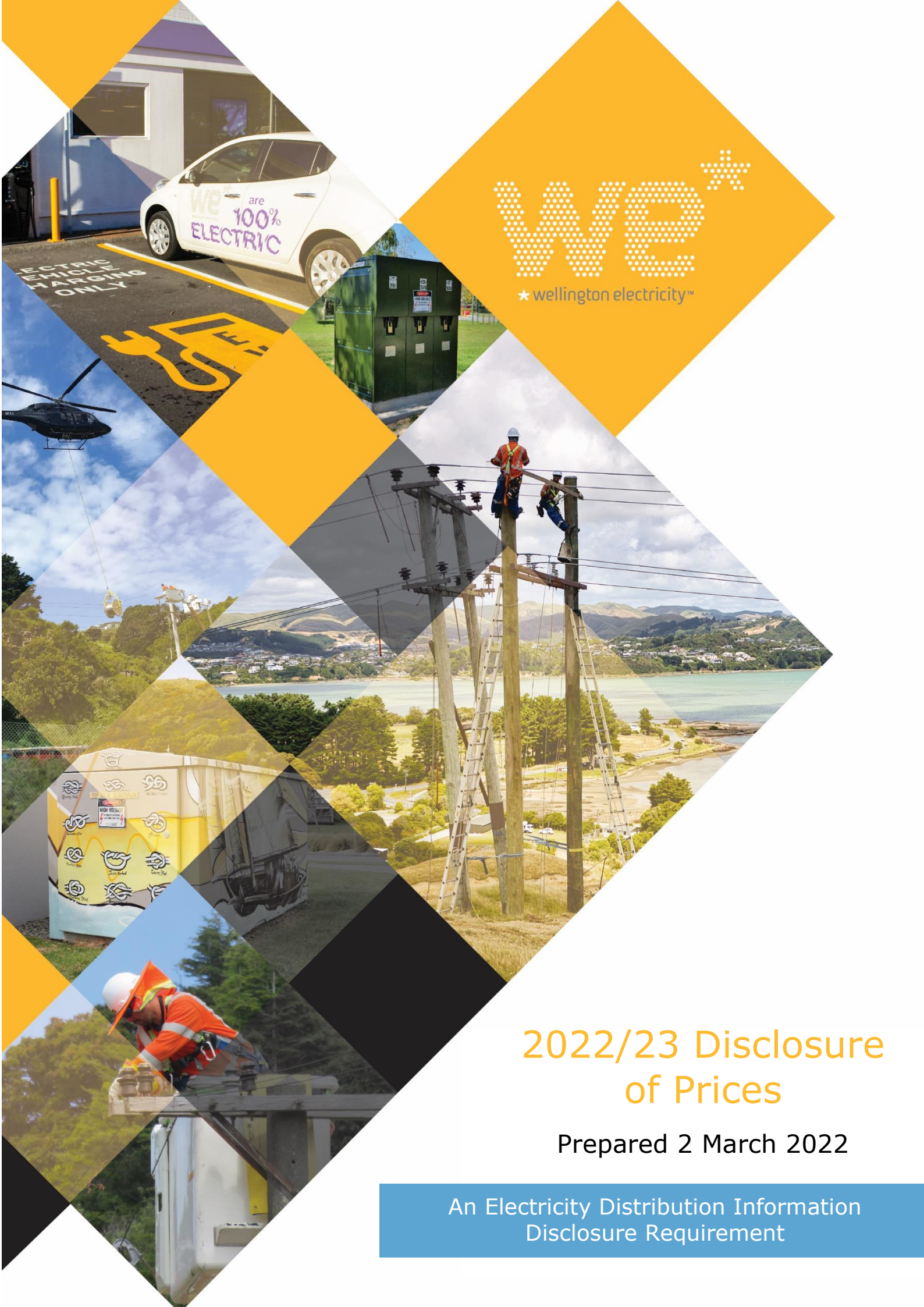




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# 2022/23 Disclosure of Prices

Prepared 2 March 2022

An Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Requirement

# 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  - (b) an explanation of the reasons for the new price or the changed or withdrawn price;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  - (a) give written notice to each consumer by whom that price is, or in the case of a withdrawn price would have been, payable, including the information specified in clause 2.4.18 above in respect of that price; or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.



