

POLICY FOR CONNECTION OF NEW LOADS TO THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

Effective 1 April 2024

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 2024**.

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	<p>New Load is a generic term referring to any proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<p>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.</p>
Customer Connection Assets	<p>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.</p>
Network Extensions	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Network Augmentation	<p>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.</p>
Augmentation Area	<p>That part of the distribution network system between the zone substation (or GXP) and the Linkage Point.</p>
Linkage Point	<p>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.</p> <p>The Linkage Point in the Uneconomic Zone is the LV bushings on the distribution transformer.</p> <p>Determination of the Linkage Point is at NTL's absolute discretion.</p>
Customer Vested Assets	<p>CVA relates to specific Network Extension Assets put in place and funded by a customer to service their new capacity requirements; the ownership of</p>

(CVA)	<p>which is usually vested with NTL. After vesting NTL assumes all obligations relating to maintenance, faults, operations, compliance, ownership and replacement of the assets.</p> <p>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.</p>
Customer Capital Contribution (CCC)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Economic Zone	<p>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.</p> <p>The Economic Zones are defined as those network connections <i>within</i> the following specified distances (measured down the feeders) from the NTL zone substations or GXPs listed below:</p> <p>Within 7 kilometres distance from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Within 4 kilometres distance from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapua Zone Substation • Takaka Zone Substation • Swamp Road Zone Substation • Kikiwa GXP • Murchison GXP • Upper Takaka Zone Substation
Uneconomic	<p>The Uneconomic Zone includes all areas of the network <i>outside</i> the Economic Zones (as defined above), usually where loads are serviced by</p>

Zone	<p>radial feeders.</p> <p>Typically, in the Uneconomic Zones, NTL's standard line charges do not recover all costs attributable to the delivery services supplied.</p>
Network Development Levy (NDL)	<p>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). Details of this charge can be found in the table in Section 20 of this document.</p> <p>The money raised from the NDL provides partial funding offset for upper Network Augmentation projects within the Uneconomic Zone.</p> <p>NTL records the NDL as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.</p>
NTL Capital Reimbursement Allowance (NCTRA)	<p>The NCTRA 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Capacity Constrained Network Area	<p>A Capacity Constrained Network Area is a network area where network capacity to supply New Load is limited.</p> <p>Capacity Constrained Network Areas are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas supplied by the Maruia Feeder.
Exceptions	<p>Exceptions consider New Load size and location relative to local network capacity and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>New Loads that are Exceptions may face Customer Capital Contributions determined by individual economic assessment.</p>
Network Connection Application (NCA) Administration Fee	<p>The NCA Administration Fee is a standard fee payable by New Loads as part of the Network Connection Application process.</p> <p>NTL records the NCA Administration Fee as revenue for regulatory, tax and financial reporting purposes.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>The purpose of a Profiled Connection is to improve network utilisation by encouraging New Load to shift demand away from network peak periods.</p> <p>Profiled Connections may qualify for lower Network Development Levies or avoid Network Augmentation costs that would otherwise be incurred with a standard connection.</p> <p>The availability and specification of a Profiled Connection is at Network Tasman’s discretion.</p>
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:

$$\text{CCC} = \text{Incremental Network Augmentation Cost} - \text{PV of future net revenue} - \text{NTCRA}$$

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 lived in. 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. ALIGNMENT WITH PRICING PRINCIPLES

Network Tasman's capital contributions policy is consistent with the Distribution Pricing Principles published by the Electricity Authority.

