of capacity regardless of fusing	per upgrade/downgrade	$597
Site visit fee	per site visit	$188
Permanent disconnection/decommission fee	per disconnection/decommission	$464
General administration fee - to cover costs such as late, incorrect or incomplete consumption data, administering embedded networks, etc	per hour	$145

9.1 Description of charges

9.1.1 New connection fee – single phase connection

This fee is payable when WELL energises a new single-phase point of connection for the first time, by inserting the ICP fuse. Any additional site visits required by WELL with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. Examples of additional site visits include 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 WELL.

Multiple streetlight connections conducted under a single new ICP connection may be charged a connection fee per streetlight fuse installation.

9.1.2 New connection fee – two or three phase connection

This fee is payable when WELL energises a new two or three phase point of connection for the first time, by inserting the ICP fuse. Any additional site visits required by WELL with regard to a new connection will incur a site visit fee. Examples of additional site visits includes 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 WELL.

9.1.3 Upgrade or Downgrade

This fee is payable for any upgrade or downgrade to or from single, two or three phase connections. It is also applicable for any change of capacity regardless of fusing. Any additional site visits required by WELL with regard to an upgrade or downgrade will incur a site visit fee. Examples of additional site visits include where a site is not ready, insufficient or incorrect information is provided and where the physical status of a connection needs to be inspected by WELL.

9.1.4 Site visit fee

Payable for any site visit by WELL, including non-network call out, temporary disconnection, temporary energisation, check for safety, urgent after hours disconnection and reconnection). Work in excess of this will be charged directly to the consumer on a time and materials basis at market rates.

9.1.5 Permanent disconnection/decommission fee

Payable for permanent disconnections/decommissions carried out by WELL. Any additional site visits required by WELL 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 Traders on a time and materials basis at market rates.

9.1.6 General administration fee

The general administration fee was previously called “Late, incorrect or incomplete consumption fee data”.

This fee is payable where consumption data required under the DDA between WELL and Traders is provided late or is incorrect or is incomplete. It will be charged on the basis of the actual time spent by a WELL employee to review, correct, validate and reconcile the information. The fee can also be charged for administering embedded networks.