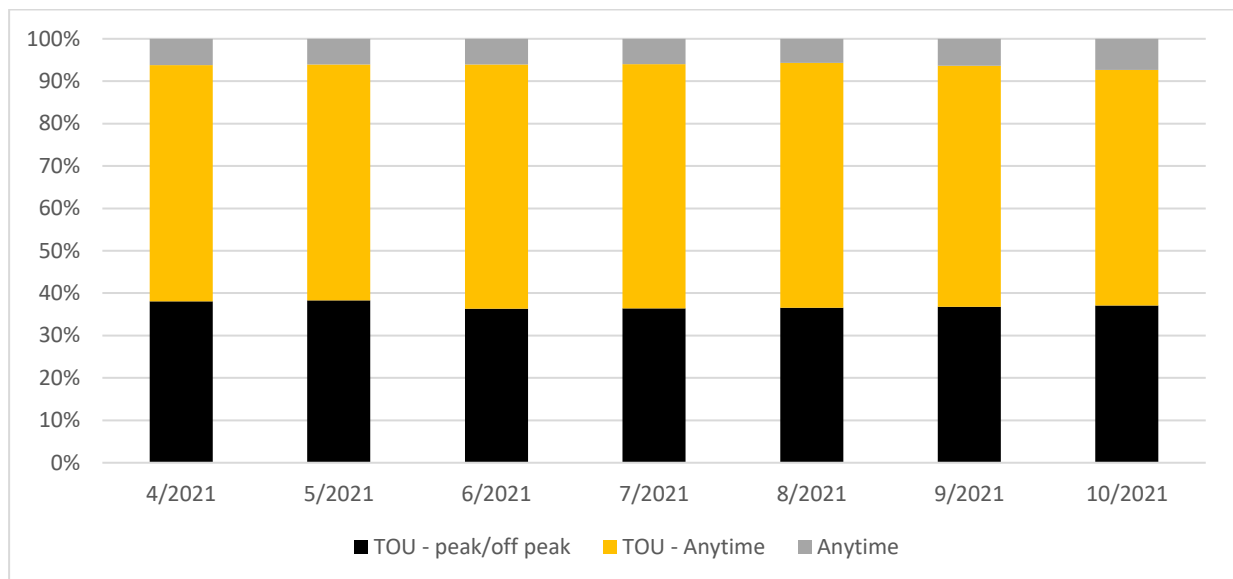
## 2 Summary of changes to pricing structures

No changes have been made to pricing structures this regulatory year.

Last year Wellington Electricity Lines Limited (WELL) applied Time of Use (ToU) prices to all residential consumers which have a communicating smart meter. Our consultation with retailers before the new prices were applied showed that some retailer billing processes and billing systems could not provide the peak and off peak data needed to apply ToU prices. To provide those retailers more time to update their system, we included an anytime variable and an all inclusive price option within the ToU codes with the expectation that retailers could submit data to these codes until they were ready to provide data in the peak and off-peak format.

The figure below shows that approximately 40% of customers are currently being billed using peak and off-peak prices. About 55% of customers have communicating smart meters but aren't submitting data in the peak/off peak format. This year we will be encouraging retailers to update their systems and processes to apply ToU prices as intended. We are considering whether to apply higher prices to those who don't next year.

Figure 1 - ToU uptake



We have retained last year's ToU pricing structure changes in this Disclosure of Prices to assist consumers still transiting to using ToU prices. Our website provides useful tools and guidance on how to benefits from the new prices: <https://www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/time-of-use-pricing/>.

### 2.1 Residential ToU prices

ToU prices were applied to all residential consumers from 1 April 2021.

### 2.2 Eligibility criteria

Alternative prices are available for meters that cannot provide the half hour data needed to calculate ToU prices. The alternative prices reflect previous current anytime variable and all inclusive price structure. The eligibility for the 'alternative pricing', are:

- Consumers who do not have communicating smart meters that record consumption data in 30 minute time periods needed to calculate ToU prices.

