

2019

the **lines**
company

Pricing Methodology

For the period
1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

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Executive Summary

This pricing methodology outlines the approach used by The Lines Company (TLC) to formulate our price structure and to set our prices. It has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Commerce Commission's NZCC 22/2012 Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure determination 1 October 2012¹.

This 2019 pricing methodology is consistent with the October 2018 pricing methodology. The 2018 pricing methodology followed a significant community consultation process that commenced in 2016, and a subsequent decision by the Board of Directors to transition from TLC's current demand-based pricing methodology to a consumption-based Time of Use (TOU) pricing methodology from 1 October 2018². This methodology retains the core objective of being cost reflective.

The Board, in making a decision about pricing for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, was cognisant that the delivery prices to customers determined from 1 October 2018 would remain in place until 31 March 2020, except for kWh volume assumption changes and regulatory requirements as they relate to the pass-through balance.

In determining our prices, TLC has had regard to a number of factors, which include regulatory requirements, TLC's unique network geography, customer base and network architecture. The cost allocation model that underpins TLC's pricing methodology assigns revenue targets to customer groups according to the level of service our network provides. This is ultimately defined by their load characteristics and asset requirements. However, while these are important factors in setting prices from a purely economic sense, they have been balanced with some other pricing objectives, including equity, transparency and simplicity.

For the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, TLC's target revenue is \$44.1 million (after allowing for \$1.9m of transition discount). This figure represents the cost of providing electricity lines services to approximately 24,000 installations and allows for a return on investment to shareholders. At 31 March 2018, the value of investment in the network was \$189 million.

Transition to Time of Use Pricing

This pricing methodology disclosure is a continuation of the significant change in TLC's pricing history made in October 2018. It is a consumption-based pricing approach using a time of use structure that is common in New Zealand and internationally for electricity utilities.

After a decade of demand-based pricing, the TOU pricing approach was a significant change in how we charge for electricity lines services. As such TLC introduced a transition policy for the first 12 months (ending September 2019), to assist customers to adapt to consumption based electricity lines charges. This transition policy ensures that all customers on standard contracts³ will not receive line charge increases that are greater than 20% of their charges under the previous demand-based pricing approach.

¹ Consolidating all amendments as of 3 April 2018.

² Details of the review and associated media releases are available at <http://www.thelinescompany.co.nz/your-bill/pricing-review>.

³ Generally, those with capacity requirements less than 150 kVA.

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Abbreviations

TLC	The Lines Company
EDB	Electricity Distribution Business
Authority	Electricity Authority
Commission	Commerce Commission
AMP	Asset Management Plan
ICP	Installation Control Point
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
kVA	Kilovolt-ampere
LFC	Low Fixed Charge
ACOT	Avoided Cost of Transmission
LNI	Lower North Island Transpower transmission region
RCPD	Regional Coincident Peak Demand
DPP	Default Price-Quality Path
ID2012	Information Disclosure Determination 2012
IM2012	Input Methodologies Determination 2012
POS	Point of Supply
TOU	Time of Use

1. Significant Change in Methodology

1.1. Change to Time of Use pricing

In September 2016 TLC announced an independent review of the demand-based pricing approach. After ten years of demand-based pricing, it was believed that a substantive review was warranted. The terms of reference⁴ for the review highlighted the key objectives to optimise equity, simplicity and transparency. Moving from the previous demand-based approach to a TOU approach was subsequently recommended as providing an appropriate balance of these objectives. In December 2017, a decision was made by the TLC Board of Directors to move to TOU based pricing from 1 October 2018.

1.2. When this Pricing Methodology Applies

The price change decision meant that the year 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019 was priced under two different pricing regimes. The TOU pricing regime will continue for this pricing methodology period. This document covers the pricing methodology that will apply from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

1.3. Transition

The TOU pricing methodology was different in structure and application to the demand-based methodology that had been in place for the past decade. The new TOU approach applied a 'pay as you go' consumption model whereas the demand-based methodology focused on deriving an annual charge which reflects a customer's demand at the co-incident peak for the network. Both approaches provide equitable outcomes. However, customers may have experienced changes in their line charges as a result of moving from demand to TOU pricing depending on their energy consumption patterns.

Given the significant differences between the TOU and demand approaches, TLC put in place a transition policy to assist customers to adapt to the new methodology. The transition policy commenced on 1 October 2018 and applies for 12 months to 30 September 2019. During this time TLC will ensure that if a customer's⁵ line charges increase, the increase will be limited to 20% of their previous annual charges under the demand-based approach.

1.4. Comparison of Methodologies

A comparison of the demand-based pricing approach with the TOU approach is provided in Appendix 5.

⁴ Full copies of the terms of reference along with the reports from the consultants and statement from TLC board are available at the company website: <http://www.thelinescompany.co.nz/your-bill/pricing-review>.

⁵ The policy applies to all customers on standard contracts.

2. Requirements for Developing a Pricing Methodology

TLC is an Electricity Distribution Business (EDB or distributor). EDBs are not subject to competitive market forces, and as such, they are subject to pricing, quality of service and information disclosure regulation under the Commerce Act, and electricity market regulation under the Electricity Act. The following diagram shows the key pricing related regulations which apply to TLC.

Key Regulatory Requirements

Regulatory body:	Commerce Commission	Electricity Authority
Key Concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term interests of consumers in markets where there is little or no substantial competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient operation of the industry and for the long-term benefit of the consumer
Key Regulatory Guidance Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EDB Input methodologies 2012 EDB Information Disclosure Determination 2012 EDB Price-Quality Determination 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution Pricing Principles and Information Disclosure Guidelines Low Fixed Charge Regulations Electricity Industry Participation Code Part 6: Distributed Generation

The Commerce Commission's Information Disclosure Determination requires TLC to disclose each year a pricing methodology that includes the following information:

Requirement	ID clause	Section
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains TLC's pricing strategy 	2.4.4 (1)	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains whether and how the views of customers were sought, including their expectations regarding price and quality, and how those views are reflected in calculating the prices payable. 	2.4.1 (4)	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes any changes in prices and target revenues 	2.4.1 (2), 2.4.3 (3)	6, 7.3, 8.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the rationale for customer groupings 	2.4.3 (5)	5, 7.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the method used to calculate the prices 	2.4.1 (1)	7.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explains the approach taken in pricing for non-standard contracts and distributed generation 	2.4.1 (3)	8, 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describes the consistency of the approach taken with the Electricity Authority's pricing principles 	2.4.3 (2)	Appendix 2

This document is intended to meet these requirements in a clear and easy to understand way.

3. Pricing Strategy

As part of the 2016 pricing methodology review, TLC defined the following overarching objective for pricing: “to achieve optimum equity, simplicity and transparency for the customers on our Network”.⁶

These principles underlie TLC’s pricing strategy.

As a result of the pricing review, TLC has implemented a change to TOU pricing for customers on standard contracts from 1 October 2018. The immediate focus of the pricing strategy was to deliver this new pricing approach as effectively as possible. This remains the case for the next 12 months.

The 2016 pricing review set out the following criteria for evaluating pricing options:

“Pricing methodologies and the actual prices that result should seek to achieve:

- **Equity**—Prices should allocate distribution costs proportionately to customers. Prices should be causer/user-pays based. Prices should reward demand-side behaviour where results are symmetrical to supply-side demand for the service.
- **Stability**—Prices should be stable for customers year-on-year, and only change to the extent that the customers’ underlying demand for the services change. Prices should also deliver stable revenue to TLC to enable it to continue to invest in and maintain, the network.
- **Efficiency**—Prices should promote the efficient use of electricity network assets. Where necessary, prices should signal network constraints.
- **Control**—Customers should receive the information they require to manage their demand for service in a timely manner and hence be able to control the cost of the service by changing their demand. The information should be available in an economically efficient form that gives customers options and allows them to control the cost of the service. Prices and usage information should promote responsive behaviour from consumers.
- **Clarity and transparency**—prices should be understandable to customers. Prices should be able to be implemented simply without unnecessary complexity. Prices should be robust mathematically.
- **Compliance**—Prices should comply with the Electricity Authority’s pricing principles and also align with other legislation including Low Fixed Charge regulations, Distributed Generation Code Continuance of Supply, Commerce Commission Input Methodology and Health and Safety.
- **Durability**—Methodology needs to last for a long time.
- **Transition and implementation considerations**—Address any technical and customer issues relating to any changes.
- **Practical**—the pricing methodology can be efficiently implemented with existing technology.

Developing a future methodology will require the management of possible conflicting criteria - trade-offs will result and when/where they do we will give priority to achieving the overarching objective for this review.

Given the recommendation of the review, and the subsequent decision of the TLC board to move away from demand-based pricing for standard customers, the focus over the two years from 1 October 2018,

⁶ [Terms of Reference, ‘Service based pricing review, 6 December 2016](#)

is to effectively implement the changes to TOU pricing and ensure that impacts on customers are minimised.

The pricing is expected to continuously evolve to deliver on the pricing criteria above.

4. Customer Consultation

Customer consultation is an important element in the development of TLC's pricing methodology. The decision to migrate from TLC's Demand-based pricing approach to TOU followed an extensive engagement process with the community:

September 2016	A service-based pricing review commenced, undertaken by the former chief executive of Orion (Christchurch's lines company), Roger Sutton, and the leader of PwC's Energy Markets Sector Group, Lynne Taylor. This review included extensive community engagement including workshops and meetings held throughout the King Country.
March 2017	The service-based pricing review was released which recommended exploring an alternative pricing methodology (TOU). The independent report with accompanying Board overview statement is available to view here: Service Based Pricing Review .
April and May 2017	Customer focus groups were held in Otorohanga, Te Kuiti, Turangi, Ohakune, Mangakino and Taumarunui and were attended by 130 people. The purpose was to discuss the service-based pricing review report and to obtain feedback on the recommendation to move to TOU pricing.
August 2017 to July 2018	A TOU trial of 200 customers commenced in August 2017, to test our systems and processes and gather customer feedback. More information on the trial can be found here Pricing Review Trial .
September 2017	Customer focus groups were held in Otorohanga, Te Kuiti, Turangi, Ohakune, Mangakino and Taumarunui. These were to provide an update on what TOU could look like and a forum to receive feedback from our community.

4.1. Ongoing engagement

Consumers connected to TLC's network have a direct contractual relationship with TLC for the supply of electricity lines services. TLC supports this through a dedicated customer team, including a fault and outage response team. TLC employees are available to provide energy management advice, including engineering services. Four times a year, customers receive a newsletter outlining company news and network developments. Performance targets and current service levels are presented in the Asset Management Plan⁷ and Annual Report⁸.

Direct mail newsletters, website updates and regulatory disclosures are the primary media for communicating with customers. However, TLC also holds regular community clinics to discuss customer views and expectations for price and service levels. Customer views are considered for network investment decisions.

