

AURORA ENERGY LTD

Use-of-System Pricing Methodology

Methodology Applicable from 1 April 2011

Prices Applicable from 1 April 2011

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1 CHANGES TO PRICING METHODOLOGY

There has been no material change to Aurora's pricing methodology since the methodology was last published in April 2010.

2 INTRODUCTION

As a supplier of an essential service, Aurora Energy Limited (Aurora) intends to set fair and reasonable prices for the specific individual demands of small, large, and seasonal electricity users having shared access to Aurora's network.

2.1 Purpose

This document outlines the pricing methodology Aurora uses to determine its use-of-system charges (line charges). It has been developed following consultation with various interested parties and comments and suggestions for improvement are welcome at any time.

2.2 Pricing Methodology Requirements

The *Electricity Industry Act 2010* provides for the Electricity Authority to set pricing methodologies and disclosure requirements for Electricity Distribution Businesses (EDBs). In February 2010, the Electricity Commission, as the predecessor of the Electricity Authority, published *Pricing Principles and Information Disclosure Guidelines* for Aurora and other EDBs to follow in relation to their pricing methodologies¹.

The Commerce Commission also has the mandate to promulgate similar requirements under Part 4 of the *Commerce Act 1986* – except where another industry regulator (such as the Electricity Authority) has the power to set pricing methodologies in relation to particular goods or services². The Commerce Commission has accordingly determined that it is no longer required to set an Input Methodology for pricing methodologies for electricity distribution services. However, the Commerce Commission previously endorsed the principles based approach adopted by the Electricity Commission in its consultation on its *Pricing Principles*.

In addition to the Electricity Commission's *Pricing Principles and Information Disclosure Guidelines*, the Commerce Commission continues to have regulatory jurisdiction for pricing methodology disclosures³. These requirements are set out in Section 14(4) of the *Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008* (being Section 22 and 23 of the *Electricity Information Disclosure Requirements 2004*) as published by the Commerce Commission.

2.3 Pricing Principles

The current approach is for Aurora and other EDBs to set pricing methodologies that are consistent with the following *Pricing Principles*:

- (a) *Prices are to signal the economic costs of service provision by:*
 - i. *being subsidy free (equal to or greater than incremental costs, and less than or equal to standalone costs), except where subsidies arise from compliance with legislation and/or other regulation and/or the Government Policy Statement;*

¹ Electricity Commission; "Distribution Pricing Principles and Information Disclosure Guidelines"; February 2010

² See section 52T(1)(b) of the *Commerce Act 1986*.

³ See section 53C(2)(c) of the *Commerce Act 1986*.

- ii. *having regard, to the extent practicable, to the level of available service capacity; and*
- iii. *signalling, to the extent practicable, the impact of additional usage on future investment costs.*

This pricing principle means that the price paid by consumers (or a class of consumer) should at least cover the additional costs of their connection to the network, but should not be any more than the cost of building a new network dedicated to their requirements. On this basis, when consumers pay the variable costs attributable to them and some contribution to the fixed costs of the service they receive, then there is no subsidy provided from one consumer (class) to another. Where network capacity is limited, it is appropriate for prices to signal the costs of building new network capacity – but where the network is relatively unutilised, lower prices may increase the use of the network which reduces the overall cost per consumer.

- (b) *Where prices based on ‘efficient’ incremental costs would under-recover allowed revenues, the shortfall should be made up by setting prices in a manner that has regard to consumers’ demand responsiveness, to the extent practicable.*

This pricing principle recognises that prices, in all cases, should recover the variable costs of providing the network service to a consumer (or consumer class). To recover the total cost of the network service, the fixed costs must also be recovered from some (or all) consumers (or consumer classes). These fixed costs should be included in the prices of consumers whose demand for electricity is less sensitive to price. In this way the use of the network capacity and the cost per consumer is optimised.

- (c) *Provided that prices satisfy (a) above, prices should be responsive to the requirements and circumstances of stakeholders in order to:*

- i. *discourage uneconomic bypass;*
- ii. *allow for negotiation to better reflect the economic value of services and enable stakeholders to make price/quality trade-offs or non-standard arrangements for services; and*
- iii. *where network economics warrant, and to the extent practicable, encourage investment in transmission and distribution alternatives (e.g. distributed generation or demand response) and technology innovation.*

This pricing principle recognises that, in order to be pragmatic, a pricing methodology is intended to have general application to broad consumer classes rather than to individual consumers. In addition, a practical approach is required when applying a pricing methodology so that it will not result in perverse outcomes – for example, where it is cheaper for individual consumers to seek inefficient alternatives, or where existing prices may preclude an overall more efficient solution from being implemented.

- (d) *Development of prices should be transparent, promote price stability and certainty for stakeholders, and changes to prices should have regard to the impact on stakeholders.*

This pricing principle recognises that consumers have made investment and/or consumption decisions on the basis of expectations that have been shaped from past pricing arrangements. Wherever possible, any material changes to pricing should be signalled in advance, and their implementation should be phased in over time.

