networktasman
Your consumer-owned electricity distributor

POLICY FOR CONNECTION OF NEW LOADS TO THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Effective 14 November 2022

1. BACKGROUND

Network Tasman Ltd (NTL) has revised the commercial terms for connecting New Loads to the distribution network.

The revised policy focuses on the impact New Loads have on the network given their size and location. In general terms the policy concludes that:

- New Loads remain responsible for the incremental costs associated with their specific Connection Assets and Network Extensions.
- NTL, in most but not all circumstances, will fund augmentation expenditure caused by New Loads connecting within the Economic Zones of the network.
- In the Uneconomic Zones, New Loads will be required to make additional contributions towards current and future network augmentation expenditure in these areas.

This Policy for Connection of New Loads is effective from **14 November 2022.**

2. OBJECTIVES

NTL's key commercial objectives when connecting New Loads are:

- To apply a fair and equitable policy
- To follow good industry practice
- To apply efficient pricing principles that reflect the economic costs of our delivery service
- To constrain the growth of existing cross subsidies between the Economic Zones (mostly urban) and Uneconomic Zones (mostly rural) of the network.

3. NTL SUPPLY OBLIGATIONS

NTL is committed to maintaining and renewing the existing distribution system in all geographical areas and is confident this can be achieved within existing line pricing policies and regulatory constraints.

NTL has no legal requirement to connect any New Load to the network however the company will make new capacity available wherever possible provided it can be supplied on a reasonable economic basis.

There may be some instances where connection of New Loads to the network would be imprudent because it is completely uneconomic or technically impractical.

4. DEFINITIONS

New Load	New Load is a generic term referring to any proposed: • New connection to the electrical reticulation network • New subdivisions or developments to be connected to the network (the individual supplies within a subdivision are accumulated and considered as one large load) • Increase in capacity required at an existing connection • Reactivation of connections that have been de-energised and inactive for a period greater than 2 years or have been de-energised and inactive for more than once within the previous 2 years for a cumulative period of more than 3 months.
Network Connection Application (NCA)	New Loads requiring a new connection or an increase in supply capacity of an existing connection must complete and submit a written Network Connection Application to NTL for approval. The NCA form is available on NTL's website.
Customer Connection Assets	Customer Connection Assets are the customer specific connection assets typically located within the customer's property boundary. Commonly they are referred to as customer mains or service lines and all responsibilities relating to ownership, maintenance and replacement remain with the customer. Customer Connection Assets exclude all Network Extension Assets and NCP fuses.
Network Extensions	Network Extensions are new "Works" necessary to achieve connection between the distribution network and the Customers Connection Assets. In some circumstances Network Extensions will have to be located within private property boundaries and be secured by easements in favour of NTL. Network Extensions assets include the customer service (NCP) fuse. Network Extensions are normally designed and built by independent line contractors, funded directly by the New Load and are then vested with NTL on completion, prior to connection and livening.
Network Augmentation	Network Augmentation means new "Works" to enlarge or strengthen the existing network system in order to increase its ability to distribute electricity so the new capacity demands from New Loads can be serviced.
Augmentation Area	That part of the distribution network system between the zone substation (or GXP) and the Linkage Point.
Linkage Point	The Linkage Point in the Economic Zone is any point on the distribution network system where use of the network system is shared with another NCP of Group 1 size or greater. At the Linkage Point, network assets are no longer dedicated to the service of just one NCP. The Linkage Point in the Uneconomic Zone is the LV bushings on the distribution transformer. Determination of the Linkage Point is at NTL's absolute discretion.
Customer Vested Assets	CVA relates to specific Network Extension Assets put in place and funded by a customer to service their new capacity requirements; the ownership of