- ICPs with intermittent or stopped communications,
- Retailers who do not have smart meter agreements with meter providers,
- Retailers who need validation process and billing system upgrades to process half hour consumption data needed to calculate ToU prices.

Details of the eligibility criteria are provided in the Network Pricing Schedule which can be found on WELL’s website. WELL does expect that retailers will correct issues which prevent data being provided in half hour increments. In time, only those ICPs who do not have communicating smart meters will be exempt from ToU prices.

**2.2.1 Pricing categories**

The final price categories are provided Network Pricing Schedule which can be found on WELL’s website.

**2.2.2 Residential ToU pricing structure**

Our 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 ToU pricing structure is summarised in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - 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 solar 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 3 below illustrates the residential ToU pricing structure.

Figure 3 – Residential ToU pricing structure

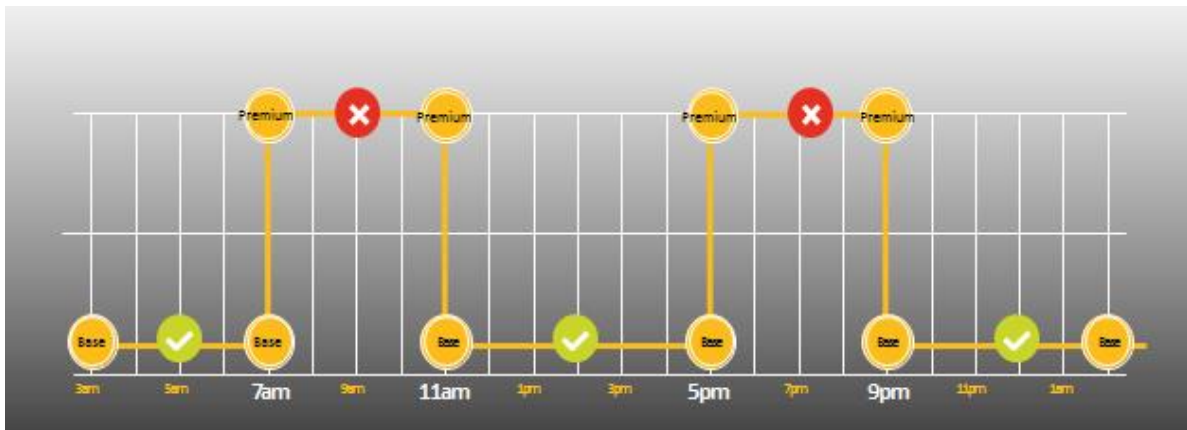
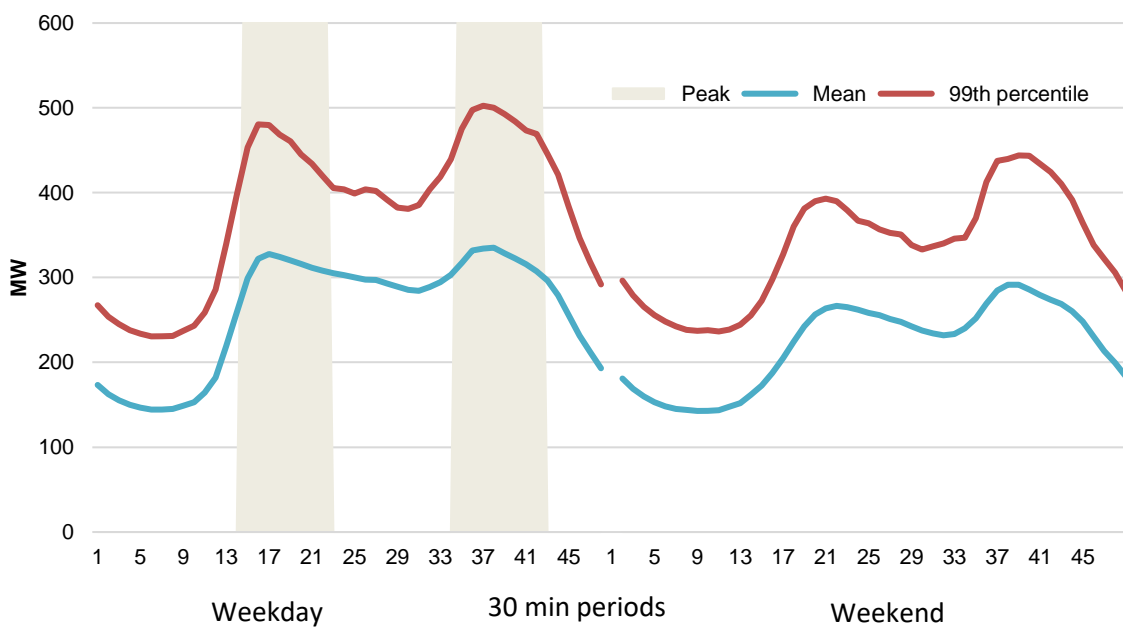