- (e) *Development of prices should have regard to the impact of transaction costs on retailers, consumers and other stakeholders and should be economically equivalent across retailers.*

This pricing principle recognises that simpler pricing arrangements and tariff structures can lower the administration and compliance costs of retailers – which can lower retail costs and lower barriers to entry for competing retailers. This is of ultimate benefit to end consumers.

2.4 Compliance with Pricing Principles

Aurora believes that its current pricing methodology, as set out in the following sections, fully complies with the Electricity Commission's *Pricing Principles*. In particular:

➤ *Pricing Principle (a) ... Signalling Economic Costs*

Aurora's prices reflect cost causality in that different pricing regions have been identified to address the actual and significant regional cost variation in supplying consumer connections⁴. Further, as part of its approach to setting prices, Aurora places consumers in load capacity groups, with each group's charges varying according to their respective use of different types of assets.

With the exception of subsidies provided in compliance with the *Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004*, Aurora's prices are subsidy free. Prices are considered subsidy free if they result in revenue that is sufficient to recover incremental costs without over-recovering standalone costs. Aurora notes that this potentially provides a wide range for prices. The use of an *Assessed Capacity Charge* ensures prices have regard to the level of available service capacity, and similarly, the use of a *Congestion Period Demand Charge* ensures that prices signal the impact of additional usage on future investment costs. It is Aurora's intention that these charges, in combination, should promote the efficient utilisation of the network's available capacity. Where new investment is required, it is also common for Aurora to require those users who obtain the benefit to contribute towards the cost.

➤ *Pricing Principle (b) ... Ramsay Pricing*

Aurora recognises that some sophistication in the recovery of its total costs—which include both incremental and sunk components—can facilitate the retention and expansion of its consumer connection base, and this may *inter alia* lead to greater efficiency and lower overall costs per consumer. Aurora intends that its prices should recover the incremental costs of its service delivery from all consumers, and that all consumers should contribute to the recovery of sunk costs. There is a risk that Aurora will under-recover its total costs. The Electricity Commission's *Pricing Principles* recognise that it is not unreasonable for any shortfall in cost recovery to be recovered from those consumers with lower elasticity of demand. However, Aurora has not segmented its consumers by demand responsiveness (elasticity). In fact, Aurora believes that any economic benefit from a strict application of Ramsay Pricing⁵ will be lost to the increased compliance costs and potential barriers to retail competition as a consequence of additional tariff classes (i.e. further consumer segmentation). So, while Aurora has a policy of subsidy free prices, it also has regard to customer demand elasticity through the tariff structure – e.g. the fixed and variable components of the tariff. In this regard, the fixed costs of service delivery are recovered from consumers using different mechanisms. For large consumers, fixed costs recoveries are based on a consumer's demand and capacity characteristics—which tend to be fixed in the short term but can be influenced by consumers taking appropriate periodic actions. For domestic consumers, these fixed cost recoveries tend to be 'variable' on the basis of kWh consumption, as Aurora is limited to a large extent by Government Policy on the level of fixed charges for domestic customers (i.e. the *Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004*).

⁴ Aurora has adopted regional pricing on the grounds of cost reflectivity, and not because it regards that pricing on a regional basis to be a significant factor in influencing the locational decisions of its consumers.

⁵ Ramsay pricing is a form of price discrimination which concerns the prices a monopolist should set in order to maximise societal benefit. Where differential pricing is appropriate, then arguably the highest prices should be borne by those consumers with the most inelastic demand—as their consumption is least likely to be distorted as a result.

➤ *Pricing Principle (c) ... Responsive to Stakeholder Requirements/Circumstances*

Aurora supports the *Pricing Principles*, as they are aligned with its commercial imperatives. For instance, cross-subsidisation may in the long-term expose Aurora to loss from each new consumer connection in a cross-subsidised load group. In addition, Aurora recognises that over-pricing engenders the commercial risk (as well as the economic inefficiency) of bypass. To minimise the risk of uneconomic bypass, Aurora's pricing methodology specifically includes a kVA-km tariff component⁶ and, if required, allows for prudent discounts. Given the significant commonality of costs for all consumers using its network, Aurora regards the receipt of discounted revenue (providing it covers the variable cost and contributes something to fixed costs) to be in the interests of all parties. However, Aurora fully supports investments in innovative technologies, demand response, and distributed generation where these provide an efficient alternative to 'traditional' distribution. A level playing field is necessary to ensure that any party, including Aurora, has appropriate incentives for efficient innovations. The congestion period demand component of Aurora's tariffs provides a very strong signal for the investment in distribution alternatives. Aurora is prepared to negotiate non-standard arrangements with consumers, and in particular, Aurora provides the ability for consumers to pay for enhanced reliability through additional or higher specification equipment.