To support the implementation of TOU, there were additional community engagements including customer review groups, key stakeholder engagement, news media and advertising, collateral including brochures and fact sheets, web-based and social media tools and a two-week long roadshow. The customer service team also increased to respond to an increase in customer queries.

⁷ [2019 TLC Asset Management Plan](#)

⁸ [2018 TLC Annual Report](#)

5. Pricing Groups

TLC has three different pricing groups:

- **Standard contracts**

This covers the majority of customers within the TLC network, who largely share network assets and network operations resources. These customers are further broken down into groups based on common customer characteristics including energy usage.

- **Non-standard and major contracts**

This includes major customers who may be priced on a non-standard contract due to their use of dedicated assets, customers who have demand greater than 150 kVA and customers who use assets with specific purposes (e.g. streetlights).

- **Distributed Generation**

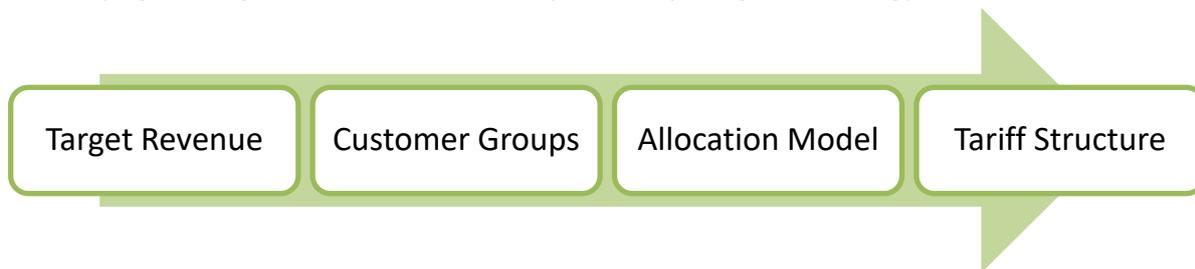
This covers Generators on TLC's network who are in accordance with the intent of Part 6: Connection of Distributed Generation of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010.

This pricing methodology summarises TLC's pricing approach for each pricing group.

6. Target Revenue

6.1. Target Revenue

Quantifying the target revenue is the first step in TLC's pricing methodology, as illustrated below.



Target revenue is based on the aggregate of the following costs:

- Return on capital invested;
- Return of capital invested (e.g. depreciation);
- Recovery of direct operating costs (e.g. maintenance, metering);
- Recovery of customer and administration costs (e.g. billing, network management);
- Recovery of pass-through costs (e.g. industry rates and levies);
- Recovery of recoverable costs (e.g. transmission and ACOT⁹ and regulatory wash-up allowances).

These costs are required to operate and maintain the network, meet all of our legislative obligations and recover the cost of and a regulated return on our investment in the network assets.

The EDB Input Methodologies 2012 (IM2012) developed by Commerce Commission set out the methods for establishing the return of and return on capital invested. The capital investment by TLC includes expenditure on network assets such as poles, wires, transformers, switchgear and substations.

The value of the asset for price-setting purposes was \$189 million at as 31 March 2018¹⁰.

The pass-through and recoverable costs reflect costs that we incur that fall outside of our control. The IM2012 specifies that we can pass these costs through to our customers in our electricity lines prices.

In addition to IM2012, TLC is subject to a regulated cap on total revenue which is set out in the default Price-Quality Path Determination (DPP2015) and applies for five years.

Total Target Revenue for the pricing period starting 1 April 2019 is made up of the cost categories outlined above, quantified in the following table (Table 1). The total revenue to recover is the estimated revenue available under the price cap.

TLC will expect that the total target revenue for the year commencing 1 April 2019 will be derived as follows:

- \$34.5m from Standard contract customers on TOU based pricing (1 October to 31 March 2019) after estimated transition policy discounts of \$1.9m;
- \$9.6m from non-standard customers, major users and distributed generation customers.

⁹ ACOT – avoided cost of transmission

¹⁰ TLC Regulatory Information Disclosure Year End March 2018

Target Revenue: 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020			
Distribution, Pass-through and Recoverable Costs			
Cost	Description	\$m	%
Distribution	Capital related	\$ 24.9	54%
	Maintenance	\$ 5.9	13%
	Customer and administration	\$ 6.5	14%
	Metering	\$ 1.3	3%
Pass-through	Rates and levies	\$ 0.5	1%
Recoverable	Transmission	\$ 6.9	15%
Total to Recover		\$ 46.0	100%
Total Target Revenue		\$ 44.1	96%

Table 1: 2019 Total Target revenue

6.2. Distribution Costs

Distribution costs (including metering) account for an estimated 84% of total costs; the remaining costs are pass-through and recoverable costs.

Distribution costs are incurred to maintain an acceptable quality of supply – reflected in network reliability, power quality and safety, and ensure sufficient network capacity is available to meet customer demands.

Consultation with customers assists us in understanding customer capacity and service level requirements. These requirements influence our operating costs and asset investment costs which ultimately are recovered from customers through electricity lines charges. Customer consultation is therefore important and provides customers with the opportunity to influence our operating and investment decisions made on their behalf.

The distribution costs set out in Table 1 include:

1. Capital-related costs, comprising:
 - a. Depreciation of assets calculated using rates methodologies consistent with IM2012;
 - b. Return on investment calculated using a target return on capital consistent with IM2012

As our current target revenue is lower than our estimated costs, our target return on investment is lower than the regulated rate of return provided for by the Commerce Commission in our DPP price path.

2. Operating expenditure comprises:
 - a. Network maintenance costs – including vegetation management, lines and pole maintenance and fault response;
 - b. Customer and administration costs – including all other costs required to operate and support an EDB including network management, business support systems and customer engagement costs;
 - c. Metering costs – including the cost of delivering data, relay services and a share of metering infrastructure costs.

6.3. Pass-through and Recoverable costs

6.3.1. Pass-through costs

TLC's annual levies to the Commerce Commission, Electricity Authority and Utilities Disputes Ltd are passed through via prices to customers¹¹. Local council and authority rates that are charged on fixed assets used for subsystem delivery are also included.

6.3.2. Recoverable costs

Recoverable costs include transmission costs payable to Transpower, plus ACOT payments made to generators feeding directly into TLC's distribution network during Regional Coincident Peak Demand (RCPD) periods.

Transpower charges are a combination of connection and interconnection charges. The interconnection charge is a variable charge for the demand at each point of supply (POS) with Transpower's national transmission grid). TLC's charges at each POS are calculated based on demand (measured as kW) which is co-incidental with the top 100 half hour peaks on the Lower North Island transmission grid (LNI) over the 12 months ended 31 August 2018. TLC controls load to reduce demand at LNI peaks, to minimise the transmission charges which are passed on to customers.

The Whakamaru supply point is unique, and transmission charges reflect avoided transmission costs.

ACOT payments to embedded generators on the network reflect the same rate as the interconnection charge from Transpower.

6.3.3. Recoverable cost adjustments

Also, recoverable costs include regulatory allowances including a Capex wash-up and a Quality incentive allowance.

The capex wash-up is an adjustment to revenue as a result of under forecasting capital expenditure in the 2014/15 year. The 2014/15 capital expenditure was used to determine the 2015-2020 default price path.

The quality incentive allowance reflects a financial reward or penalty which is passed on to customers through prices for reliability performance which out performs or under performs against regulated quality of service targets.

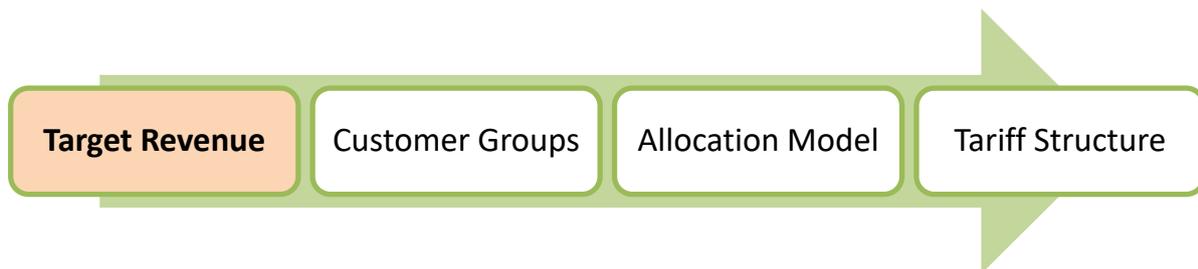
¹¹ S3.1.2(3) Input Methodology 2010

7. Standard Contracts

The methodology used to set the prices for TLC's standard contract customers (all customers except major customers with loads > 150 kVA, streetlights, and non-standard contract customers) is based on a combination of fixed (daily) charges and variable (energy) usage. Sequentially, there are four stages employed in setting prices:

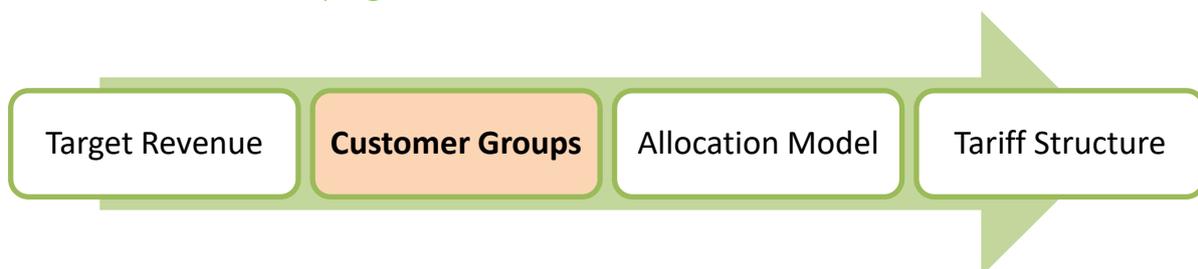
1. Determine **Target Revenue** within regulated levels;
2. Determine **Customer Groups** to which the target revenue will be applied;
3. **Allocate** the target revenue across customer groups;
4. Develop a **Tariff Structure** to recover target revenue and send pricing signals aligned to consumer behaviour.

7.1. Target Revenue



The target revenue for standard contract customers is \$34.5m after the new pricing transition discount.

7.2. Customer Groupings



Although individual customer consumption varies, the usage patterns of customers on the TLC network tend to fall into four distinctive patterns. These consumption patterns impose different infrastructure and service costs on the TLC network. As such standard contract customers have been grouped into four customer groups that reflect their usage patterns and associated cost to supply, as follows:

- Residential
- General (including all other customers)
- Temporary accommodation
- Dairy

Within each customer group, there are also sub-groupings of customers, characterised by their location (density) and electrical capacity needs. These characteristics also impact the cost to serve, although capacity needs tend to apply mainly to non-residential customers. Accordingly, TLC has included sub-groupings within the four customer categories which provide clear demarcation points for pricing purposes.