Figure 4 compares the standard time periods against demand patterns on our network. The residential ToU structure is a good match to the Wellington region’s demand patterns.

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 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.



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Residential ToU prices and their eligibility criteria are provided in the 2022/23 Network Pricing Schedule along with all of WELL's prices. The 2022/23 Network Pricing Schedule which can be found on WELL's website.

## 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 Price Schedule is provided in Appendix 1 (called Wellington Electricity Lines Charges Notice from 1 April 2021) sets out prices for the 2021/22 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<sup>1</sup> and controlled<sup>2</sup> tariffs, provided they have the required metering, dedicated interruptible load and meet other eligibility criteria.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



WELL has three types of residential prices – (1) ToU prices that signal peak congestion periods, (2) an alternative price for residential consumers who do not have meters that can provide the data to calculate ToU prices and (3) ToU prices for EV and battery customers. Each of the three types of prices has a low user and standard user variant, resulting in six residential price categories in total. The residential price categories are:

Price category	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	
Residential Low User Electric Vehicle & Battery Storage	RLUEVB	These price categories are legacy ToU prices for Electric Vehicle and Battery consumers. These prices operate in the same way as the ToU prices but have different price levels. In the future we expect to combine these prices with residential ToU prices and offer an alternative manage charging price for EV and Battery consumers at a similar price level as the current EV and Battery ToU prices.
Residential Standard User Electric Vehicle & Battery Storage	RSUEVB	

A low user (Residential Low User, Residential Low User Electric Vehicle and Battery 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 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 (Residential Standard User, Residential Standard User Electric Vehicle and Battery and Residential Standard User Time of Use) is a residential consumer who consumes more than 8,000 kWh per year.

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 category’s. Time of Use prices 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 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 default price categories. These alternative prices do not need data in half hour increments.



See the Network Pricing Schedule (which can be found on WELL's website) for details around eligibility for the different residential prices.

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<sup>3</sup>. 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 to EV and Battery consumers. 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 the Residential ToU 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.

### 3.1.4 Voltage and asset distinctions

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

<sup>3</sup> This assumes that a consumer uses a retailer that offers Time of Use prices.





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	✓ <sup>4</sup>			✓ <sup>5</sup>	✓ <sup>6</sup>

### 3.1.5 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.

<sup>4</sup> Streetlight circuits

<sup>5</sup> Transformers

<sup>6</sup> Dedicated network assets



In accordance with its Customer Contributions Policy<sup>7</sup>, WELL uses the following criteria to determine if a non-standard contract is appropriate:

- 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 warranting the use of a non-standard rather than standard contract.

### 3.1.6 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 2021/22 disclosure

Prices for all consumers are set in accordance with the Electricity Distribution Services Input Methodologies Determination 2012, 3 April 2018 (Input Methodologies) and Electricity Distribution Services Default Price-Quality Path (Wellington Electricity transition) Amendments Determination 2020 (DPP Determination 2020) which are defined by the Commerce Commission. The DPP Determination 2020 allows WELL to recover a net allowable revenue for the 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 assessment period of \$93.0m. The Input Methodology's define how pass-through and recoverable costs are treated.

In 2022/23, WELL will be in its second year of the regulatory period determined by the DPP Determination 2020. Prices include:

- Regulatory allowances provided by the DPP3 Determination<sup>8</sup>
- Transpower transmission costs;
- Pass-through costs;
- Other recoverable costs; and
- Cost of supply allocations.