(CVA)	which is usually vested with NTL. After vesting NTL assumes all obligations relating to maintenance, faults, operations, compliance, ownership and replacement of the assets. The receipt of Customer Vested Assets by NTL is non-assessable for tax purposes and no future tax depreciation will accrue. Customer Vested Assets are also excluded from both regulatory income and the regulatory asset base (RAB) and consequently no regulatory depreciation is recoverable.
Customer Capital Contribution (CCC)	The CCC is a cash contribution typically paid by a New Load to NTL when specific Network Augmentation expenditure is required to service the new capacity or security requirements demanded by the New Load. NTL treats Customer Capital Contributions as capital receipts that are non-assessable for tax purposes. While NTL records Customer Capital Contributions as revenue in financial accounts, for regulatory purposes NTL must deduct the Customer Capital Contributions from the cost of the associated Network Augmentation Assets taken into the RAB.
Economic Zone	Economic Zones are generally those areas of the network where there is sufficient load and customer density per kilometre for standard line charges to recover the costs associated with providing and maintaining the network assets in those areas. The Economic Zones are defined as those network connections *within* the following specified distances (measured down the feeders) from the NTL zone substations or GXPs listed below: **Within 7 kilometres distance from:** • Founders Zone Substation • Annesbrook Zone Substation • Songer Street Zone Substation • Richmond Zone Substation • Lower Queen Street Zone Substation • Hope Zone Substation • Brightwater Zone Substation • Motueka Zone Substation • Wakapuaka Zone Substation **Within 4 kilometres distance from:** • Mapua Zone Substation • Takaka Zone Substation • Swamp Road Zone Substation • Kikiwa GXP • Murchison GXP • Upper Takaka Zone Substation
Uneconomic	The Uneconomic Zone includes all areas of the network *outside* the Economic Zones (as defined above), usually where loads are serviced by

Zone	radial feeders. Typically, in the Uneconomic Zones, NTL's standard line charges do not recover all costs attributable to the delivery services supplied.
Network Development Levy (NDL)	The Network Development Levy is a scheduled NTL charge applied to all New Loads locating in the Uneconomic Zone. It is levied on a load *x* distance basis (kVA *x* km). Ddetails of this charge can be found in the table in Section 20 of this document. The money raised from the NDL provides partial funding offset for upper Network Augmentation projects within the Uneconomic Zone. NTL records the NDL as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.
NTL Capital Reimbursement Allowance (NTCRA)	The NTCRA is any allowance made by NTL to a customer in reimbursement, in whole or in part, against a Customer Capital Contribution or Customer Vested Assets. The NCTRA reflects future benefits NTL may derive from the New Load or the vested asset. That part of any Customer Vested Asset funded by an NTL Capital Reimbursement is brought into the RAB and can be depreciated. The Reimbursement is not tax deductible for NTL and is treated as a capital item in tax and regulatory statements. For financial reporting NTL Reimbursement Allowances are netted against Customer Capital Contribution revenue.
Capacity Constrained Network Area	A Capacity Constrained Network Area is a network area where network capacity to supply New Load is limited. Capacity Constrained Network Areas are listed below: • All areas supplied by the Maruia Feeder.
Exceptions	Exceptions consider New Load size and location relative to local network capacity and include: a) Any New Load located in the Economic Zone AND requires NCP fusing of 70 kVA (nominally 100 amps) or greater – this is a summated total per development. b) Any New Load located in the Uneconomic Zone AND requires an incremental increase in NCP fusing of 40kVA sizing or greater. c) Any New Load located on a Capacity Constrained Network Area that requires NCP fusing greater than 15kVA. New Loads that are Exceptions may face Customer Capital Contributions determined by individual economic assessment.
Network Connection Application (NCA) Administration Fee	The NCA Administration Fee is a standard fee payable by New Loads as part of the Network Connection Application process. NTL records the NCA Administration Fee as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.

ICP Identifier	The unique identifier given to each Network Connection Point (NCP).
NCP	The Network Connection Point is the demarcation point at which asset ownership and responsibility changes from Network Tasman Limited to the consumer and is usually signified by the installation of service fuses. The position, fuse size, and phasing for new NCPs will be at the absolute discretion of NTL.
Electrical "Works"	As defined in Section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992, but generally refers to those network assets on the network side of the customer's property boundary but also includes those Vested Network Extensions which in some circumstances are located inside the customer's property boundary.
Profiled Connection	A Profiled Connection refers to a connection where the capacity available to the associated New Load varies across pre-defined time periods. A Profiled Connection will have access to a limited, or potentially zero, capacity connection during periods of network peak demand, with access to a higher capacity connection during periods of low network demand. The purpose of a Profiled Connection is to improve network utilisation by encouraging New Load to shift demand away from network peak periods. Profiled Connections may qualify for lower Network Development Levies or avoid Network Augmentation costs that would otherwise be incurred with a standard connection. The availability and specification of a Profiled Connection is at Network Tasman's discretion.
Regulatory Asset Base (RAB)	The value of NTL's distribution system fixed assets on which the NZ Commerce Commission allows NTL to recover depreciation and to earn a normal regulated rate of return via its line charges.