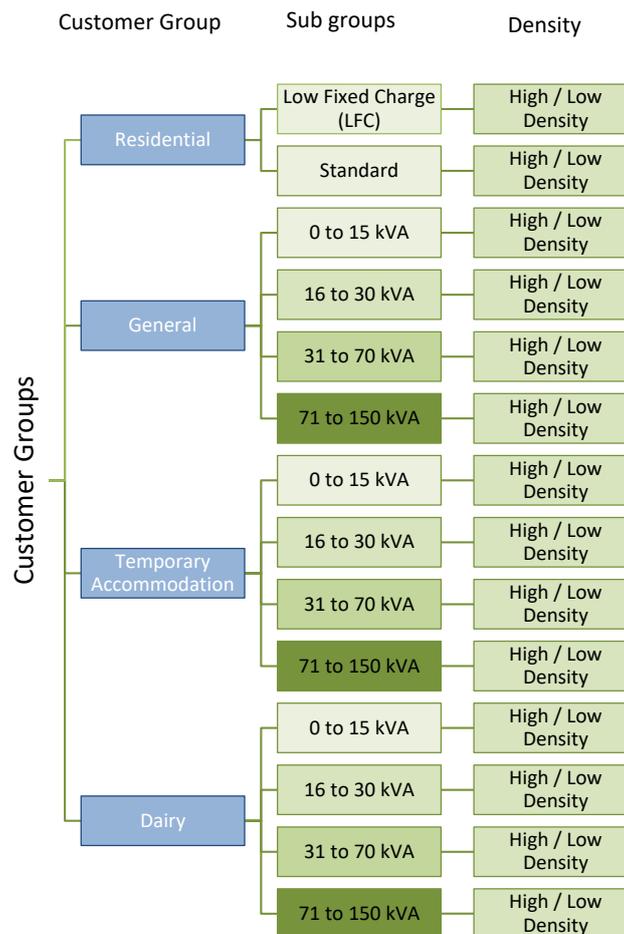
7.2.1. Capacity Requirement

The capacity requirement of an individual customer affects the cost to supply because customers needing higher capacity require proportionally more assets or larger assets to supply them, and these assets can be shared with fewer customers.

7.2.2. Density

Density, referred to as demand density is a ratio of demand (capacity as measured at the distribution transformer) to line length from the feeder. Low demand density areas (generally those remote areas with low population) require a higher level of investment per connection.

The figure below shows the customer groups for TLC's standard contract customers for pricing purposes.

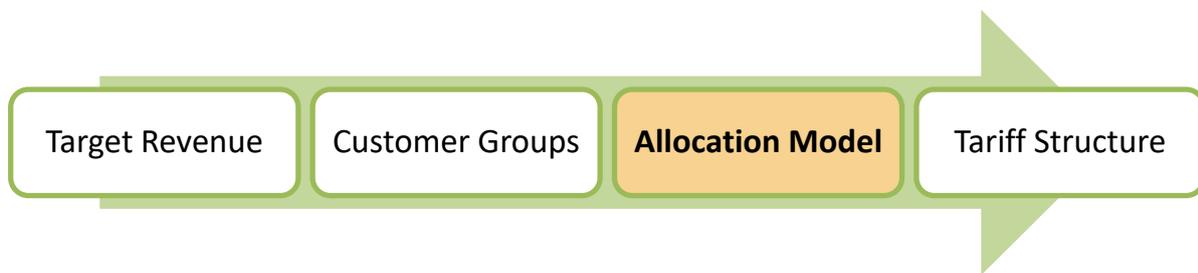


The following table shows the Standard Contract Customer Group matrix and a count of ICPs within each defined group.

Standard Contract Customer Categories					
Capacity	Total	Up to 15 KVA	15- 30 KVA	30 -70 KVA	70 -150 KVA
Residential	14,117	14,113	4	-	-
Temporary Accomodation	3,875	3,655	133	76	11
Dairy	454	40	84	280	50
General	5,059	4,432	429	163	35
Total	23,505	22,240	650	519	96

Table 2: Standard Customer Groups and 2019 ICP count

7.3. Allocation Model



Once Target Revenue and Customer Groups are determined, the target revenue must be allocated to the customer groups to determine prices.

The measurements and statistics relevant to the allocation of costs to customer groups are provided in the following table.

Allocation Bases		
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020	No. of ICPS	Total kWh (000's)
Residential	14,117	105,467
Temporary Accommodation	3,875	18,455
Dairy	454	36,038
General	5,059	54,088
Total	23,505	214,048

Table 3: 2019 Allocation Model Assumptions

The application and choice of cost allocators involve a degree of judgement. The cost allocation and price design model allocates Target revenue to customer groups based on TLC's assessment of how each customer group influences maintenance, service and investment costs together with pass through and recoverable costs. TLC also monitors prices of other EDBs to ensure that prices are broadly aligned with other electricity distributors.

7.3.1. Regulatory Asset Base (RAB)

- This provides the base for allocation of capital-related costs.

7.3.2. Capital-related costs

- These costs are based on the estimated value of the network assets as recorded in TLC's asset management systems. The costs include an allowance for return on capital and a return of capital as previously discussed. If a dedicated network asset use can be identified, the cost is allocated to those customers receiving the benefit of the dedicated assets.

7.3.3. Operational costs

Maintenance Costs

- Asset management systems are used to identify maintenance costs by customer group, where available. Supply voltage, demand density and network age impact total maintenance costs.
- Maintenance costs include both direct and indirect costs (being principally network support costs). Historical averages are used to give a cost per km of line. These costs are allocated to customer groups based on line length statistics. If there are negotiated contracts in place, a cost is deducted from the customer group allocation.

Customer and Administration

- Administration costs include the provision of shared services including corporate governance, finance, human resources, pricing and regulatory management and information technology. Unless attributable to an individual these costs are allocated across the customer groups concerning capital costs. If attributable, the cost will be passed on as a service fee or as part of a negotiated contract.
- Customer costs include billing services, demand-side management services and customer support services. The costs are allocated to customer groups on a proportional basis (ICP count) or as part of a negotiated contract.
- Metering costs, including the cost of delivering of consumption data, relay services, and metering infrastructure are allocated by meter type and quantity for each customer group.

7.3.4. Pass-through and recoverable costs

Pass-through and recoverable costs are considered together and are allocated based on variable kWh's and time of use of consumption.

Where recoverable costs can be related to a particular time of use band, they are recovered during that time. This particularly relates to Transpower peak usage charges which are closely related to network usage during the peak time bands.

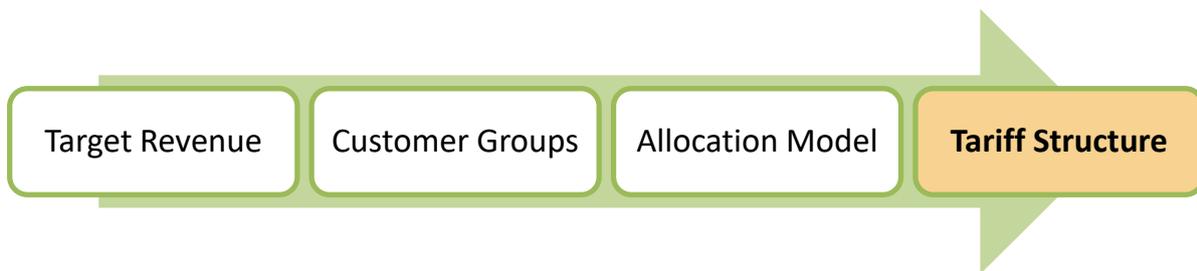
7.3.5. Target Revenue by Customer Group

The following table shows the target revenue allocation to Standard Contract customer groups. This allocation has been made in line with the methodology and assumptions outlined above and excludes Target Revenue allocated to Non-Standard Contract and Distributed Generator customers.

Target Revenue				
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020	Distribution	Pass-through and recoverable	Metering	Total
Residential	13,094	2,464	804	16,363
Temporary Accommodation	4,903	357	225	5,484
Dairy	3,741	638	26	4,404
General	8,784	1,075	295	10,155
Total	\$30,522	\$4,534	\$1,350	\$36,406
Transition discount	(1,626)	(242)	(72)	(1,940)
Total after transition discount	\$28,896	\$4,292	\$1,278	\$34,466

Table 4: 2019 Target Revenue Allocations by Standard Contract Customer Groups

7.4. Tariff Structure



The key tariff components under TOU are a fixed daily charge, variable time-based consumption charges and separate metering charges.

7.4.1. Daily Charge

Daily charges are applied to each ICP. Fixed daily charges provide for the recovery of some fixed overhead costs including administration, billing, non-network asset depreciation and network management costs. Fixed costs are allocated to each customer group based on the number ICPs.

7.4.2. Variable charge

Variable charges are based on kWh consumption and the time of day that consumption occurs. The periods have been defined by reference to network data – particularly with regard to peak periods, and industry standards. On this basis the following periods have been determined:

- Peak 7.00am to 9.30am and 5.30pm to 8.00pm
- Shoulder 9.30am to 5.30pm and 8.00pm to 11.00pm
- Off Peak 11.00pm to 7.00am

Variable charges reflect the utilisation of network assets – and recover capital-related costs and pass through and recoverable costs. In this respect we note:

- The application of time-based cost recovery (particularly peak) reflects network constraints and variable recoverable costs;
- For pricing purposes, forecast kWhs are based on historical data. With the change to TOU pricing, we are not able to quantify, with any certainty, potential changes in consumer

behaviour that may affect the forecast kWh volumes. Where additional information/data is available, this will be taken into account with future kWh forecast;

- TLC utilises load control to help minimise Transpower charges and additional network investment. To reward customers who provide network load control, lower peak rates have been established for those customers with controllable load.

For customers where there TOU data is not available, an anytime tariff has been established, which applies to all kWhs used, irrespective of the time of day.

7.4.3. Metering Charge

Each ICP is charged a daily metering fee reflecting the meter type used. The metering fee includes the physical provision of the meter, the cost of collection of data and the provision of the relay.

The metering charges include recovery of both regulated and non-regulated revenue. Approximately 60% of metering revenue is regulated revenue. The allocation is based on market-based rates for services (e.g. data provision) and allocations of capital assets owned by a related party (e.g. relay services).

7.4.4. Low Fixed Charge

The Low Fixed Charge (LFC) is a regulatory requirement for EDBs. The charge must be no greater than 15 cents per day for eligible customers. Accordingly, for eligible customers, the daily fixed charge is reduced to 15 cents and the variable charges increased such that for an average consumer using 8,000 kWh per year the LFC tariff is no more than any alternative tariff offered. The requirement to offer such a tariff option, and the resulting subsidy, is acknowledged in section (a) (i) of the Pricing Principles.