Prices for residential consumers are also adjusted to comply with the LFC Regulations.

The figure below summarises the change in lines charges for the 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 regulatory year compared to the previous year. The percentage change is calculated as a weighted average of all prices.

<sup>7</sup> Available at: [www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/](http://www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/customer-contributions/)

<sup>8</sup> As defined in Electricity Distribution Services Default Price-Quality Path Determination 2020



Figure 6 - Change in delivery charge

Price change element	Contribution to total average change in delivery prices
Change in allowances (from 2021/22 to 2022/23)	1.2%
Transpower transmission charges	0.2%
ACOT charges	0.2%
Pass-through costs (rates, levies, etc)	0.4%
Other recoverable costs (incl. wash-ups, incentives and pass-through balance movement)	-0.8%
<b>Total change in revenue</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Volume changes	-2.6%
<b>Total weighted average price change</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>

#### 4.1 Electricity line charge schedule

In accordance with clause 2.4.18, WELL's Electricity lines charges are provided in Appendix 1. Prices apply from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

WELL's electricity delivery prices exclude the following:

- The provision of metering equipment or load management equipment which is located at the Point of Connection to the electricity network;
- The cost of the end consumer fittings; and
- Goods and Services Tax (GST).

#### 4.2 Description of price components

WELL's prices are comprised of two key components:

1. 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.
2. 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, Other recoverable costs are also included in this price component. Specific components include:
  - i. **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 charges. WELL passes these charges onto consumers at cost.



- ii. **Avoided Cost of Transmission (ACOT):** WELL pays ACOT charges to large distributed generators (injection capacity of 200kVA or greater) 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.

- iii. **Fire and Emergency New Zealand levies:** These levies are passed onto consumers at cost.
- iv. **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.
- v. **Other recoverable costs:** Other recoverable costs include items such as regulatory wash-ups, innovation allowances and incentives which are allowed to be recovered or passed back through prices under the DPP.

Lines 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 2022/23 prices

In accordance with clause 2.4.19(2)(b) 2022/23 prices were publicly disclosed as required by regulation. A summary of prices was advertised in the Dominion Post hardcopy edition on 26 February 2022 and on the Stuff website from 23 February 2022.

In accordance with clause 2.4.20, WELL notified consumers on Non-standard individual contracts of price changes in writing in February and March 2022. Price changes for these customers are guided by contractual agreements which may not coincide with standard price changes.



# Appendix 1: WELL’s electricity delivery price schedule 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023<sup>9</sup>

Delivery charges applicable 1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023<sup>10</sup>