5. GENERAL COST RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

5.1 Customer Connection Assets

All New Loads, regardless of locality, will procure and fund all Customer Connection Assets necessary to service their new capacity requirements. The responsibility for ownership, operation and maintenance for connection assets normally remains with the New Load.

5.2 Network Extensions

All New Loads, regardless of locality, will fund any new Network Extension or any reinforcement required to their existing Network Extension below the Linkage Point. New Network Extensions are normally vested with NTL on completion.

A Capital Reimbursement Allowance (see Section 12) may be offered where NTL determines it will derive future benefits from the proposed Network Extension once it is vested. .

5.3 Network Augmentation

As a general rule, NTL will normally fund Network Augmentation of HV and LV lines/cables and other upper network assets including transformers and switch gear on the shared network, above the Linkage Point within the Economic Zone.

However, where a New Load triggers one of the Exception conditions (see Section 7 below), it will face an individual economic assessment and as a consequence may be treated differently for attribution of Network Augmentation costs.

6. NEW LOADS IN UNECONOMIC ZONES

6.1 Network Development Levy (NDL)

All New Loads locating in the Uneconomic Zones of the network are required to pay a one-off Network Development Levy that reflects the size and relative remoteness of the load and the cost of providing and upgrading network assets in the outlying areas of the network.

For New Loads with a Profiled Connection locating in the Uneconomic Zone, the Network Development Levy is weighted according to the proportion of time the New Load has supply at each capacity level provided for in its supply arrangement.

For example, the Network Development Levy for a Profiled Connection Capacity that has a 15kVA supply for 6 hours, a 30kVA supply for 6 hours and a 50kVA supply for 12 hours will be the sum of:

- Twenty-five percent of the full Network Development Levy for a 15kVA supply at the relevant connection location;
- Twenty-five percent of the full Network Development Levy for a 30kVA supply at the relevant connection location; and
- Fifty percent of the full Network Development Levy for a 50kVA supply at the relevant connection location.

Section 20 provides a schedule with further detail of the Network Development Levy.

6.2 Customer Capital Contribution

Some New Loads in Uneconomic Zones may face an individually assessed Customer Capital Contribution should they trigger one of the Exception conditions as outlined below (see Sections 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4). Where, due to an Exception, a new load is required to pay an individually assessed Customer Capital Contribution then this will be instead of the NDL referred to in Section 6.1 above, if the CCC is greater than the NDL.

7. EXCEPTIONS

New Loads that are of large size relative to the available local network capacity will be treated as Exceptions to the general policy with respect to Network Augmentation.

7.1 Exceptions in the Economic Zone are defined as:

New Loads located in the Economic Zone *AND* require a supply capacity of 70 kVA (100 amps) or greater.

7.2 Exceptions in the Uneconomic Zone are defined as:

New Loads located in the Uneconomic Zone *AND* require an incremental increase in supply capacity of 40kVA or greater.

7.3 Exceptions in a Capacity Constrained Network Area is defined as:

New Loads located in a Capacity Constrained Network Area that require a supply capacity greater than 15kVA.

7.4 Exceptions Policy

Where a New Load triggers an Exception condition *AND* it forces additional Network Augmentation expenditure it will be subject to an individual economic analysis to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply.

7.5 Customer Capital Contribution Assessment Applied to Exceptions

Where an individual economic analysis is used to determine the Customer Capital Contributions for an Exception the following factors will be taken into account:

Incremental Network Augmentation Cost: The costs caused by and attributable to the proposed New Load, including any additional costs associated with bringing forward the date for capital expenditure already proposed in NTL's Asset Management Plan.

PV of Future Net Revenue: An allowance for the present value (PV) of the expected future incremental line charge revenue attributable to the New Load for the first eight years following connection, given its type and locality. The calculation may allow for any additional operating and transmission costs and tax.

NTL Capital Reimbursement Allowance (NTCRA): Any known benefit NTL or other consumers may derive from the Network Augmentation expenditure.

Customer Capital Contribution assessments can be summarised by the following formula:

CCC = Incremental Network Augmentation Cost – PV of future net revenue – NTCRA

New Loads in the Uneconomic Zone that trigger the Exception conditions will pay the greater of the standard Network Development Levy or the individually assessed CCC.

The minimum CCC payable will be 5% of the contestable detailed price (deemed satisfactory to NTL) for augmentation of the NTL network.