Appendix 1 – Electricity line charge schedule

				1 April 2025			
Code	Description	Units	Estimated numbers of consumers as at 31 January 2025[1]	Distribution price	Recoverable and pass-through price	Transmission price	Delivery price
Residential Time of Use							
RLUTOU-FIXD	Residential low user time of use daily	$/con/day	88,225	0.4500	0.0084	0.2916	0.7500
RLUTOU-UC	Residential low user time of use uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0554	0.0053	0.0144	0.0751
RLUTOU-AICO	Residential low user time of use all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0457	0.0044	0.0137	0.0638
RLUTOU-P-UC	Residential low user time of use peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0922	0.0126	0.0302	0.1350
RLUTOU-OP-UC	Residential low user time of use off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0346	0.0023	0.0081	0.0450
RLUTOU-P-AI	Residential low user time of use all inclusive peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0796	0.0101	0.0269	0.1166
RLUTOU-OP-AI	Residential low user time of use all inclusive off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0296	0.0023	0.0082	0.0401
RLUTOU-CTRL	Residential low user time of use controlled	$/kWh		0.0403	0.0042	0.0083	0.0528
RLUTOU-NITE	Residential low user time of use night boost	$/kWh		0.0181	0.0015	0.0036	0.0232
RLUTOU-DGEN	Residential low user time of use small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSUTOU-FIXD	Residential standard user time of use daily	$/con/day	62,758	0.5818	0.0710	0.7495	1.4023
RSUTOU-UC	Residential standard user time of use uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0413	0.0042	0.0000	0.0455
RSUTOU-AICO	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0316	0.0028	0.0000	0.0344
RSUTOU-P-UC	Residential standard user time of use peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0938	0.0116	0.0000	0.1054
RSUTOU-OP-UC	Residential standard user time of use off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0145	0.0009	0.0000	0.0154
RSUTOU-P-AI	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive peak[2]	$/kWh		0.0770	0.0100	0.0000	0.0870
RSUTOU-OP-AI	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive off-peak[3]	$/kWh		0.0098	0.0007	0.0000	0.0105
RSUTOU-CTRL	Residential standard user time of use controlled	$/kWh		0.0209	0.0020	0.0000	0.0229
RSUTOU-NITE	Residential standard user time of use night boost	$/kWh		0.0108	0.0007	0.0000	0.0115
RSUTOU-DGEN	Residential standard user time of use small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Residential							
RLU-FIXD	Residential low user daily	$/con/day	4,626	0.4500	0.0084	0.2916	0.7500
RLU-24UC	Residential low user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0554	0.0053	0.0144	0.0751
RLU-AICO	Residential low user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0457	0.0044	0.0137	0.0638
RLU-CTRL	Residential low user controlled	$/kWh		0.0403	0.0042	0.0083	0.0528
RLU-NITE	Residential low user night boost	$/kWh		0.0181	0.0015	0.0036	0.0232
RLU-DGEN	Residential low user small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSU-FIXD	Residential standard user daily	$/con/day	3,592	0.5818	0.0710	0.7495	1.4023
RSU-24UC	Residential standard user uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0413	0.0042	0.0000	0.0455
RSU-AICO	Residential standard user all inclusive	$/kWh		0.0316	0.0028	0.0000	0.0344
RSU-CTRL	Residential standard user controlled	$/kWh		0.0209	0.0020	0.0000	0.0229
RSU-NITE	Residential standard user night boost	$/kWh		0.0108	0.0007	0.0000	0.0115
RSU-DGEN	Residential standard user small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
General Low Voltage Connection							
GLV15-FIXD	General low voltage <=15kVA daily	$/con/day	4,928	0.4234	0.0417	0.7802	1.2453
GLV15-24UC	General low voltage <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0383	0.0034	0.0000	0.0417
GLV15-DGEN	General low voltage <=15kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV69-FIXD	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day	9,900	1.0474	0.1040	2.3452	3.4966
GLV69-24UC	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0266	0.0027	0.0000	0.0293
GLV69-DGEN	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV138-FIXD	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day	479	5.9356	0.5885	6.2843	12.8084
GLV138-24UC	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0313	0.0034	0.0000	0.0347
GLV138-DGEN	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV300-FIXD	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	419	8.4551	0.8384	12.1603	21.4538
GLV300-24UC	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0132	0.0014	0.0000	0.0146
GLV300-DGEN	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV1500-FIXD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	211	21.3206	2.1138	40.3749	63.8093
GLV1500-24UC	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0059	0.0007	0.0000	0.0066
GLV1500-DAMD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		5.1714	0.5129	0.0000	5.6843
GLV1500-DGEN	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
General Transformer Connection[5]							
GTX300-FIXD	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day	133	7.8449	0.7777	13.5051	22.1277
GTX300-24UC	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0125	0.0015	0.0000	0.0140
GTX300-DGEN	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX1500-FIXD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day	396	16.9262	1.6781	0.0000	18.6043
GTX1500-24UC	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0049	0.0007	0.0000	0.0056
GTX1500-CAPY	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0115	0.0015	0.0506	0.0636
GTX1500-DAMD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month		4.4446	0.4407	0.0000	4.8853
GTX1500-DGEN	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX1501-FIXD	General transformer >1500kVA connection daily	$/con/day	45	0.0376	0.0035	0.0000	0.0411
GTX1501-24UC	General transformer >1500kVA connection uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010
GTX1501-CAPY	General transformer >1500kVA connection capacity	$/kVA/day		0.0204	0.0022	0.0504	0.0730
GTX1501-DOPC	General transformer >1500kVA connection on-peak demand[4]	$/kW/month		8.3743	0.8302	0.0000	9.2045
GTX1501-PWRF	General transformer >1500kVA connection power factor[5]	$/kVAr/month		6.0468	0.5996	0.0000	6.6464
GTX1501-DGEN	General transformer >1500kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmetered							
G001-FIXD	Non-street lighting daily	$/fitting/day	695	0.0246	0.0028	0.1130	0.1404
G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0797	0.0099	0.0000	0.0896
G002-FIXD	Street lighting daily[6]	$/fitting/day	153	0.2364	0.0179	0.0238	0.2781
G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

1. Estimated numbers of consumers are based on the number of connections on our network.
2. The residential ToU plan peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 7:00am – 11:00am, 5:00pm – 9:00pm.
3. The residential ToU plan off-peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 9:00pm – 7:00am, 11:00am – 5:00pm and all weekend.
4. On-peak demand charge is applicable to demand measured from 7:30am – 9:30am, 5:30pm – 7:30pm on weekdays (including public holidays).
5. Power factor 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.