The principles are not specifically designed for application to capital contributions. However, we consider that our policy for connection of new loads is consistent with the principles in the following respects:

- Customer capital contributions are designed to be subsidy free (equal to or greater than avoidable costs, and less than or equal to standalone costs);
- Applications for rural or remote connections where significant network assets are required for connection may require significant contributions. This encourages an efficient uptake of network alternatives;
- The availability of a profiled connection means that prices can be more responsive to the requirements of end users by allowing them to make price/quality trade-offs and by better reflecting the economic value of the service;

21. NEW LOAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT LEVY TABLE

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

Distance km	Cost per kVA Group 2
4-7km	39.06
7-8km	60.77
8-9km	82.71
9-10km	104.67
10-11km	126.61
11-12km	148.57
12-13km	170.52
13-14km	192.47
14-15km	214.42
15-16km	236.38
16-17km	258.32
17-18km	280.28
18-19km	302.22
19-20km	324.18
20-21km	346.13
21-22km	368.08
22-23km	390.03
23-24km	411.99
24-25km	433.93
25-26km	455.89
26-27km	477.83
27-28km	499.79
28-29km	521.74
29-30km	543.69
30-31km	565.64
31-32km	587.60
32-33km	609.54
33-34km	631.50
34-35km	653.44
35-36km	675.40
36-37km	697.35
37-38km	719.30
38-39km	741.25
39-40km	763.20
40-41km	785.15
41-42km	807.11
42-43km	829.05
43-44km	851.01
44-45km	872.95
45-46km	894.91
46-47km	916.86
47-48km	938.81
48-49km	960.76
49-50km	982.72
50-51km	1,004.66
51-52km	1,026.62
52-53km	1,048.56
53-54km	1,070.52
54-55km	1,092.47
55-56km	1,114.42
56-57km	1,136.37
57-58km	1,158.33
58-59km	1,180.27
59-60km	1,202.23
60-61km	1,224.17
61-62km	1,246.13
62-63km	1,268.08
63-64km	1,290.03
64-65km	1,311.98
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Network Development Levy \$ for New Loads in Uneconomic Zones (excl GST)

Load Size (kVA) and Distance (km)