8. SUBDIVISIONS – INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL

8.1 General

Reticulation standards effective at the time of the development will apply.

8.2 Subdivisions in the Economic Zone

Large Subdivisions - 6 lots or more

NTL will contribute to the cost of the high voltage (>400V) cables, the transformer supply and installation for subdivisions that are vested, have 6 lots or more and an average lot area of less than 2,000 square metres. NTL's contribution will not include any civil works associated with the supply and installation of the electrical works.

The developer, in all instances, will fund the installation and connection of the low voltage (<400V) circuits, services boxes, streetlights and other works beyond the transformer.

Network Tasman will, in addition, contribute a further $350 per lot (plus GST if applicable) for residential subdivisions and $450 per lot (plus GST if applicable) for commercial/industrial subdivisions once the conditions of the Network Tasman Reticulation and Development Contribution Agreement are satisfied.

Small Subdivisions – 5 lots or less

For subdivisions that are vested and are 5 lots or less, the New Load is required to fund and arrange the entire electrical reticulation for the development except that NTL will provide the transformer/s (subject to Section 9 below) and any necessary 11kV switchgear ex stock. For the avoidance of doubt, an ABS is considered to be 11kV switchgear for the purpose of this Policy.

Exceptions – Economic Zone

Subdivisions within the Economic Zone are subject to the Exception conditions in Section 7.1 above, and may require an individual economic assessment to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply.

In practice, industrial subdivisions (*2* lots or greater) and residential subdivisions of more than *16* lots locating within the Economic Zone will generally trigger the Exception condition in Section 7.1 above and thus may be subject to an individual economic assessment under the Exceptions Policy.

8.3 Subdivisions in the Uneconomic Zones

Network Development Levy

All subdivisions in the Uneconomic Zones are subject to a Network Development Levy.

Exceptions – Uneconomic Zone

Subdivisions within the Uneconomic Zone remain subject to the Exceptions conditions in Section 7.2, which, if triggered, will require an individual economic assessment to determine what Customer Capital Contribution, if any, should apply.

In the Uneconomic Zone industrial subdivisions of any size and residential subdivisions of *4* lots or more will generally trigger the Exception conditions and will be subject to an individual economic assessment under the Exceptions Policy if their connection triggers a Network Augmentation.

Developer Responsibility

The developer is required to fund and arrange all the electrical reticulation for the development except that NTL will provide the transformer/s (subject to Section 9 below) and any necessary 11kV switchgear ex-stock. For the avoidance of doubt, an ABS is considered to be 11kV switchgear for the purpose of this Policy.

9. PROVISION OF SUBSTATIONS / TRANSFORMERS

9.1 Upgrade of transformers that are shared

Where a New Load can be supplied from an existing transformer site, at or above the Linkage Point, NTL will contribute towards the cost of upgrading that transformer, where necessary. The design of any upgrade shall be at NTL's discretion. The table below provides a guide on the contributions NTL will make towards upgrading transformers.

Activity	**$ (excl GST)**
Padmount to padmount (50kVA-300kVA)	$4,000
Padmount (300kVA) to padmount (500kVA)	$5,500
Padmount (≤500kVA) to padmount (750kVA+)	$7,000
Polemount (0-75kVA)	$1,500
1/1/2 pole existing	$2,500
TMP required to upgrade transformer	$900
Staff travel to Murchison or Golden Bay for transformer upgrade	$800
Overhead transformer 160amp fuse holder installation	$700
Padmount LV board SLK type to Hamer or Kabelon board	$6,000
Crossarm to 100x100	$1,000

The table above provides a guide on contributions only. Due to variations in job complexity, NTL retains discretion to determine the exact value of contributions.

9.2 Upgrade of transformers that are dedicated

Where the transformer site is dedicated, the New Load will meet the installation or alteration costs. NTL will provide the new transformer ex-stock.

9.3 Installation of an additional transformer at a new site

Regardless of easement requirements for New Loads, if the New Load can be supplied from an existing transformer site within regulatory voltage standards using cable identified in the NTL Design and Construction Standards, then NTL will require the New Load to either:

- Reticulate back and connect to the existing transformer site OR
- Where the customer requests a different transformer site, meet all necessary costs to install another transformer and, in addition, make a one-off contribution towards the purchase and future maintenance cost of the additional transformer.