7.4.5. Service Fees

Service fees: recover costs incurred in the provision of dedicated services such as de-energisation and re-energisation requests.

7.5. Price Changes

Target Revenue recovered from standard contract customers has increased by 7.8% from the preceding year. Table 5 shows the target revenue allocated by pricing component for standard contracts and includes revenue less the transitional policy payments. This excludes revenue earned from non-standard contracts customers and distributed generation customers.

Standard Contracts - Target Revenue and Price Components				
Cost	Key Price Component	2018	2019	2019
		\$m	\$m	% of Total
Distribution	Capital related Maintenance, Customer expenses and administration	\$ 26.8	\$ 28.9	84%
	Metering	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.3	4%
Pass-through	Rates and levies	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.3	12%
Recoverable	Transmission			
Total to Recover		\$ 32.0	\$ 34.5	100%

Table 5: 2019 Price Changes

8. Non-Standard Contract Customers and Major User Pricing Methodology

8.1. Major User Contract customers

TLC currently has 112 customers included within its major user and streetlight contract customer groups. Typically, the major customers have capacity requirements of over 150 kVA. These contracts are priced based on the demand these customers place on the network, which reflects the load placed on network assets together with the service levels required to maintain supply at the major customer connection. Streetlight contracts are based on a standard charge reflecting the assets used to provide these services.

8.2. Non-Standard Contracts

TLC currently has 14 customers connected to the network on non-standard contracts. The rationale for using a non-standard contract reflects the cost of dedicated assets (or substantially dedicated assets) for customer connection and for the service levels required to maintain supply at the connection.

Shared network and transmission costs are recovered from non-standard customers as per standard contracts. Typically, a non-standard contract customer will require capacity over 150 kVA.

The price charged for the dedicated assets will typically include:

- An asset maintenance cost based on the costs to maintain dedicated assets. It includes a charge based on the line length of the dedicated asset multiplied by the relevant rate per km;
- A rate of return on the Regulatory Asset Value of the dedicated assets;
- A recovery of the depreciation of the asset during the contract term. The estimated value of the assets at the end of the current contract period is influenced significantly by the likelihood of the operation continuing beyond the contract period, or the assets being of value on contract expiry;
- Customer-related costs, depending upon the time commitment and frequency of interaction, required to maintain the contractual relationship.

8.2.1. Pass-through and Recoverable costs

Pass through, and recoverable costs are allocated to reflect actual customer impact on these costs. To achieve this, these customers are charged a combination of connection Charge and Individual Peak Demand or connection charge and Coincidental Demand quantities.

8.2.2. Target Revenue

Target Revenue recovered from non-standard contracts, and major user customers have increased by 1% from the preceding year. Table 6 shows the target revenue allocated by the pricing component.

Non-Standard, Major Customer and Streetlight Contracts - Target Revenue and Price Components					
	No. of ICP's	Revenue 2018	Revenue 2019	2019 - Absolute and % of Target Revenue earned from Key Pricing Components	
		\$m	\$m	Distribution	Transmission
Non Standard	14	6.1	6.2	4.6	1.6
Major Customers	65	2.9	2.9	2.2	0.7
Unmetered	47	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
Total	126	\$ 9.5	\$ 9.6	76%	24%

Table 6: Non- Standard and Major User Target Revenue

8.2.3. Pricing Principles alignment

The non-standard contract and major user asset-based methodology align with the Pricing Principles in that:

- It prices by being subsidy free (equal to or greater than incremental costs, and less than or equal to standalone costs);
- It has regard to the level of available service capacity;
- Prices are set with regard to consumers' demand profile.

Prices are responsive to the requirements and circumstances of stakeholders to discourage uneconomic bypass.

8.2.4. Supply obligation

There is no specific obligation that would increase the supply obligation in a non-standard contract or asset-based contract. However, an increased level of service is implicit when dedicated assets are installed as part of the infrastructure requirements.

9. Distributed Generation Pricing Methodology

Prices charged and payments made to Generators on TLC's network are in accordance with the intent of Part 6: Connection of Distributed Generation of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 and the pricing principles outlined in that document. The code has different regulations for injection, less than and greater than 10 kW.

9.1. Distributed Generation Charges

Distributed Generators, at the point of connection, may be charged a:

- Network Charge based on capacity requirements;
- Dedicated Asset charge based on recovery of investment and related costs;
- An administration charge to cover costs associated with the calculation of ACOT payments, general account maintenance, and engineering and other technical costs that relate to distributed generation generally and for specific installations.

9.2. Distributed Generation Payments

Generators may receive payment for the benefit they provide in avoiding transmission charges from Transpower. These ACOT payments are recovered from the interconnection portion of transmission charges made to all customers on TLC's network. Where possible the calculation of this benefit is dependent upon the current methodology used by Transpower to allocate their interconnection charges. Currently, the benefit is calculated as follows:

- The average injection by the generator at the time of each of the top 100 LNI peaks in the preceding year ending 31 August 2018. Where negotiated, ACOT will be paid only if the generator supplies metering data to TLC in a format that can be constantly fed into TLC's network operating system;
- Adjusted by losses between the point of injection into the network and the Transpower POS;
- Multiplied by the charge, per kW, as charged by Transpower.

These payments are only available to existing Distributed Generation customers. No new distributed generation will receive these payments unless deemed eligible under Part 6 of the Code.

10. Appendix 1: Directors' Certification - Schedule 17

Schedule 17 Certification for Year-beginning Disclosure

Clause 2.9.1 of section 2.9

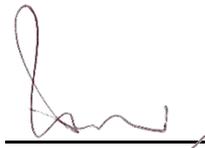
We, Mark Charles DARROW and Simon Venn YOUNG, being directors of The Lines Company Limited certify that, having made all reasonable enquiry, to the best of our knowledge:

a) the following attached information of The Lines Company Limited prepared for the purposes of clause 2.4.1 of the Electricity Distribution Information Disclosure Determination 2012 in all material respects complies with that determination.

b) The prospective financial or non-financial information included in the attached information has been measured on a basis consistent with regulatory requirements or recognised industry standards.

29 March 2019

Date



Mark Charles DARROW
Chairman

29 March 2019

Date



Simon Venn YOUNG
Director

11. Appendix 2: Pricing Principles Alignment Table

Electricity Authority Pricing Principles	Pricing Methodology Reference
<p>(a) Prices are to signal the economic costs of service provision by:</p> <p>(i) being subsidy free (equal to or greater than incremental costs, and less than or equal to standalone costs), except where subsidies arise from compliance with legislation and/or other regulation</p>	Section 3,7.4.5
<p>(ii) having regard, to the extent practicable, to the level of available service capacity</p> <p>(iii) signalling, to the extent practicable, the impact of additional usage on future investment costs</p>	Section 3
<p>(b) Where prices based on 'efficient' incremental costs would under-recover allowed revenues, the shortfall should be made up by setting prices in a manner that has regard to consumers' demand responsiveness, to the extent practicable</p>	Section 7.4.2
<p>(c) Provided that prices satisfy (a) above, prices should be responsive to the requirements and circumstances of stakeholders in order to:</p> <p>(i) discourage uneconomic bypass</p>	Section 8
<p>(ii) allow for negotiation to better reflect the economic value of services and enable stakeholders to make price/quality trade-offs or non-standard arrangements for services</p>	Section's 7.2, 8.5
<p>(iii) where network economics warrant, and to the extent practicable, encourage investment in transmission and distribution alternatives and technology innovation</p>	Section 9
<p>(d) Development of prices should be transparent, promote price stability and certainty for stakeholders, and changes to prices should have regard to the impact to stakeholders</p>	Section 3
<p>(e) Development of prices should have regard to the impact of transaction costs on retailers, consumers and other stakeholders and should be economically equivalent across retailers</p>	n/a

12. Appendix 3: Information Disclosure Guidelines Alignment Table

Electricity Authority Information Disclosure Guidelines	Pricing Methodology Reference
(a) Prices should be based on a well-defined, clearly explained and published methodology, with any material revisions to the methodology notified and clearly marked	
(b) The pricing methodology disclosed should demonstrate:	
(i) How the methodology links to the pricing principles and any non-compliance	Appendix 2
(ii) The rationale for consumer groupings and the method for determining the allocation of consumers to the consumer groupings	Section's 5, 7.2
(iii) Quantification of key components of costs and revenues	Section 6
(iv) An explanation of the cost allocation methodology and the rationale for the allocation to each consumer grouping	Section 7.3
(v) An explanation of the derivation of the tariffs to be charged to each consumer group and the rationale for the tariff design	Section 7.4
(vi) Pricing arrangements that will be used to share the value of any deferral of investment in distribution and transmission assets, with the investors in alternatives such as distributed generation or load management, where alternatives are practicable and where network economics warrant.	Section's 7.4.2, 9
(c) The pricing methodology should:	
(i) Employ industry standard terminology, where possible	Abbreviations
(ii) Where a change to the previous pricing methodology is implemented, describe the impact on consumer classes and the transition to introduce the new methodology	Section's 1, 7.2, 7.5

13. Appendix 4: Information Disclosure Determination 2012 Alignment Table

Information Disclosure Determination 2012 requirements	Price Methodology Reference
<p>Section 2.4.1 Every EDB must publically disclose, before the start of each pricing year, a pricing methodology which-</p> <p>(4) Explains whether, and if so how, the EDB has sought the views of consumers, including their expectations in terms of price and quality, and reflected those views in calculating the prices payable or to be payable. If the EDB has not sought the views of consumers, the reasons for not doing so must be disclosed.</p>	Section 4
<p>Section 2.4.3 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 above must-</p> <p>(1) Include sufficient information and commentary to enable interested persons to understand how prices were set for each consumer group, including the assumptions and statistics used to determine prices for each consumer group</p>	Section 7.3
<p>(2) Demonstrate the extent to which the pricing methodology is consistent with the pricing principles and explain the reasons for any inconsistency between the pricing methodology and the pricing principles</p>	Appendix 2
<p>(3) State the target revenue expected to be collected for the disclosure year to which the pricing methodology applies</p>	Section's 6, 7.3, 8.4
<p>(4) Where applicable, identify the key components of target revenue required to cover the costs and return on investment associated with the EDB's provision of electricity lines services. Disclosure must include the numerical value of each of the components</p>	Section 6
<p>(5) State the consumer groups for whom the prices have been set, and describe -</p> <p>(a) the rationale for grouping consumers in this way</p> <p>(b) the method and the criteria used by the EDB to allocate consumers to each of the consumer groups</p>	Section's 5, 7.2
<p>(6) If prices have changed from prices disclosed for the immediately preceding disclosure year, explain the reasons for changes, and quantify the difference in respect of each of those reasons</p>	Section's 7.3, 7.5, 8.5
<p>(7) Where applicable, describe the method used by the EDB to allocate the target revenue among consumer groups, including the numerical values of the target revenue allocated to each consumer group, and the rationale for allocating it in this way</p>	Section 7.5
<p>(8) State the proportion of target revenue (if applicable) that is collected through each price component as publicly disclosed under clause 2.4.18</p>	Section's 7.3, 7.5, 8.5