Appendix 2 – Data file format and type requirements

Price category		Price component		Unit of measure	Register content code	Hours of availability	Billing file type required
Code	Description	Code	Description				
RLUTOU	Residential low user time of use	RLUTOU-FIXD	Residential low user time of use daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		RLUTOU-UC	Residential low user time of use uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		RLUTOU-AICO	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RLUTOU-P-UC	Residential low user time of use peak	$/kWh	UN24 D16/ N8	24	
		RLUTOU-OP-UC	Residential low user time of use off-peak	$/kWh	UN24 D16/ N8	24	
		RLUTOU-P-AI	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive peak	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RLUTOU-OP-AI	Residential low user time of use all-inclusive off-peak	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RLUTOU-CTRL	Residential low user time of use controlled	$/kWh	CN19	19	
		RLUTOU-NITE	Residential low user time of use night boost	$/kWh	NB10	10	
		RLUTOU-DGEN	Residential low user time of use small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
RSUTOU	Residential standard user time of use	RSUTOU-FIXD	Residential standard user time of use daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		RSUTOU-UC	Residential standard user time of use uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		RSUTOU-AICO	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RSUTOU-P-UC	Residential standard user time of use peak	$/kWh	UN24 D16/ N8	24	
		RSUTOU-OP-UC	Residential standard user time of use off-peak	$/kWh	UN24 D16/ N8	24	
		RSUTOU-P-AI	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive peak	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RSUTOU-OP-AI	Residential standard user time of use all-inclusive off-peak	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RSUTOU-CTRL	Residential standard user time of use controlled	$/kWh	CN19	19	
		RSUTOU-NITE	Residential standard user time of use night boost	$/kWh	NB10	10	
		RSUTOU-DGEN	Residential standard user time of use small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	

Price category		Price component		Unit of measure	Register content code	Hours of availability	Billing file type required
Code	Description	Code	Description				
RLU	Residential low user	RLU-FIXD	Residential low user daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		RLU-24UC	Residential low user uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		RLU-AICO	Residential low user all-inclusive	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RLU-CTRL	Residential low user controlled	$/kWh	CN19	19	
		RLU-NITE	Residential low user night boost	$/kWh	NB10	10	
		RLU-DGEN	Residential low user small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
RSU	Residential standard user	RSU-FIXD	Residential standard user daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		RSU-24UC	Residential standard user uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		RSU-AICO	Residential standard user all-inclusive	$/kWh	IN19 DIN19/NIN19	19	
		RSU-CTRL	Residential standard user controlled	$/kWh	CN19	19	
		RSU-NITE	Residential standard user night boost	$/kWh	NB10	10	
		RSU-DGEN	Residential standard user small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	

Price category		Price component		Unit of measure	Register content code	Hours of availability	Billing file type required
Code	Description	Code	Description				
GLV15	General low voltage <=15kVA	GLV15-FIXD	General low voltage <=15kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		GLV15-24UC	General low voltage <=15kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		GLV15-DGEN	General low voltage <=15kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GLV69	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA	GLV69-FIXD	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		GLV69-24UC	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		GLV69-DGEN	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GLV138	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA	GLV138-FIXD	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		GLV138-24UC	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		GLV138-DGEN	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GLV300	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA	GLV300-FIXD	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		GLV300-24UC	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24 D16/N8	24	
		GLV300-DGEN	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GLV1500	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA	GLV1500-FIXD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP3
		GLV1500-24UC	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24	24	
		GLV1500-DAMD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month			
		GLV1500-DGEN	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	

Price category		Price component		Unit of measure	Register content code	Hours of availability	Billing file type required
Code	Description	Code	Description				
GTX300	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA	GTX300-FIXD	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP1
		GTX300-24UC	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24	24	
		GTX300-DGEN	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GTX1500	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA	GTX1500-FIXD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	$/con/day			EIEP3
		GTX1500-24UC	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24	24	
		GTX1500-CAPY	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA capacity	$/kVA/day			
		GTX1500-DAMD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	$/kVA/month			
		GTX1500-DGEN	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
GTX1501	General transformer >1500kVA connection	GTX1501-FIXD	General transformer >1500kVA connection daily	$/con/day			EIEP3
		GTX1501-24UC	General transformer >1500kVA connection uncontrolled	$/kWh	UN24	24	
		GTX1501-CAPY	General transformer >1500kVA connection capacity	$/kVA/day			
		GTX1501-DOPC	General transformer >1500kVA connection on-peak demand	$/kW/month			
		GTX1501-PWRF	General transformer >1500kVA connection power factor	$/kVAr/month			
		GTX1501-DGEN	General transformer >1500kVA connection small scale distributed generation	$/kWh	EG24	24	
G001	Non street lighting	G001-FIXD	Non-street lighting daily	$/fitting/day			EIEP1
		G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh			
G002	Street lighting	G002-FIXD	Street lighting daily	$/fitting/day			EIEP1
		G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	$/kWh			