10. EASEMENTS

Any easements deemed necessary by NTL must be legally registered before any NTL Capital Reimbursement Allowance will be paid or any Network Extension or Augmentation can be connected and livened. The New Load will arrange and fund the costs of providing an easement and the easement must provide terms and conditions that satisfy NTL's normal requirements.

11. REAPPORTIONMENT

Reapportionment refers to the practice of reapportioning costs to Developers who have previously contributed to Works upgrades and extensions that a New Load wishes to use.

The circumstances under which reapportionment is made are outlined in NTL's separate Reapportionment Policy.

12. SPARE CAPACITY

Where Network Augmentation or a Network Extension is determined to provide future spare network capacity that is beneficial to NTL, costs may be pro-rated between NTL and the New Load based on the ratio of the useful spare capacity to the total new capacity provided; NTL will have sole discretion when determining the amount of spare network capacity that is beneficial to NTL. The future benefits to NTL are allowed for in the NTCRA calculation referred to in Section 7 where the New Load triggers an Exception condition and faces an individual Customer Capital Contribution assessment.

13. CAPACITY RE-ASSESSMENT

Where the fused capacity for a new NCP is found to exceed actual requirements and the installation could be accommodated with a smaller NCP fused capacity then NTL will, at its discretion, refund on a pro-rated basis the respective Customer Capital Contribution or Network Development Levy, provided the relevant NCP fuse size reduction is completed within six months from the start date of original capacity increase requested by the New Load. Capacity changes for seasonal loads will not be eligible for refunds.

Where NTL has undertaken Network Augmentation to service the New Load, any refund will depend on NTL's ability to re-use the Network Augmentation elsewhere to service other customers.

14. RE- ENERGISATION OF ICPS

Where an existing ICP is de-energised and inactive, NTL will allow re-energisation of the ICP on customer application without any further Customer Capital Contribution or Network Development Levy provided that either no more than two years have lapsed since the date the ICP became inactive OR the ICP has been de-energised and inactive more than once within the previous 2 years for a cumulative period of more than three months.

After the time periods outlined above have lapsed, NTL may at its discretion make available the spare capacity from the inactive ICP to other customers.

If a New Load has been inactive for the periods outlined above and seeks capacity at the original ICP site again, it will be treated as an application for a new supply whereupon a new Customer Capital Contribution or Network Development Levy will apply.

15. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND CONTESTABILITY

NTL does not own or operate its own electrical contracting business. Instead, there are a number of independent line contracting companies currently approved to undertake work on NTL's distribution system (see the NTL website for full details of approved contractors). Any of the approved contractors can quote for design and construction of Network Extensions and customer Connection Assets provided they are able to meet the conditions set out for the proposed work, i.e. the magnitude, shutdown times, live line work, requisite skills and competencies for the type of work, etc. NTL will have the final decision on the suitability of the contractor and the work standards required. NTL will not be responsible for time delays, cost escalations, force majeure, etc.

16. SPECIFICATION

For avoidance of doubt all Customer Connection Assets, Network Extensions and Network Augmentation must fully comply with:

- NZ Electrical Standards
- NTL's Distribution Code and Network Standards
- All relevant local authority requirements
- All relevant Legislation, Regulations, Codes of Practice and Electrical Guidelines

NTL will determine and approve the technical design for all network assets above the NCP.

The customer can choose all Customer Connection Assets within their property boundaries below the NCP as these assets remain the property and responsibility of the landowner. Where new Network Extension assets are vested with NTL, NTL will determine the specification of those assets by reference to current NTL standards, local authority engineering codes and legislation. NTL will also take responsibility for the long-term operation, maintenance and replacement of all vested assets.

17. SERVICE FUSES

Any new fusing required will be at the cost of New Load because NCP fuses are a component part of Network Extension assets. NCP fusing is vested with and thereafter controlled by NTL.

NTL will, at its discretion, fund the renewal of existing NCP service fuses to an HRC standard when required and where opportunities become available, i.e. through fault conditions, revenue protection investigations, or voltage complaint investigations.

18. NCA ADMINISTRATION FEES

The following Fees are payable prior to the release of a completed and approved Network Connection Application:

New Connections:

- Load Group 0 = $125
- Load Group 1 = $250
- Load Group 2 = $325
- Load Group 3 = $400

Capacity Upgrades

Applications for upgrade of an existing supply fuse = $10 per kVA up to a maximum of the NCA Administration Fee for that customer Load Group above.