14. Appendix 4: Information Disclosure Determination 2012 Alignment Table (continued)

Information Disclosure Determination 2012 requirements	Price Methodology Reference
<p>Section 2.4.4 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 above must if the EDB has a pricing strategy -</p> <p>(1) Explain the pricing strategy for the next 5 disclosure years (or as close to 5 years as the pricing strategy allows), including the current disclosure year for which prices are set</p> <p>(2) Explain how and why prices for each consumer group are expected to change as a result of the pricing strategy</p> <p>(3) If the pricing strategy has changed from the preceding disclosure year, identify the changes and explain the reasons for the changes</p>	Section's 3, 1
<p>Section 2.4.5 Every disclosure under clause 2.4.1 above must-</p> <p>(1) Describe the approach to setting prices for non-standard contracts, including-</p> <p>(a) the extent of non-standard contract use, including the number of ICPs represented by non-standard contracts and the value of target revenue expected to be collected from consumers subject to non-standard contracts</p> <p>(b) how the EDB determines whether to use a non-standard contract, including any criteria used</p> <p>(c) any specific criteria or methodology used for determining prices for consumers subject to non-standard contracts and the extent to which these criteria or that methodology are consistent with the pricing principles.</p>	Section 8
<p>(2) Describe the EDB's obligations and responsibilities (if any) to consumers subject to non-standard contracts in the event that the supply of electricity lines services to the consumer is interrupted. This description must explain-</p> <p>(a) the extent of the differences in the relevant terms between standard contracts and non- standard contracts</p> <p>(b) any implications of this approach for determining prices subject to non-standard contracts</p>	Section 8.6
<p>(3) Describe the EDB's approach to developing prices for electricity distribution services provided to consumers that own distributed generation, including any payments made by the EDB to the owner of any distributed generation, and including the-</p> <p>(a) prices; and</p> <p>(b) value, structure and rationale for any payments to the owner of the distributed generation.</p>	Section 9

15. Appendix 5: Comparison of Pricing Methodologies

	Demand	TOU	Comment
Underlying revenue allocators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity – assessed (kW) - Demand assessed on prior year (kW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption (kWh) - Time of consumption 	This is a fundamental change between the two methodologies.
Allocator measurement period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical over previous year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical over previous month 	TOU is responsive to customers recent energy usage and provides opportunity to respond in a more timely manner
Billing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in advance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly in arrears 	Reflects billing being based on previous month data
Billing variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charged equally over 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charge varies on prior month energy usage 	TOU billing varies with monthly energy usage month as compared to demand being based on a single full year charge
Load control response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact on following year bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pricing based over time of use – specifically peak time 	Enables customer response in a timelier manner.
Controlled peak price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different peak price for customers (at lower capacities) who provide load control capability 	Targeted lower price for customers who provide control that enables lower costs
Transformer charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included as part of overall kWh revenue 	Improvement of simplicity and customer understanding
Regional splits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By GXP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over whole network 	Improvement of simplicity and customer understanding
Hi-Lo voltage split	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not continued 	Improvement of simplicity and customer understanding
Fixed charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network charges based on assessed capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily charge based on consumer group and capacity 	Improvement of simplicity and customer understanding
Meter and relay charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on meter and relay. Monthly charge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily charge based on meter type. No separate relay charge 	Improvement of simplicity and customer understanding
High – Low density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As part of pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retained as part of pricing 	Provides good cost reflectivity
Consumer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only at “profile” level. Otherwise no differential and customer group level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups reflecting common demand/load and usage patterns 	Provides good cost reflectivity
Low Fixed Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed 15c/Day - Variable based on kW - Customer determined based on kW demand assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed 15c/Day - Variable based on kWh and time of use - Customer determined based on kWh energy usage 	Change to measurement point of LFC from a demand measure to an energy consumption measure
Prompt Payment discount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retained 	Retained as incentive for timely payment

16. Appendix 6: Schedule of Prices 2019 – effective from 1 April 2019

The Lines Company Limited
Schedule of Prices
1 April 2019

The Lines Company Limited
Delivery Prices
Effective 1 April 2019 (prices exclude GST)

Please refer to the pricing document on our website www.thelinescompany.co.nz for further information including the Pricing Methodology and Policy

Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Residential Prices

Residential Low Fixed Charge:

is only available to customers in their principal place of residence (home) and is usually best for those who use less than 8,000 kWh per annum.

Residential Standard:

is only available to customers in their principal place of residence (home) and is usually best for those who use more than 8,000 kWh per annum.

Residential Time of Use (TOU)

				Fixed Prices		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Variable Prices				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)					
				Daily (\$ per day)						Shoulder (\$ per kWh)									
Low Fixed Charge (LFC)	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
RT-LFC-HC	4,668	High	Controlled	0.1667	0.1500	0.1091	0.0600	0.1691	0.1522	0.1460	0.0098	0.1558	0.1402	0.0915	0.0098	0.1013	0.0912		
RT-LFC-LC	1,045	Low				0.1402		0.2002	0.1802			0.1771	0.1869			0.1682	0.1226	0.1324	0.1192
RT-LFC-HU	1,188	High	Uncontrolled			0.1791		0.2391	0.2152			0.1460	0.1558			0.1402	0.0915	0.1013	0.0912
RT-LFC-LU	345	Low				0.2102		0.2702	0.2432			0.1771	0.1869			0.1682	0.1226	0.1324	0.1192
Standard	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
RT-STD-HC	2,992	High	Controlled	0.8054	0.7249	0.0800	0.0600	0.1400	0.1260	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650		
RT-STD-LC	1,139	Low		1.4889	1.3400													0.2100	0.1890
RT-STD-HU	639	High	Uncontrolled	0.8054	0.7249	0.1500	0.2100	0.1890											
RT-STD-LU	239	Low		1.4889	1.3400														

Residential Non Time of Use (NTOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)			
Low Fixed Charge (LFC)	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
RN-LFC-HC	398	High	Controlled	0.1667	0.1500	0.1294	0.0239	0.1533	0.1380
RN-LFC-LC	96	Low				0.1605		0.1844	0.1660
RN-LFC-HU	66	High	Uncontrolled			0.1551		0.1790	0.1611
RN-LFC-LU	34	Low				0.1862		0.2101	0.1891
Standard	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
RN-STD-HC	294	High	Controlled	0.8054	0.7249	0.1003	0.0239	0.1242	0.1118
RN-STD-LC	87	Low		1.4889	1.3400				
RN-STD-HU	22	High	Uncontrolled	0.8054	0.7249	0.1260	0.0239	0.1499	0.1349
RN-STD-LU	5	Low		1.4889	1.3400				

The Lines Company Limited
Delivery Prices
Effective 1 April 2019 (prices exclude GST)

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Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

General Prices

General Time of Use (TOU)

				Fixed Prices				Variable Prices				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)					
				Daily (\$ per day)		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)							
				distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
0-15 kVA	number of ICPs	density	load														
GT-15-HC	567	High	Controlled	1.6667	1.5000	0.0756	0.0600	0.1356	0.1220	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650
GT-15-LC	320	Low		2.3778	2.1400												
GT-15-HU	2,017	High	Uncontrolled	1.6667	1.5000	0.1311	0.0600	0.1356	0.1220	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650
GT-15-LU	1,785	Low		2.3778	2.1400												
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load														
GT-30-HC	61	High	Controlled	3.3889	3.0500	0.0900	0.0600	0.1500	0.1350	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
GT-30-LC	12	Low		4.4444	4.0000												
GT-30-HU	240	High	Uncontrolled	3.3889	3.0500	0.1089	0.0600	0.1500	0.1350	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
GT-30-LU	55	Low		4.4444	4.0000												
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load														
GT-70-H	104	High	n/a	7.5000	6.7500	0.0789	0.0600	0.1389	0.1250	0.0913	0.0098	0.1011	0.0910	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
GT-70-L	17	Low		10.0000	9.0000												
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load														
GT-150-H	14	High	n/a	15.6667	14.1000	0.0633	0.0600	0.1233	0.1110	0.0802	0.0098	0.0900	0.0810	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
GT-150-L	2	Low		20.5556	18.5000												

General Non Time of Use (NTOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)			
				distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	total price	total price after ppd
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load						
GN-15-HC	125	High	Controlled	1.6667	1.5000	0.0998	0.0229	0.1227	0.1104
GN-15-LC	50	Low		2.3778	2.1400				
GN-15-HU	260	High	Uncontrolled	1.6667	1.5000	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287
GN-15-LU	164	Low		2.3778	2.1400				
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load						
GN-30-HC	10	High	Controlled	3.3889	3.0500	0.0957	0.0229	0.1186	0.1067
GN-30-LC	3	Low		4.4444	4.0000				
GN-30-HU	44	High	Uncontrolled	3.3889	3.0500	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129
GN-30-LU	8	Low		4.4444	4.0000				
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load						
GN-70-H	41	High	n/a	7.5000	6.7500	0.0875	0.0229	0.1104	0.0994
GN-70-L	1	Low		10.0000	9.0000				
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load						
GN-150-H	18	High	n/a	15.6667	14.1000	0.0778	0.0229	0.1007	0.0906
GN-150-L	2	Low		20.5556	18.5000				

The Lines Company Limited
Delivery Prices
Effective 1 April 2019 (prices exclude GST)

Please refer to the pricing document on our website www.thelinescompany.co.nz for further information including the Pricing Methodology and Policy

Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Temporary Accommodation Prices

Temporary Accommodation Time of Use (TOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices											
				Daily (\$ per day)		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-15-HC	2,160	High	Controlled	2.1271	1.9144	0.0756	0.0600	0.1356	0.1220	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650
TT-15-LC	152	Low		3.0346	2.7311												
TT-15-HU	977	High	Uncontrolled	2.1271	1.9144	0.1311	0.0600	0.1911	0.1720	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650
TT-15-LU	207	Low		3.0346	2.7311												
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-30-HC	45	High	Controlled	4.3249	3.8924	0.0900	0.0600	0.1500	0.1350	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
TT-30-LC	8	Low		5.6720	5.1048												
TT-30-HU	49	High	Uncontrolled	4.3249	3.8924	0.1089	0.0600	0.1689	0.1520	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
TT-30-LU	18	Low		5.6720	5.1048												
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-70-H	21	High	n/a	9.5716	8.6144	0.0789	0.0600	0.1389	0.1250	0.0913	0.0098	0.1011	0.0910	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
TT-70-L	28	Low		12.7621	11.4859												
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-150-H	5	High	n/a	19.9940	17.9946	0.0633	0.0600	0.1233	0.1110	0.0802	0.0098	0.0900	0.0810	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550
TT-150-L	1	Low		26.2333	23.6100												