					1 April 2022	
Code	Description	Units	Estimated numbers of consumers as at 31 January 2022 <sup>1</sup>	Distribution price	Pass-through & recoverable price	Delivery price
<b>Residential Time of Use</b>						
RLTOU-FIXD	Residential low user time of use daily	\$/con/day	86,787	0.1800	0.1200	0.3000
RLTOU-UC	Residential low user time of use uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0555	0.0365	0.0920
RLTOU-AICO	Residential low user time of use all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0441	0.0289	0.0730
RLTOU-P-UC	Residential low user time of use peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0652	0.0601	0.1253
RLTOU-OP-UC	Residential low user time of use off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0499	0.0254	0.0753
RLTOU-P-AI	Residential low user time of use all inclusive peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0580	0.0495	0.1075
RLTOU-OP-AI	Residential low user time of use all inclusive off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0378	0.0197	0.0575
RLTOU-CTRL	Residential low user time of use controlled	\$/kWh		0.0287	0.0189	0.0476
RLTOU-NITE	Residential low user time of use night boost	\$/kWh		0.0097	0.0065	0.0162
RLTOU-DGEN	Residential low user time of use small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSUTOU-FIXD	Residential standard user time of use daily	\$/con/day	58,068	0.5486	0.4489	0.9975
RSUTOU-UC	Residential standard user time of use uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0362	0.0241	0.0603
RSUTOU-AICO	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0250	0.0164	0.0414
RSUTOU-P-UC	Residential standard user time of use peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0487	0.0449	0.0936
RSUTOU-OP-UC	Residential standard user time of use off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0293	0.0143	0.0436
RSUTOU-P-AI	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0408	0.0350	0.0758
RSUTOU-OP-AI	Residential standard user time of use all inclusive off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0177	0.0081	0.0258
RSUTOU-CTRL	Residential standard user time of use controlled	\$/kWh		0.0112	0.0072	0.0184
RSUTOU-NITE	Residential standard user time of use night boost	\$/kWh		0.0087	0.0057	0.0144
RSUTOU-DGEN	Residential standard user time of use small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Residential</b>						
RLU-FIXD	Residential low user daily	\$/con/day	4,550	0.1800	0.1200	0.3000
RLU-24UC	Residential low user uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0555	0.0365	0.0920
RLU-AICO	Residential low user all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0441	0.0289	0.0730
RLU-CTRL	Residential low user controlled	\$/kWh		0.0287	0.0189	0.0476
RLU-NITE	Residential low user night boost	\$/kWh		0.0097	0.0065	0.0162
RLU-DGEN	Residential low user small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSU-FIXD	Residential standard user daily	\$/con/day	4,929	0.5486	0.4489	0.9975
RSU-24UC	Residential standard user uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0362	0.0241	0.0603
RSU-AICO	Residential standard user all inclusive	\$/kWh		0.0250	0.0164	0.0414
RSU-CTRL	Residential standard user controlled	\$/kWh		0.0112	0.0072	0.0184
RSU-NITE	Residential standard user night boost	\$/kWh		0.0087	0.0057	0.0144
RSU-DGEN	Residential standard user small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Residential Electric Vehicle and Battery Storage<sup>4</sup></b>						
RLUEVB-FIXD	Residential low user EV & battery storage daily	\$/con/day	204	0.1800	0.1200	0.3000
RLUEVB-PEAK	Residential low user EV & battery storage peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0777	0.0687	0.1464
RLUEVB-OFFPEAK	Residential low user EV & battery storage off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0336	0.0298	0.0634
RLUEVB-CTRL	Residential low user EV & battery storage controlled	\$/kWh		0.0287	0.0189	0.0476
RLUEVB-DGEN	Residential low user EV & battery storage small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
RSUEVB-FIXD	Residential standard user EV & battery storage daily	\$/con/day	171	0.6530	0.5133	1.1663
RSUEVB-PEAK	Residential standard user EV & battery storage peak <sup>2</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0570	0.0506	0.1076
RSUEVB-OFFPEAK	Residential standard user EV & battery storage off-peak <sup>3</sup>	\$/kWh		0.0133	0.0117	0.0250
RSUEVB-CTRL	Residential standard user EV & battery storage controlled	\$/kWh		0.0112	0.0072	0.0184
RSUEVB-DGEN	Residential standard user EV & battery storage small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		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 and EVB plan peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 7:00am – 11:00am, 5:00pm – 9:00pm.
3. The residential ToU and EVB plan off-peak hours are: Monday to Friday (including public holidays) 9:00pm – 7:00am, 11:00am – 5:00pm and all weekend.
4. 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.

<sup>9</sup> The 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 Delivery Price Schedule is available at: <https://www.welectricity.co.nz/disclosures/pricing/2021/>

<sup>10</sup> All prices are applicable from 1 April 2022. The RSUTOU-FIXD, RSU-FIXD, RSUEVB-FIXD, GTX1501-24UC, G002-24UC and DGEN prices have been kept consistent with the 2021 prices. The current RSUTOU-FIXD, RSU-FIXD, RSUEVB-FIXD and GTX1501-24UC prices are unchanged since 1 April 2021. The current RLTOU-DGEN and RSUTOU-DGEN prices are unchanged since 1 April 2020. The RLUEVB-DGEN and RSUEVB-DGEN prices are unchanged since 1 July 2018. The current G002-24UC and remaining DGEN prices are unchanged since 1 April 2016.