Distributed Generation

The administration fees that can be charged for applications to connect Distributed Generation are set by regulation via Part 6 of the Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010 (Part 6 of the Code). The regulated fees (excl GST) for applications submitted under Part 6 of the Code are as follows:

- $200 for applications submitted under Part 1.
- $100 for applications submitted under Part 1A.
- $500 for applications with nameplate capacity of more than 10 kW but less than 100 kW submitted under Part 2.
- $1,000 for applications with nameplate capacity of more than 100 kW but less than 1 MW submitted under Part 2.
- $5,000 for applications with nameplate capacity of more than 1 MW submitted under Part 2.

19. NTL RESPONSE TIME FRAMES

NTL will respond to a written Network Connection Application within seven business days of receipt. The response will take one of the following forms:

- approval to connect the New Load, OR
- a request for additional information concerning the New Load, OR

- a notification that the application has been received and that NTL will have to undertake a detailed analysis of both the technical feasibility of servicing the New Load and the cost any Network Augmentation caused by the New Load

When a detailed analysis is required, NTL will provide a response back to the New Load within 30 working days of receipt of the Network Connection Application. For complex assessments, NTL may advise of an extension to these timeframes to ensure sufficient time to allow appropriate analysis to be conducted.

Where NTL fails to meet the time frames stated above it will waive any subsequent NCA Administration Fee for the New Load.

NTL strongly suggests New Loads do not make capital expenditure commitments reliant on new electrical capacity before their NCA for new capacity has been approved and released and all costs associated with connecting the New Load have been advised by NTL.

20. NEW LOAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT LEVY TABLE

Network Development Levy for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones

Distance from reference point and cost per kVA

Distance	Cost per kVA	
km	Group 2	
4-7 km	$	32.52
7-8 km	$	50.59
8-9 km	$	68.86
9-10 km	$	87.14
10-11 km	$	105.41
11-12 km	$	123.69
12-13 km	$	141.96
13-14 km	$	160.24
14-15 km	$	178.51
15-16 km	$	196.79
16-17 km	$	215.06
17-18 km	$	233.34
18-19 km	$	251.61
19-20 km	$	269.89
20-21 km	$	288.16
21-22 km	$	306.44
22-23 km	$	324.71
23-24 km	$	342.99
24-25 km	$	361.26
25-26 km	$	379.54
26-27 km	$	397.81
27-28 km	$	416.09
28-29 km	$	434.36
29-30 km	$	452.64
30-31 km	$	470.91
31-32 km	$	489.19
32-33 km	$	507.46
33-34 km	$	525.74
34-35 km	$	544.01
35-36 km	$	562.29
36-37 km	$	580.56
37-38 km	$	598.84
38-39 km	$	617.11
39-40 km	$	635.39
40-41 km	$	653.66
41-42 km	$	671.94
42-43 km	$	690.21
43-44 km	$	708.49
44-45 km	$	726.76
45-46 km	$	745.04
46-47 km	$	763.31
47-48 km	$	781.59
48-49 km	$	799.86
49-50 km	$	818.14
50-51 km	$	836.41
51-52 km	$	854.69
52-53 km	$	872.96
53-54 km	$	891.24
54-55 km	$	909.51
55-56 km	$	927.79
56-57 km	$	946.06
57-58 km	$	964.34
58-59 km	$	982.61
59-60 km	$	1,000.89
60-61 km	$	1,019.16
61-62 km	$	1,037.44
62-63 km	$	1,055.71
63-64 km	$	1,073.99
64-65 km	$	1,092.26

Network Development Levy $ for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones

Load Size (kVA) and Distance (km)