Temporary Accommodation Non Time of Use (NTOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-15-HC	111	High	Controlled	2.1271	1.9144	0.0998	0.0229	0.1227	0.1104
TN-15-LC	6	Low		3.0346	2.7311				
TN-15-HU	28	High	Uncontrolled	2.1271	1.9144	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287
TN-15-LU	14	Low		3.0346	2.7311				
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-30-HC	7	High	Controlled	4.3249	3.8924	0.0957	0.0229	0.1186	0.1067
TN-30-LC	1	Low		5.6720	5.1048				
TN-30-HU	5	High	Uncontrolled	4.3249	3.8924	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129
TN-30-LU	-	Low		5.6720	5.1048				
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-70-H	21	High	n/a	9.5716	8.6144	0.0875	0.0229	0.1104	0.0994
TN-70-L	6	Low		12.7621	11.4859				
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-150-H	4	High	n/a	19.9940	17.9946	0.0778	0.0229	0.1007	0.0906
TN-150-L	1	Low		26.2333	23.6100				

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Please refer to the pricing document on our website www.thelinescompany.co.nz for further information including the Pricing Methodology and Policy

Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Dairy Prices

Dairy Time of Use (TOU)																							
				Fixed Prices				Peak (\$ per kWh)				Variable Prices				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)			
				Daily (\$ per day)																			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-15-HC	12	High	Controlled	1.2713	1.1442	0.0756	0.0600	0.1356	0.1220	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650						
DT-15-LC	4	Low		1.8137	1.6323																		
DT-15-HU	12	High	Uncontrolled	1.2713	1.1442	0.1311	0.0600	0.1911	0.1720	0.1169	0.0098	0.1267	0.1140	0.0624	0.0098	0.0722	0.0650						
DT-15-LU	10	Low		1.8137	1.6323																		
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-30-HC	25	High	Controlled	2.5849	2.3264	0.0900	0.0600	0.1500	0.1350	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550						
DT-30-LC	10	Low		3.3900	3.0510																		
DT-30-HU	29	High	Uncontrolled	2.5849	2.3264	0.1089	0.0600	0.1689	0.1520	0.1024	0.0098	0.1122	0.1010	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550						
DT-30-LU	18	Low		3.3900	3.0510																		
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-70-H	121	High	n/a	5.7208	5.1487	0.0789	0.0600	0.1389	0.1250	0.0913	0.0098	0.1011	0.0910	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550						
DT-70-L	148	Low		7.6277	6.8649																		
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-150-H	11	High	n/a	11.9501	10.7551	0.0633	0.0600	0.1233	0.1110	0.0802	0.0098	0.0900	0.0810	0.0513	0.0098	0.0611	0.0550						
DT-150-L	25	Low		15.6792	14.1113																		

Dairy Non Time of Use (NTOU)																							
				Fixed Prices				Variable Prices															
				Daily (\$ per day)																			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd						
DN-15-HC	1	High	Controlled	1.2713	1.1442	0.0998	0.0229	0.1227	0.1104	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287						
DN-15-LC	1	Low		1.8137	1.6323																		
DN-15-HU	-	High	Uncontrolled	1.2713	1.1442	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287	0.1201	0.0229	0.1430	0.1287						
DN-15-LU	-	Low		1.8137	1.6323																		
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd						
DN-30-HC	-	High	Controlled	2.5849	2.3264	0.0957	0.0229	0.1186	0.1067	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129						
DN-30-LC	1	Low		3.3900	3.0510																		
DN-30-HU	-	High	Uncontrolled	2.5849	2.3264	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129	0.1025	0.0229	0.1254	0.1129						
DN-30-LU	1	Low		3.3900	3.0510																		
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd						
DN-70-H	5	High	n/a	5.7208	5.1487	0.0875	0.0229	0.1104	0.0994	0.0875	0.0229	0.1104	0.0994	0.0875	0.0229	0.1104	0.0994						
DN-70-L	6	Low		7.6277	6.8649																		
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd						
DN-150-H	3	High	n/a	11.9501	10.7551	0.0778	0.0229	0.1007	0.0906	0.0778	0.0229	0.1007	0.0906	0.0778	0.0229	0.1007	0.0906						
DN-150-L	11	Low		15.6792	14.1113																		

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Major User and Non Standard Prices

Major User and Non Standard													
Hangatiki		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
no. of ICPs		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	19	129.02	129.02	116.12	6.93	8.30	7.47	75.38	62.88	56.59			
11 kV		122.26	122.26	110.03	6.93	8.30	7.47	75.38	62.88	56.59			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76	6.93	8.30	7.47	75.38	62.88	56.59			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54	6.93	8.30	7.47	75.38	62.88	56.59			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53
National Park		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
no. of ICPs		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	2	129.02	129.02	116.12	45.48	42.38	38.14	101.31	71.48	64.33			
11 kV		177.89	177.89	160.10	45.48	42.38	38.14	101.31	71.48	64.33			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76	45.48	42.38	38.14	101.31	71.48	64.33			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54	45.48	42.38	38.14	101.31	71.48	64.33			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53
Ohakune		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
no. of ICPs		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	1	129.02	129.02	116.12	19.32	19.31	17.38	67.01	54.25	48.83			
11 kV		133.77	133.77	120.39	19.32	19.31	17.38	67.01	54.25	48.83			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76	19.32	19.31	17.38	67.01	54.25	48.83			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54	19.32	19.31	17.38	67.01	54.25	48.83			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53

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Major User and Non Standard Prices

Ongarue	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	1	129.02	129.02	116.12	25.42	24.70	22.23	86.37	70.69	63.62			
11 kV		138.61	138.61	124.75	25.42	24.70	22.23	86.37	70.69	63.62			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76	25.42	24.70	22.23	86.37	70.69	63.62			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54	25.42	24.70	22.23	86.37	70.69	63.62			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53

Tokaanu	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	6	129.02	129.02	116.12	6.97	8.73	7.86	61.77	55.41	49.87			
11 kV		133.91	133.91	120.52	6.97	8.73	7.86	61.77	55.41	49.87			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76	6.97	8.73	7.86	61.77	55.41	49.87			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54	6.97	8.73	7.86	61.77	55.41	49.87			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53

Whakamaru	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	1	129.02	129.02	116.12				8.36	13.95	12.56			
11 kV		231.41	231.41	208.27				8.36	13.95	12.56			
33 kV		74.18	74.18	66.76				8.36	13.95	12.56			
Stepped		91.71	91.71	82.54				8.36	13.95	12.56			
Co-incident demand												126.41	121.53

Dedicated Transformer prices		\$ per month		
	no. of ICPs	previous	current	after ppd
		5 kVA	-	27.82
10 kVA	-	46.17	46.17	41.55
15 kVA	5	63.24	63.24	56.92
30 kVA	6	83.76	83.76	75.38
50 kVA	-	92.82	92.82	83.54
75 kVA	-	113.25	113.25	101.93
100 kVA	10	126.58	126.58	113.92
200 kVA	6	218.13	218.13	196.32
300 kVA	6	263.27	263.27	236.94
500 kVA	19	308.25	308.25	277.43
750 kVA	8	370.04	370.04	333.04
1000 kVA	2	417.20	417.20	375.48
1250 kVA	-	440.77	440.77	396.69
1500 kVA	-	496.21	496.21	446.59

Billing prices		\$ per month		
no. of ICPs		previous	current	after ppd
		33		158.21

applicable to customers on the Major User Plan

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Common Prices, Fees and Charges

Common Prices, Fees & Charges

Dedicated Lines prices

	no. of ICPs	\$ per month		
		previous	current	after ppd
		11kV 3 phase o/head (>50mm<150mm)	0.67	0.67
11kV 3 phase o/head (<50mm)	0.56	0.56	0.50	
11kV single phase	0.48	0.48	0.43	
11kV single phase SWER	0.43	0.43	0.39	
400V 4 wire system	0.78	0.78	0.70	
400V 2&3 wire system	0.64	0.64	0.58	
400V underbuilt 4 wire	0.41	0.41	0.37	
400V underbuilt 2&3 wire	0.37	0.37	0.33	
11kV cables (>50mm<240mm)	1.76	1.76	1.58	
11kV cables (<50mm)	1.46	1.46	1.31	
400V 3&4 wire heavy (>240mm)	1.36	1.36	1.22	
400V 3&4 wire medium (<240mm)	1.14	1.14	1.03	
400V 2&3 wire light	0.67	0.67	0.60	

Streetlight prices

	no. of ICPs	\$ per pole per per month		
		previous	current	after ppd
For streetlights mounted on poles belonging to The Lines Company	6	5.03	5.03	4.53

The Charges for Streetlights comprise:

- For those on a dedicated streetlight circuit;
 - An asset charge based on the value of the streetlight circuit as per the dedicated line charge, plus
 - the charges applicable to half-hour customers.
- For other lights, the charges applicable to non half-hour customers.
- For streetlights mounted on power poles forming part of The Lines Company network, an additional charge per month per pole.
- The standard load shifting and control charges where those services are supplied.

