networktasman
Your consumer-owned electricity distributor

POLICY FOR CONNECTION OF NEW LOADS TO THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Effective 1 April 2023

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 **1 April 2023.**

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 (excl GST):

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

Capacity Upgrades (excl GST)

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

Distance from reference point and cost per kVA (excl GST)

Distance	Cost per kVA
km	Group 2
4-7km	36.22
7-8km	56.34
8-9km	76.68
9-10km	97.04
10-11km	117.39
11-12km	137.74
12-13km	158.09
13-14km	178.45
14-15km	198.79
15-16km	219.15
16-17km	239.50
17-18km	259.85
18-19km	280.20
19-20km	300.56
20-21km	320.90
21-22km	341.26
22-23km	361.60
23-24km	381.96
24-25km	402.31
25-26km	422.66
26-27km	443.01
27-28km	463.37
28-29km	483.71
29-30km	504.07
30-31km	524.42
31-32km	544.77
32-33km	565.12
33-34km	585.48
34-35km	605.82
35-36km	626.18
36-37km	646.53
37-38km	666.88
38-39km	687.23
39-40km	707.59
40-41km	727.93
41-42km	748.29
42-43km	768.63
43-44km	788.99
44-45km	809.34
45-46km	829.69
46-47km	850.04
47-48km	870.40
48-49km	890.74
49-50km	911.10
50-51km	931.45
51-52km	951.80
52-53km	972.15
53-54km	992.51
54-55km	1,012.85
55-56km	1,033.21
56-57km	1,053.55
57-58km	1,073.91
58-59km	1,094.26
59-60km	1,114.61
60-61km	1,134.96
61-62km	1,155.32
62-63km	1,175.66
63-64km	1,196.02
64-65km	1,216.37

Network Development Levy $ for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones (excl GST)

Load Size (kVA) and Distance (km)