Distance	Group 1	Group 2: New or Additional Capacity (kVA)								
km	15 kVA	20	30	40	50	70	90	110	130	150
4-7 km	263	650	976	1,301	1,626	2,277	2,927	3,577	4,228	4,878
7-8 km	409	1,012	1,518	2,024	2,529	3,541	4,553	5,565	6,577	7,588
8-9 km	557	1,377	2,066	2,755	3,443	4,821	6,198	7,575	8,952	10,330
9-10 km	705	1,743	2,614	3,486	4,357	6,100	7,843	9,585	11,328	13,071
10-11 km	853	2,108	3,162	4,217	5,271	7,379	9,487	11,596	13,704	15,812
11-12 km	1,000	2,474	3,711	4,948	6,184	8,658	11,132	13,606	16,080	18,553
12-13 km	1,148	2,839	4,259	5,679	7,098	9,938	12,777	15,616	18,455	21,295
13-14 km	1,296	3,205	4,807	6,410	8,012	11,217	14,422	17,626	20,831	24,036
14-15 km	1,444	3,570	5,355	7,141	8,926	12,496	16,066	19,637	23,207	26,777
15-16 km	1,592	3,936	5,904	7,872	9,839	13,775	17,711	21,647	25,583	29,518
16-17 km	1,739	4,301	6,452	8,603	10,753	15,055	19,356	23,657	27,958	32,260
17-18 km	1,887	4,667	7,000	9,334	11,667	16,334	21,001	25,667	30,334	35,001
18-19 km	2,035	5,032	7,548	10,065	12,581	17,613	22,645	27,678	32,710	37,742
19-20 km	2,183	5,398	8,097	10,796	13,494	18,892	24,290	29,688	35,086	40,483
20-21 km	2,331	5,763	8,645	11,527	14,408	20,172	25,935	31,698	37,461	43,225
21-22 km	2,479	6,129	9,193	12,258	15,322	21,451	27,580	33,708	39,837	45,966
22-23 km	2,626	6,494	9,741	12,989	16,236	22,730	29,224	35,719	42,213	48,707
23-24 km	2,774	6,860	10,290	13,720	17,149	24,009	30,869	37,729	44,589	51,448
24-25 km	2,922	7,225	10,838	14,451	18,063	25,289	32,514	39,739	46,964	54,190
25-26 km	3,070	7,591	11,386	15,182	18,977	26,568	34,159	41,749	49,340	56,931
26-27 km	3,218	7,956	11,934	15,913	19,891	27,847	35,803	43,760	51,716	59,672
27-28 km	3,365	8,322	12,483	16,644	20,804	29,126	37,448	45,770	54,092	62,413
28-29 km	3,513	8,687	13,031	17,375	21,718	30,406	39,093	47,780	56,467	65,155
29-30 km	3,661	9,053	13,579	18,106	22,632	31,685	40,738	49,790	58,843	67,896
30-31 km	3,809	9,418	14,127	18,837	23,546	32,964	42,382	51,801	61,219	70,637
31-32 km	3,957	9,784	14,676	19,568	24,459	34,243	44,027	53,811	63,595	73,378
32-33 km	4,104	10,149	15,224	20,299	25,373	35,523	45,672	55,821	65,970	76,120
33-34 km	4,252	10,515	15,772	21,030	26,287	36,802	47,317	57,831	68,346	78,861
34-35 km	4,400	10,880	16,320	21,761	27,201	38,081	48,961	59,842	70,722	81,602
35-36 km	4,548	11,246	16,869	22,492	28,114	39,360	50,606	61,852	73,098	84,343
36-37 km	4,696	11,611	17,417	23,223	29,028	40,640	52,251	63,862	75,473	87,085
37-38 km	4,844	11,977	17,965	23,954	29,942	41,919	53,896	65,872	77,849	89,826
38-39 km	4,991	12,342	18,513	24,685	30,856	43,198	55,540	67,883	80,225	92,567
39-40 km	5,139	12,708	19,062	25,416	31,769	44,477	57,185	69,893	82,601	95,308
40-41 km	5,287	13,073	19,610	26,147	32,683	45,757	58,830	71,903	84,976	98,050
41-42 km	5,435	13,439	20,158	26,878	33,597	47,036	60,475	73,913	87,352	100,791
42-43 km	5,583	13,804	20,706	27,609	34,511	48,315	62,119	75,924	89,728	103,532
43-44 km	5,730	14,170	21,255	28,340	35,424	49,594	63,764	77,934	92,104	106,273
44-45 km	5,878	14,535	21,803	29,071	36,338	50,874	65,409	79,944	94,479	109,015
45-46 km	6,026	14,901	22,351	29,802	37,252	52,153	67,054	81,954	96,855	111,756
46-47 km	6,174	15,266	22,899	30,533	38,166	53,432	68,698	83,965	99,231	114,497
47-48 km	6,322	15,632	23,448	31,264	39,079	54,711	70,343	85,975	101,607	117,238
48-49 km	6,469	15,997	23,996	31,995	39,993	55,991	71,988	87,985	103,982	119,980
49-50 km	6,617	16,363	24,544	32,726	40,907	57,270	73,633	89,995	106,358	122,721
50-51 km	6,765	16,728	25,092	33,457	41,821	58,549	75,277	92,006	108,734	125,462
51-52 km	6,913	17,094	25,641	34,188	42,734	59,828	76,922	94,016	111,110	128,203
52-53 km	7,061	17,459	26,189	34,919	43,648	61,108	78,567	96,026	113,485	130,945
53-54 km	7,209	17,825	26,737	35,650	44,562	62,387	80,212	98,036	115,861	133,686
54-55 km	7,356	18,190	27,285	36,381	45,476	63,666	81,856	100,047	118,237	136,427
55-56 km	7,504	18,556	27,834	37,112	46,389	64,945	83,501	102,057	120,613	139,168
56-57 km	7,652	18,921	28,382	37,843	47,303	66,225	85,146	104,067	122,988	141,910
57-58 km	7,800	19,287	28,930	38,574	48,217	67,504	86,791	106,077	125,364	144,651
58-59 km	7,948	19,652	29,478	39,305	49,131	68,783	88,435	108,088	127,740	147,392
59-60 km	8,095	20,018	30,027	40,036	50,044	70,062	90,080	110,098	130,116	150,133
60-61 km	8,243	20,383	30,575	40,767	50,958	71,342	91,725	112,108	132,491	152,875
61-62 km	8,391	20,749	31,123	41,498	51,872	72,621	93,370	114,118	134,867	155,616
62-63 km	8,539	21,114	31,671	42,229	52,786	73,900	95,014	116,129	137,243	158,357
63-64 km	8,687	21,480	32,220	42,960	53,699	75,179	96,659	118,139	139,619	161,098
64-65 km	8,834	21,845	32,768	43,691	54,613	76,459	98,304	120,149	141,994	163,840