Distance km	Group 1 (kVA)	Group 2: New or Additional Capacity (kVA)								
	15	20	30	40	50	70	90	110	130	150
4-7km	316	781	1,172	1,562	1,953	2,734	3,516	4,297	5,078	5,859
7-8km	491	1,215	1,823	2,431	3,038	4,254	5,469	6,684	7,900	9,115
8-9km	669	1,654	2,481	3,308	4,136	5,790	7,444	9,098	10,753	12,407
9-10km	846	2,093	3,140	4,187	5,233	7,327	9,420	11,514	13,607	15,700
10-11km	1,025	2,532	3,798	5,065	6,331	8,863	11,395	13,928	16,460	18,992
11-12km	1,201	2,971	4,457	5,943	7,429	10,400	13,371	16,343	19,314	22,286
12-13km	1,379	3,410	5,115	6,821	8,526	11,936	15,346	18,757	22,167	25,577
13-14km	1,557	3,849	5,774	7,699	9,624	13,473	17,323	21,172	25,022	28,871
14-15km	1,734	4,288	6,433	8,577	10,721	15,009	19,298	23,586	27,874	32,163
15-16km	1,912	4,728	7,091	9,455	11,819	16,546	21,274	26,001	30,729	35,456
16-17km	2,089	5,166	7,750	10,333	12,916	18,082	23,249	28,415	33,582	38,748
17-18km	2,267	5,606	8,408	11,211	14,014	19,619	25,225	30,831	36,436	42,042
18-19km	2,444	6,044	9,067	12,089	15,111	21,156	27,200	33,245	39,289	45,334
19-20km	2,622	6,484	9,725	12,967	16,209	22,693	29,176	35,660	42,144	48,627
20-21km	2,799	6,923	10,384	13,845	17,306	24,229	31,151	38,074	44,996	51,919
21-22km	2,978	7,362	11,042	14,723	18,404	25,766	33,127	40,489	47,851	55,212
22-23km	3,155	7,801	11,701	15,601	19,501	27,302	35,103	42,903	50,704	58,504
23-24km	3,332	8,240	12,360	16,479	20,599	28,839	37,079	45,318	53,558	61,798
24-25km	3,510	8,679	13,018	17,357	21,697	30,375	39,054	47,732	56,411	65,090
25-26km	3,687	9,118	13,677	18,236	22,794	31,912	41,030	50,148	59,265	68,383
26-27km	3,865	9,557	14,335	19,113	23,892	33,448	43,005	52,562	62,118	71,675
27-28km	4,042	9,996	14,994	19,992	24,990	34,985	44,981	54,977	64,973	74,969
28-29km	4,220	10,435	15,652	20,869	26,087	36,521	46,956	57,391	67,826	78,260
29-30km	4,397	10,874	16,311	21,748	27,185	38,058	48,932	59,806	70,680	81,554
30-31km	4,575	11,313	16,969	22,626	28,282	39,595	50,907	62,220	73,533	84,846
31-32km	4,752	11,752	17,628	23,504	29,380	41,132	52,884	64,635	76,387	88,139
32-33km	4,930	12,191	18,286	24,382	30,477	42,668	54,859	67,049	79,240	91,431
33-34km	5,108	12,630	18,945	25,260	31,575	44,205	56,835	69,465	82,095	94,725
34-35km	5,285	13,069	19,603	26,138	32,672	45,741	58,810	71,879	84,948	98,016
35-36km	5,463	13,508	20,262	27,016	33,770	47,278	60,786	74,294	87,802	101,310
36-37km	5,640	13,947	20,920	27,894	34,867	48,814	62,761	76,708	90,655	104,602
37-38km	5,818	14,386	21,579	28,772	35,965	50,351	64,737	79,123	93,509	107,895
38-39km	5,995	14,825	22,237	29,650	37,062	51,887	66,712	81,537	96,362	111,187
39-40km	6,173	15,264	22,896	30,528	38,160	53,424	68,688	83,953	99,217	114,481
40-41km	6,350	15,703	23,554	31,406	39,257	54,960	70,663	86,366	102,069	117,772
41-42km	6,528	16,142	24,213	32,284	40,355	56,497	72,640	88,782	104,924	121,066
42-43km	6,706	16,581	24,872	33,162	41,453	58,034	74,615	91,196	107,777	124,358
43-44km	6,883	17,020	25,530	34,040	42,550	59,571	76,591	93,611	110,631	127,651
44-45km	7,061	17,459	26,189	34,918	43,648	61,107	78,566	96,025	113,484	130,943
45-46km	7,238	17,898	26,847	35,796	44,746	62,644	80,542	98,440	116,339	134,237
46-47km	7,416	18,337	27,506	36,674	45,843	64,180	82,517	100,854	119,191	137,529
47-48km	7,593	18,776	28,164	37,553	46,941	65,717	84,493	103,270	122,046	140,822
48-49km	7,771	19,215	28,823	38,430	48,038	67,253	86,468	105,684	124,899	144,114
49-50km	7,948	19,654	29,481	39,309	49,136	68,790	88,444	108,099	127,753	147,407
50-51km	8,126	20,093	30,140	40,186	50,233	70,326	90,420	110,513	130,606	150,699
51-52km	8,303	20,532	30,799	41,065	51,331	71,863	92,396	112,928	133,460	153,993
52-53km	8,481	20,971	31,457	41,943	52,428	73,399	94,371	115,342	136,313	157,285
53-54km	8,659	21,410	32,116	42,821	53,526	74,936	96,347	117,757	139,168	160,578
54-55km	8,836	21,849	32,774	43,699	54,623	76,473	98,322	120,171	142,021	163,870
55-56km	9,014	22,288	33,433	44,577	55,721	78,010	100,298	122,587	144,875	167,164
56-57km	9,191	22,727	34,091	45,455	56,818	79,546	102,273	125,001	147,728	170,455
57-58km	9,369	23,167	34,750	46,333	57,916	81,083	104,249	127,416	150,582	173,749
58-59km	9,546	23,605	35,408	47,211	59,014	82,619	106,224	129,830	153,435	177,041
59-60km	9,724	24,045	36,067	48,089	60,111	84,156	108,201	132,245	156,290	180,334

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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

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>
1	60	15
2	40	15
3	30	15

Group Two - All Demand Areas

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>
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

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Fuse Amps</i>	<i>kVA</i>		
3	>250	>150	And above	TOU Metering