Distance	Group 1	Group 2: New or Additional Capacity								
km	15kVA	20kVA	30kVA	40kVA	50kVA	70kVA	90kVA	110kVA	130kVA	150kVA
4-7km	293	724	1,086	1,449	1,811	2,535	3,259	3,984	4,708	5,432
7-8km	455	1,127	1,690	2,254	2,817	3,944	5,070	6,197	7,324	8,451
8-9km	620	1,534	2,301	3,067	3,834	5,368	6,902	8,435	9,969	11,503
9-10km	785	1,941	2,911	3,882	4,852	6,793	8,734	10,675	12,615	14,556
10-11km	950	2,348	3,522	4,695	5,869	8,217	10,565	12,913	15,260	17,608
11-12km	1,114	2,755	4,132	5,510	6,887	9,642	12,397	15,152	17,907	20,662
12-13km	1,279	3,162	4,743	6,324	7,904	11,066	14,228	17,390	20,552	23,713
13-14km	1,443	3,569	5,353	7,138	8,922	12,491	16,060	19,629	23,198	26,767
14-15km	1,608	3,976	5,964	7,952	9,940	13,916	17,891	21,867	25,843	29,819
15-16km	1,772	4,383	6,574	8,766	10,957	15,340	19,723	24,106	28,489	32,872
16-17km	1,937	4,790	7,185	9,580	11,975	16,765	21,555	26,345	31,134	35,924
17-18km	2,102	5,197	7,796	10,394	12,993	18,190	23,387	28,584	33,781	38,978
18-19km	2,266	5,604	8,406	11,208	14,010	19,614	25,218	30,822	36,426	42,030
19-20km	2,431	6,011	9,017	12,022	15,028	21,039	27,050	33,061	39,072	45,083
20-21km	2,595	6,418	9,627	12,836	16,045	22,463	28,881	35,299	41,717	48,135
21-22km	2,761	6,825	10,238	13,650	17,063	23,888	30,713	37,538	44,364	51,189
22-23km	2,925	7,232	10,848	14,464	18,080	25,312	32,544	39,777	47,009	54,241
23-24km	3,089	7,639	11,459	15,278	19,098	26,737	34,377	42,016	49,655	57,294
24-25km	3,254	8,046	12,069	16,092	20,115	28,162	36,208	44,254	52,300	60,346
25-26km	3,418	8,453	12,680	16,907	21,133	29,587	38,040	46,493	54,946	63,400
26-27km	3,584	8,860	13,290	17,720	22,151	31,011	39,871	48,731	57,591	66,452
27-28km	3,748	9,267	13,901	18,535	23,168	32,436	41,703	50,970	60,238	69,505
28-29km	3,912	9,674	14,511	19,349	24,186	33,860	43,534	53,208	62,883	72,557
29-30km	4,077	10,081	15,122	20,163	25,204	35,285	45,366	55,448	65,529	75,611
30-31km	4,242	10,488	15,732	20,977	26,221	36,709	47,197	57,686	68,174	78,662
31-32km	4,406	10,895	16,343	21,791	27,239	38,134	49,030	59,925	70,821	81,716
32-33km	4,571	11,302	16,954	22,605	28,256	39,558	50,861	62,163	73,465	84,768
33-34km	4,735	11,710	17,564	23,419	29,274	40,983	52,693	64,402	76,112	87,821
34-35km	4,900	12,116	18,175	24,233	30,291	42,408	54,524	66,640	78,757	90,873
35-36km	5,065	12,524	18,785	25,047	31,309	43,833	56,356	68,880	81,403	93,927
36-37km	5,229	12,931	19,396	25,861	32,326	45,257	58,187	71,118	84,048	96,979
37-38km	5,394	13,338	20,006	26,675	33,344	46,682	60,019	73,357	86,695	100,032
38-39km	5,558	13,745	20,617	27,489	34,361	48,106	61,851	75,595	89,340	103,084
39-40km	5,723	14,152	21,228	28,303	35,379	49,531	63,683	77,834	91,986	106,138
40-41km	5,888	14,559	21,838	29,117	36,397	50,955	65,514	80,072	94,631	109,190
41-42km	6,052	14,966	22,449	29,932	37,414	52,380	67,346	82,312	97,277	112,243
42-43km	6,217	15,373	23,059	30,745	38,432	53,804	69,177	84,550	99,922	115,295
43-44km	6,381	15,780	23,670	31,560	39,450	55,229	71,009	86,789	102,569	118,349
44-45km	6,546	16,187	24,280	32,373	40,467	56,654	72,840	89,027	105,214	121,401
45-46km	6,711	16,594	24,891	33,188	41,485	58,079	74,672	91,266	107,860	124,454
46-47km	6,875	17,001	25,501	34,002	42,502	59,503	76,504	93,504	110,505	127,506
47-48km	7,040	17,408	26,112	34,816	43,520	60,928	78,336	95,744	113,152	130,560
48-49km	7,204	17,815	26,722	35,630	44,537	62,352	80,167	97,982	115,797	133,611
49-50km	7,369	18,222	27,333	36,444	45,555	63,777	81,999	100,221	118,443	136,665
50-51km	7,534	18,629	27,943	37,258	46,572	65,201	83,830	102,459	121,088	139,717
51-52km	7,698	19,036	28,554	38,072	47,590	66,626	85,662	104,698	123,734	142,770
52-53km	7,863	19,443	29,164	38,886	48,607	68,050	87,493	106,936	126,379	145,822
53-54km	8,028	19,850	29,775	39,700	49,625	69,475	89,325	109,176	129,026	148,876
54-55km	8,192	20,257	30,386	40,514	50,643	70,900	91,157	111,414	131,671	151,928
55-56km	8,357	20,664	30,996	41,328	51,660	72,325	92,989	113,653	134,317	154,981
56-57km	8,521	21,071	31,607	42,142	52,678	73,749	94,820	115,891	136,962	158,033
57-58km	8,686	21,478	32,217	42,956	53,696	75,174	96,652	118,130	139,608	161,087
58-59km	8,851	21,885	32,828	43,770	54,713	76,598	98,483	120,368	142,253	164,139
59-60km	9,015	22,292	33,438	44,585	55,731	78,023	100,315	122,608	144,900	167,192
60-61km	9,180	22,699	34,049	45,398	56,748	79,447	102,146	124,846	147,545	170,244
61-62km	9,344	23,106	34,660	46,213	57,766	80,872	103,979	127,085	150,191	173,298
62-63km	9,509	23,513	35,270	47,027	58,783	82,296	105,810	129,323	152,836	176,349
63-64km	9,674	23,920	35,881	47,841	59,801	83,721	107,642	131,562	155,483	179,403
64-65km	9,838	24,327	36,491	48,655	60,818	85,146	109,473	133,800	158,128	182,455

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