Notes and Explanation concerning the Network Development Levy

- The Network Development Levy applies to all New Load locating in the Uneconomic Zone of the network.
- The Network Development Levy will be determined by the electrical distance the New Load is located from the relevant reference point (the nearest GXP or Zone substation stated in Section 4).
- The Network Development Levy will commence at either 4km or 7km distance (measured down the feeders) from the relevant reference point depending on locality.
- The Network Development Levy applies at the 4-7km distance to New Loads located on the feeders from the Zone Substations at Mapua, Takaka, Upper Takaka and Swamp Road and from Kikiwa and Murchison GXP's. Elsewhere the Network Development Levy applies beyond 7km from the relevant reference point.
- The Network Development Levy for any Group 0 New Load locating in the Uneconomic Zones will be 30% of the equivalent Group 1 charge.
- Normal NTL line charges will apply after connection of the New Load.
- Maximum contribution for a Group 1 New Load is capped at $3,250.
- The Network Development Levy is not capped for New Load with a capacity of 20kVA or higher. For New Load with characteristics that are not captured within the table displaying the Network Development Levy above (that is, New Load connecting further than 65km from the relevant Zone Substation/GXP and/or a capacity greater than 150kVA), the underlying formula used to derive the figures in the table will be applied to determine the applicable Network Development Levy.
- All prices exclude GST.
- The Network Development Levy will be adjusted on 1 April each year to account for changes in inflation, based on changes in the Capital Goods Price Index (CGPI)[1], as at the September quarter the year prior to the change taking effect.
- The Network Development Levy ensures New Load driving the need for augmentation expenditure in uneconomic areas make a partial but material contribution towards future reinforcement costs.
- The Network Development Levy contributes to the expected future network reinforcement costs likely to be incurred in the uneconomic areas of the network. The levy accounts for both the size of the new load and its delivery distance down a radial feeder as important cost drivers.
- Capping levy costs for new Group 1 loads recognises the diversity normally inherent in small loads. On radial feeders in country areas larger loads tend to operate with high levels of coincidence (eg. irrigators all tend to be used at much the same time) and so the levies for larger new loads are not capped.

[1] Stats NZ series reference CEPQ.S2GG.

NTL Customer Groups - Description

Group One - All Demand Areas

Phase	*Fuse Amps*	*kVA*
1	60	15
2	40	15
3	30	15

Group Two - All Demand Areas

Phase	*Fuse Amps*	*kVA*
2	60	20
3	40	20
3	50	30
3	60	40
3	80	50
3	100	70
3	125	90
3	160	110
3	200	130
3	250	150

Group Three - All Demand Areas

Phase	*Fuse Amps*	*kVA*		
3	>250	>150	And above	TOU Metering