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## Appendix 1: WELL's electricity delivery price schedule

### 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 *Continued*

					1 April 2022	
Code	Description	Units	Estimated numbers of consumers as at 31 January 2022 <sup>1</sup>	Distribution price	Pass-through & recoverable price	Delivery price
<b>General Low Voltage Connection</b>						
GLV15-FXD	General low voltage <=15kVA daily	\$/con/day	5,358	0.3267	0.2164	0.5431
GLV15-24UC	General low voltage <=15kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0296	0.0196	0.0492
GLV15-DGEN	General low voltage <=15kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV69-FXD	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	\$/con/day	9,841	0.8080	0.5352	1.3432
GLV69-24UC	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0205	0.0136	0.0341
GLV69-DGEN	General low voltage >15kVA and <=69kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV138-FXD	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	\$/con/day	426	4.5785	3.0332	7.6117
GLV138-24UC	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0242	0.0162	0.0404
GLV138-DGEN	General low voltage >69kVA and <=138kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV300-FXD	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	\$/con/day	373	6.5220	4.3208	10.8428
GLV300-24UC	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0101	0.0067	0.0168
GLV300-DGEN	General low voltage >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GLV1500-FXD	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	\$/con/day	206	16.4461	10.8953	27.3414
GLV1500-24UC	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0045	0.0029	0.0074
GLV1500-DAI	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	\$/kVA/month		3.9891	2.6427	6.6318
GLV1500-DGEN	General low voltage >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>General Transformer Connection</b>						
GTX15-FXD	General transformer <=15kVA daily	\$/con/day	2	0.2965	0.1965	0.4930
GTX15-24UC	General transformer <=15kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0275	0.0183	0.0458
GTX15-DGEN	General transformer <=15kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX69-FXD	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA daily	\$/con/day	18	0.7334	0.4857	1.2191
GTX69-24UC	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0193	0.0128	0.0321
GTX69-DGEN	General transformer >15kVA and <=69kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX138-FXD	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA daily	\$/con/day	19	4.1545	2.7522	6.9067
GTX138-24UC	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0227	0.0150	0.0377
GTX138-DGEN	General transformer >69kVA and <=138kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX300-FXD	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA daily	\$/con/day	118	5.9182	3.9207	9.8389
GTX300-24UC	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0094	0.0062	0.0156
GTX300-DGEN	General transformer >138kVA and <=300kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX1500-FXD	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA daily	\$/con/day	276	12.7692	8.4593	21.2285
GTX1500-24UC	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0037	0.0023	0.0060
GTX1500-CAPY	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA capacity	\$/kVA/day		0.0087	0.0059	0.0146
GTX1500-DAI	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA demand	\$/kVA/month		3.3531	2.2213	5.5744
GTX1500-DGEN	General transformer >300kVA and <=1500kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GTX1501-FXD	General transformer >1500kVA connection daily	\$/con/day	40	0.0284	0.0189	0.0473
GTX1501-24UC	General transformer >1500kVA connection uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0008	0.0006	0.0014
GTX1501-CAPY	General transformer >1500kVA connection capacity	\$/kVA/day		0.0153	0.0103	0.0256
GTX1501-DOPC	General transformer >1500kVA connection on-peak demand <sup>4</sup>	\$/kWh/month		6.3176	4.1853	10.5029
GTX1501-PWRF	General transformer >1500kVA connection power factor <sup>5</sup>	\$/kVA/month		4.5617	3.0221	7.5838
GTX1501-DGEN	General transformer >1500kVA small scale distributed generation	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
<b>Unmetered</b>						
G001-FXD	Non-street lighting daily	\$/fitting/day	533	0.0226	0.0149	0.0375
G001-24UC	Non-street lighting uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0731	0.0484	0.1215
G002-FXD	Street lighting daily <sup>7</sup>	\$/fitting/day	325	0.1286	0.0854	0.2140
G002-24UC	Street lighting uncontrolled	\$/kWh		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

- On-peak demand charge is applicable to demand measured from 7:30am – 9:30am, 5:30pm – 7:30pm on weekdays (including public holidays).
- Power factor charge is applicable for power factor <0.95 from 7:00am - 8:00pm on weekdays where the kVAh charge amount represents twice the largest difference between the recorded kVAh and one third of the recorded kWh in any one half-hour period.
- 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



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