De-Energisation and Re-Energisation Schedule (Travel and cost Incurred - prompt payment discount not applicable)

The Lines Company has depots at the following towns; Te Kuiti, Taumarunui, Turangi & Ohakune. The following measurements are from these depots. Otorohanga is included in Urban A.		Urban A		Rural B		Remote C		Special D	
		Inside 50 km/h zone		Up to 25 kms from depot		Over 25 kms from depot		Door Knock Request	
		previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$
1	EARLY - NEXT DAY: Job request by 2:00 pm and executed next working day by 4:30 pm.	46.58	46.58	58.22	58.22	174.66	174.66	60.00	60.00**
2	LATE - NEXT DAY: Job request after 2:00 pm executed next working day by 4:30 pm.	52.40	52.40	64.05	64.05	203.77	203.77	** Additional charge if no contact is made by customer prior to 2 working days before Deenergisation. Further charges of \$15 per 10-minute blocks apply if staff member is onsite and required to wait whilst customer contacts The Lines Company or Energy Retailer for extension of payment.	
3	SAME DAY: Job request for same working day before 3:00 pm and executed that day.	69.86	69.86	81.51	81.51	261.99	261.99		
4	AFTER HOURS: Re-energisation request only. From 3:00 pm onwards on any given weekday, weekend or public holiday	116.44	116.44	174.66	174.66	349.31	349.31		
5	AFTER HOURS: Re-energisation request only. After 10:00 pm on any given day including public holidays.	232.88	232.88	291.09	291.09	523.97	523.97		
6	CANCELLATION FEE: Applies if request 1(a,b,c) is cancelled between 2:00-4:00 pm on the day prior to scheduled action. If cancellation after 4:00 pm then full charge applies.	36.23	36.23	47.87	47.87	164.31	164.31		

Metering Fee prices

price code	meter type	no. of meters	phase	previous	daily (\$ per day)	
					current	after ppd
M1T	Time of Use	15,902	1	0.2667	0.2667	0.2400
M3T		5,560	3	0.3556	0.3556	0.3200
M3CT/MNCT	CT meter	106	3	0.4425	0.4425	0.3983
MN	Non Time of Use	1,938	n/a	0.2667	0.2667	0.2400

Metering Fee Prices are 60% distribution; 40% metering

Current Transformer Fee prices

price code	type	no. of meters	previous	\$ per month	
				current	after ppd
MTCT2		207	24.66	24.66	22.19
MTCT3		20	24.66	24.66	22.19
MTCT4		0	24.66	24.66	22.19
MTCT5	11kV	2	375.03	375.03	337.53
MTCT6	maratai	1	107.22	107.22	96.50

Load Shifting prices

no. of ICPs	\$ per plant operation		
	previous	current	after ppd
10	2.80	2.80	2.52

17. Appendix 7: Previous Prices: Schedule of Prices 2018 – from 1 October 2018 to 31 March 2019

The Lines Company Limited

Delivery Prices

Effective 1 October 2018 (prices exclude GST)

Please refer to the pricing document on our website www.thelinescompany.co.nz for further information including the Pricing Methodology and Policy

Time of Use times

Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Residential Prices

Residential Low Fixed Charge:

is only available to customers in their principal place of residence (home) and is usually best for those who use less than 8,000 kWh per annum.

Residential Standard:

is only available to customers in their principal place of residence (home) and is usually best for those who use more than 8,000 kWh per annum.

Residential Time of Use (TOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices																					
				Daily (\$ per day)		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)													
Low Fixed Charge (LFC)	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd										
RT-LFC-HC	4,468	High	Controlled	0.1667	0.1500	0.1069	0.0622	0.1691	0.1522	0.1447	0.0111	0.1558	0.1402	0.0902	0.0111	0.1013	0.0912										
RT-LFC-LC	996	Low				0.1380		0.2002	0.1802			0.1758	0.1869			0.1682	0.1213	0.1324	0.1192								
RT-LFC-HU	1,180	High	Uncontrolled			0.1769		0.2391	0.2152			0.1447	0.1558			0.1402	0.0902	0.1013	0.0912								
RT-LFC-LU	335	Low				0.2080		0.2702	0.2432			0.1758	0.1869			0.1682	0.1213	0.1324	0.1192								
Standard	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd										
RT-STD-HC	3,075	High	Controlled	0.8054	0.7249	0.0778	0.0622	0.1400	0.1260	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650										
RT-STD-LC	1,237	Low		1.4889	1.3400													0.2100	0.1890								
RT-STD-HU	722	High	Uncontrolled	0.8054	0.7249			0.1478	0.0622									0.2100	0.1890	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650
RT-STD-LU	292	Low		1.4889	1.3400			0.1478	0.0622									0.2100	0.1890	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650

Residential Non Time of Use (NTOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices					
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)					
Low Fixed Charge (LFC)	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
RN-LFC-HC	649	High	Controlled	0.1667	0.1500	0.1294	0.0239	0.1533	0.1380		
RN-LFC-LC	168	Low				0.1605		0.1844	0.1660		
RN-LFC-HU	91	High	Uncontrolled			0.1551		0.1790	0.1611		
RN-LFC-LU	34	Low				0.1862		0.2101	0.1891		
Standard	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
RN-STD-HC	513	High	Controlled	0.8054	0.7249	0.1003	0.0239	0.1242	0.1118		
RN-STD-LC	169	Low		1.4889	1.3400					0.1499	0.1349
RN-STD-HU	71	High	Uncontrolled	0.8054	0.7249			0.1260	0.0239	0.1499	0.1349
RN-STD-LU	26	Low		1.4889	1.3400			0.1260	0.0239	0.1499	0.1349

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Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

General Prices

General Time of Use (TOU)																			
				Fixed Prices				Peak (\$ per kWh)				Variable Prices				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)			
				Daily (\$ per day)															
0-15 kVA	number of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
GT-15-HC	224	High	Controlled	1.6667	1.5000	0.0734	0.0622	0.1356	0.1220	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650		
GT-15-LC	140	Low		2.3778	2.1400													0.1911	0.1720
GT-15-HU	1,759	High	Uncontrolled	1.6667	1.5000	0.1289	0.0622	0.1356	0.1220	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650		
GT-15-LU	1,659	Low		2.3778	2.1400													0.1911	0.1720
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
GT-30-HC	51	High	Controlled	3.3889	3.0500	0.0878	0.0622	0.1500	0.1350	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
GT-30-LC	8	Low		4.4444	4.0000													0.1689	0.1520
GT-30-HU	221	High	Uncontrolled	3.3889	3.0500	0.1067	0.0622	0.1500	0.1350	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
GT-30-LU	46	Low		4.4444	4.0000													0.1689	0.1520
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
GT-70-H	97	High	n/a	7.5000	6.7500	0.0767	0.0622	0.1389	0.1250	0.0900	0.0111	0.1011	0.0910	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
GT-70-L	14	Low		10.0000	9.0000													0.1389	0.1250
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
GT-150-H	33	High	n/a	15.6667	14.1000	0.0611	0.0622	0.1233	0.1110	0.0789	0.0111	0.0900	0.0810	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
GT-150-L	3	Low		20.5556	18.5000													0.1233	0.1110

General Non Time of Use (NTOU)										
				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices				
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)				
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	total price	total price after ppd	
GN-15-HC	45	High	Controlled	1.6667	1.5000	0.0988	0.0239	0.1227	0.1104	
GN-15-LC	22	Low		2.3778	2.1400					0.1430
GN-15-HU	354	High	Uncontrolled	1.6667	1.5000	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287	
GN-15-LU	239	Low		2.3778	2.1400					0.1430
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	total price	total price after ppd	
GN-30-HC	11	High	Controlled	3.3889	3.0500	0.0947	0.0239	0.1186	0.1067	
GN-30-LC	4	Low		4.4444	4.0000					0.1254
GN-30-HU	43	High	Uncontrolled	3.3889	3.0500	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129	
GN-30-LU	14	Low		4.4444	4.0000					0.1254
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	total price	total price after ppd	
GN-70-H	39	High	n/a	7.5000	6.7500	0.0865	0.0239	0.1104	0.0994	
GN-70-L	2	Low		10.0000	9.0000					0.1104
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	total price	total price after ppd	
GN-150-H	5	High	n/a	15.6667	14.1000	0.0768	0.0239	0.1007	0.0906	
GN-150-L	-	Low		20.5556	18.5000					0.1007

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Time of Use times		
Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Temporary Accommodation Prices

Temporary Accommodation Time of Use (TOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices											
				Daily (\$ per day)		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-15-HC	2,152	High	Controlled	2.1271	1.9144	0.0734	0.0622	0.1356	0.1220	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650
TT-15-LC	141	Low		3.0346	2.7311												
TT-15-HU	967	High	Uncontrolled	2.1271	1.9144	0.1289	0.0622	0.1911	0.1720	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650
TT-15-LU	210	Low		3.0346	2.7311												
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-30-HC	42	High	Controlled	4.3249	3.8924	0.0878	0.0622	0.1500	0.1350	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550
TT-30-LC	9	Low		5.6720	5.1048												
TT-30-HU	46	High	Uncontrolled	4.3249	3.8924	0.1067	0.0622	0.1689	0.1520	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550
TT-30-LU	18	Low		5.6720	5.1048												
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-70-H	36	High	n/a	9.5716	8.6144	0.0767	0.0622	0.1389	0.1250	0.0900	0.0111	0.1011	0.0910	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550
TT-70-L	29	Low		12.7621	11.4859												
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TT-150-H	10	High	n/a	19.9940	17.9946	0.0611	0.0622	0.1233	0.1110	0.0789	0.0111	0.0900	0.0810	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550
TT-150-L	2	Low		26.2333	23.6100												

Temporary Accommodation Non Time of Use (NTOU)

				Fixed Prices		Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)			
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-15-HC	150	High	Controlled	2.1271	1.9144	0.0988	0.0239	0.1227	0.1104
TN-15-LC	19	Low		3.0346	2.7311				
TN-15-HU	38	High	Uncontrolled	2.1271	1.9144	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287
TN-15-LU	12	Low		3.0346	2.7311				
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-30-HC	3	High	Controlled	4.3249	3.8924	0.0947	0.0239	0.1186	0.1067
TN-30-LC	-	Low		5.6720	5.1048				
TN-30-HU	3	High	Uncontrolled	4.3249	3.8924	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129
TN-30-LU	1	Low		5.6720	5.1048				
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-70-H	8	High	n/a	9.5716	8.6144	0.0865	0.0239	0.1104	0.0994
TN-70-L	4	Low		12.7621	11.4859				
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd
TN-150-H	-	High	n/a	19.9940	17.9946	0.0768	0.0239	0.1007	0.0906
TN-150-L	-	Low		26.2333	23.6100				

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Peak	7:00 am to 9:30 am	5:30 pm to 8:00 pm
Shoulder	9:30 am to 5:30 pm	8:00 pm to 11:00 pm
Off Peak	11:00 pm to 7:00 am	

Dairy Prices

Dairy Time of Use (TOU)																			
				Fixed Prices				Variable Prices				Variable Prices				Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Peak (\$ per kWh)				Shoulder (\$ per kWh)				Off Peak (\$ per kWh)					
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-15-HC	11	High	Controlled	1.2713	1.1442	0.0734	0.0622	0.1356	0.1220	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650		
DT-15-LC	5	Low		1.8137	1.6323														
DT-15-HU	12	High	Uncontrolled	1.2713	1.1442	0.1289	0.0622	0.1911	0.1720	0.1156	0.0111	0.1267	0.1140	0.0611	0.0111	0.0722	0.0650		
DT-15-LU	9	Low		1.8137	1.6323														
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-30-HC	24	High	Controlled	2.5849	2.3264	0.0878	0.0622	0.1500	0.1350	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
DT-30-LC	9	Low		3.3900	3.0510														
DT-30-HU	27	High	Uncontrolled	2.5849	2.3264	0.1067	0.0622	0.1689	0.1520	0.1011	0.0111	0.1122	0.1010	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
DT-30-LU	17	Low		3.3900	3.0510														
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-70-H	121	High	n/a	5.7208	5.1487	0.0767	0.0622	0.1389	0.1250	0.0900	0.0111	0.1011	0.0910	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
DT-70-L	150	Low		7.6277	6.8649														
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DT-150-H	13	High	n/a	11.9501	10.7551	0.0611	0.0622	0.1233	0.1110	0.0789	0.0111	0.0900	0.0810	0.0500	0.0111	0.0611	0.0550		
DT-150-L	35	Low		15.6792	14.1113														

Dairy Non Time of Use (NTOU)																			
				Fixed Prices				Variable Prices				Variable Prices				Variable Prices			
				Daily (\$ per day)		Anytime (\$ per kWh)				Anytime (\$ per kWh)				Anytime (\$ per kWh)					
0-15 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DN-15-HC	2	High	Controlled	1.2713	1.1442	0.0988	0.0239	0.1227	0.1104	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287		
DN-15-LC	1	Low		1.8137	1.6323														
DN-15-HU	-	High	Uncontrolled	1.2713	1.1442	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287	0.1191	0.0239	0.1430	0.1287		
DN-15-LU	-	Low		1.8137	1.6323														
16-30 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DN-30-HC	-	High	Controlled	2.5849	2.3264	0.0947	0.0239	0.1186	0.1067	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129		
DN-30-LC	2	Low		3.3900	3.0510														
DN-30-HU	-	High	Uncontrolled	2.5849	2.3264	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129	0.1015	0.0239	0.1254	0.1129		
DN-30-LU	-	Low		3.3900	3.0510														
31-70 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DN-70-H	7	High	n/a	5.7208	5.1487	0.0865	0.0239	0.1104	0.0994	0.0865	0.0239	0.1104	0.0994	0.0865	0.0239	0.1104	0.0994		
DN-70-L	2	Low		7.6277	6.8649														
71-150 kVA	no. of ICPs	density	load	distribution price	after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd	distribution price	pass-through price	delivery price	delivery price after ppd		
DN-150-H	-	High	n/a	11.9501	10.7551	0.0768	0.0239	0.1007	0.0906	0.0768	0.0239	0.1007	0.0906	0.0768	0.0239	0.1007	0.0906		
DN-150-L	3	Low		15.6792	14.1113														

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Major User and Non Standard Prices

Major User and Non Standard													
Major User		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
Hangatiki	no. of ICPs												
400 V	19	125.87	129.02	116.12	2.73	6.93	6.24	74.07	75.38	67.84			
11 kV		119.28	122.26	110.03	2.73	6.93	6.24	74.07	75.38	67.84			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76	2.73	6.93	6.24	74.07	75.38	67.84			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54	2.73	6.93	6.24	74.07	75.38	67.84			
Co-incident demand											145.01	126.41	113.77
		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
National Park	no. of ICPs												
400 V	2	125.87	129.02	116.12	47.96	45.48	40.93	87.82	101.31	91.18			
11 kV		173.55	177.89	160.10	47.96	45.48	40.93	87.82	101.31	91.18			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76	47.96	45.48	40.93	87.82	101.31	91.18			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54	47.96	45.48	40.93	87.82	101.31	91.18			
Co-incident demand											145.01	126.41	113.77
		Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
Ohakune	no. of ICPs												
400 V	1	125.87	129.02	116.12	21.47	19.32	17.39	68.06	67.01	60.31			
11 kV		130.51	133.77	120.39	21.47	19.32	17.39	68.06	67.01	60.31			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76	21.47	19.32	17.39	68.06	67.01	60.31			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54	21.47	19.32	17.39	68.06	67.01	60.31			
Co-incident demand											145.01	126.41	113.77

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Major User and Non Standard Prices

Ongarue	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	1	125.87	129.02	116.12	25.78	25.42	22.88	81.44	86.37	77.73			
11 kV		135.23	138.61	124.75	25.78	25.42	22.88	81.44	86.37	77.73			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76	25.78	25.42	22.88	81.44	86.37	77.73			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54	25.78	25.42	22.88	81.44	86.37	77.73			
Co-incident demand												145.01	126.41

Tokaanu	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	6	125.87	129.02	116.12	10.65	6.97	6.27	62.10	61.77	55.59			
11 kV		130.64	133.91	120.52	10.65	6.97	6.27	62.10	61.77	55.59			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76	10.65	6.97	6.27	62.10	61.77	55.59			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54	10.65	6.97	6.27	62.10	61.77	55.59			
Co-incident demand												145.01	126.41

Whakamaru	no. of ICPs	Fixed prices			Variable Prices								
		\$/kVA/annum			Connection \$/kVA/annum			Individual Peak demand \$/kVA/annum			Co-incident demand \$/kVA/annum		
		previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd	previous	current	after ppd
400 V	1	125.87	129.02	116.12				12.61	8.36	7.52			
11 kV		225.77	231.41	208.27				12.61	8.36	7.52			
33 kV		72.37	74.18	66.76				12.61	8.36	7.52			
Stepped		89.47	91.71	82.54				12.61	8.36	7.52			
Co-incident demand												145.01	126.41

Dedicated Transformer prices				
	no. of ICPs	\$ per month		
		previous	current	after ppd
5 kVA	-	27.14	27.82	25.04
10 kVA	-	45.04	46.17	41.55
15 kVA	5	61.70	63.24	56.92
30 kVA	6	81.72	83.76	75.38
50 kVA	-	90.56	92.82	83.54
75 kVA	-	110.49	113.25	101.93
100 kVA	10	123.49	126.58	113.92
200 kVA	6	212.81	218.13	196.32
300 kVA	6	256.85	263.27	236.94
500 kVA	19	300.73	308.25	277.43
750 kVA	8	361.01	370.04	333.04
1000 kVA	2	407.02	417.20	375.48
1250 kVA	-	430.02	440.77	396.69
1500 kVA	-	484.11	496.21	446.59

Billing prices			
no. of ICPs	\$ per month		
	previous	current	after ppd
33	154.35	158.21	142.39

applicable to customers on the Major User Plan

The Lines Company Limited
Delivery Prices
Effective 1 October 2018 (prices exclude GST)

Common Prices, Fees and Charges

Common Prices, Fees & Charges

Dedicated Lines prices

	no. of ICPs	\$ per month		
		previous	current	after ppd
		11kV 3 phase o/head (>50mm<150mm)	0.65	0.67
11kV 3 phase o/head (<50mm)	0.55	0.56	0.50	
11kV single phase	0.47	0.48	0.43	
11kV single phase SWER	0.42	0.43	0.39	
400V 4 wire system	0.76	0.78	0.70	
400V 2&3 wire system	0.62	0.64	0.58	
400V underbuilt 4 wire	0.40	0.41	0.37	
400V underbuilt 2&3 wire	0.36	0.37	0.33	
11kV cables (>50mm<240mm)	1.72	1.76	1.58	
11kV cables (<50mm)	1.42	1.46	1.31	
400V 3&4 wire heavy (>240mm)	1.33	1.36	1.22	
400V 3&4 wire medium (<240mm)	1.11	1.14	1.03	
400V 2&3 wire light	0.65	0.67	0.60	

Streetlight prices

	no. of ICPs	\$ per pole per per month		
		previous	current	after ppd
		For streetlights mounted on poles belonging to The Lines Company	6	4.91

The Charges for Streetlights comprise:

- For those on a dedicated streetlight circuit;
 - An asset charge based on the value of the streetlight circuit as per the dedicated line charge, plus
 - the charges applicable to half-hour customers.
- For other lights, the charges applicable to non half-hour customers.
- For streetlights mounted on power poles forming part of The Lines Company network, an additional charge per month per pole.
- The standard load shifting and control charges where those services are supplied.

Metering Fee prices

price code	meter type	no. of meters	phase	daily (\$ per day)	
				current	after ppd
				M1T	Time of Use
M3T		5,555	3	0.3556	0.3200
M3CT	CT meter	141	3	0.4425	0.3983
M3CT2	Cat2 CT meter	8	3	1.2487	1.1238
MN	Non Time of Use	2,770	n/a	0.2667	0.2400

Metering Fee Prices are 60% distribution; 40% metering

Current Transformer Fee prices

price code	type	no. of meters	previous	\$ per month	
				current	after ppd
				MTCT2	
MTCT3		20	24.06	24.66	22.19
MTCT4		0	24.06	24.66	22.19
MTCT5	11kV	2	365.88	375.03	337.53
MTCT6	maratai	1	104.60	107.22	96.50

Load Shifting prices

no. of ICPs	\$ per plant operation		
	previous	current	after ppd
	10	2.73	2.80

De-Energisation and Re-Energisation Schedule (Travel and cost Incurred - prompt payment discount not applicable)

The Lines Company has depots at the following towns; Te Kuiti, Taumarunui, Turangi & Ohakune. The following measurements are from these depots. Otorohanga is included in Urban A.		Urban A		Rural B		Remote C		Special D	
		Inside 50 km/h zone		Up to 25 kms from depot		Over 25 kms from depot		Door Knock Request	
		previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$	previous \$	current \$
1	EARLY - NEXT DAY: Job request by 2:00 pm and executed next working day by 4:30 pm.	46.58	46.58	58.22	58.22	174.66	174.66	60.00	60.00**
2	LATE - NEXT DAY: Job request after 2:00 pm executed next working day by 4:30 pm.	52.40	52.40	64.05	64.05	203.77	203.77	** Additional charge if no contact is made by customer prior to 2 working days before Deenergisation. Further charges of \$15 per 10-minute blocks apply if staff member is onsite and required to wait whilst customer contacts The Lines Company or Energy Retailer for extension of payment.	
3	SAME DAY: Job request for same working day before 3:00 pm and executed that day.	69.86	69.86	81.51	81.51	261.99	261.99		
4	AFTER HOURS: Re-energisation request only. From 3:00 pm onwards on any given weekday, weekend or public holiday	116.44	116.44	174.66	174.66	349.31	349.31		
5	AFTER HOURS: Re-energisation request only. After 10:00 pm on any given day including public holidays.	232.88	232.88	291.09	291.09	523.97	523.97		
6	CANCELLATION FEE: Applies if request 1(a,b,c) is cancelled between 2:00-4:00 pm on the day prior to scheduled action. If cancellation after 4:00 pm then full charge applies.	36.23	36.23	47.87	47.87	164.31	164.31		

- The disclosure of this document is in accordance with Section 2.4.1 of the Information Disclosure Determination 2012.
- The development of this methodology is in alignment with the Pricing Principles developed by the Electricity Authority, in accordance with statutory objectives defined in the Electricity Industries Act 2010.
- The Pricing Methodology employed by The Lines Company Limited recovers regulated income under the Default Price Quality Path as prescribed by Commerce Commission Input Methodology Determination 2012.
- The disclosure year is 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.