➤ *Pricing Principle (d) ... Regard to Stakeholder Impacts*

It is important that the pricing methodology should avoid both price discrimination and incentives for inefficient behaviour. An example of the latter is where pricing may provide an artificial incentive for consumers to change load groups to obtain an overall lower cost of service.

Aurora is cognisant of the impact of its prices on its stakeholders (including retailers and electricity consumers). Whilst electricity delivery prices form a minor component of retail electricity prices, Aurora believes that its pricing methodology is sufficiently transparent to allow stakeholders make informed decisions concerning the delivery costs associated with their location and demand/consumption of electricity.

Aurora's price structure has been very stable with little change since 1993 (Dunedin) and 2003 (Central Otago). Some minor refinements have occurred – such as the introduction of the kVA-km tariff component in 1996. At the time Aurora ensured a phasing-in of this tariff component to minimise the impact on remote connections.

➤ *Pricing Principle (e) ... Regard to Downstream Competition Impacts*

Aurora's tariffs do not favour one retailer more than another. All retailers (and direct connect consumers) pay the same 'distribution price' irrespective of what retailer supplies the energy. This is important to ensure that retailers can compete on a level playing field. However, Aurora is also cognisant that downstream retail competition may be stifled/impeded by numerous or overly complex tariff structures.

Aurora believes the pricing methodology it has adopted provides a reasonable balance between cost reflectivity and the number of tariffs. Any cost reflectivity benefit from additional tariff disaggregation is likely to be outweighed by the negative impact this would have on retail competition (i.e. the prospect of complex tariff structures may be a disincentive to new entrant retailers).

⁶ The kVA-km component only applies to larger connections in deference to the Government's desire that prices for small rural connections are similar to those for small urban connections in the same region.

2.5 Compliance with Information Disclosure Guidelines

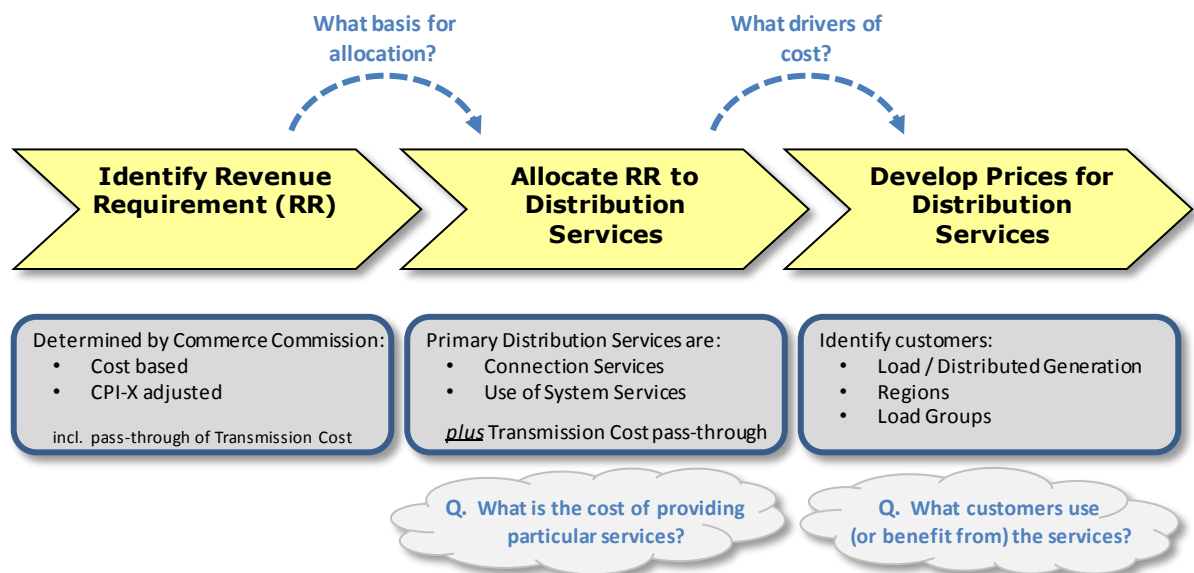
Aurora also believes that the following sections address the disclosure requirements set out in the *Information Disclosure Guidelines* promulgated by the Electricity Commission and Section 14(4) of the Electricity Distribution (Information Disclosure) Requirements 2008.

In publishing its pricing methodology, Aurora has sought to explain:

- How the methodology links to the pricing principles (*Section 2.4*).
- The rationale for consumer groupings and the method for determining the allocation of consumers to the consumer groupings (*Sections 4 and 5*).
- Quantification of key components of costs and revenues (*Section 4*).
- An explanation of the cost allocation methodology and the rationale for the allocation to each consumer grouping (*Sections 3 and 4*).
- An explanation of the derivation of the tariffs to be charged to each consumer group and the rationale for the tariff design (*Section 5*).

3 AURORA'S APPROACH TO PRICING

Aurora's pricing methodology articulates a rational basis for setting prices for individual consumer connections. As recognised in the *Pricing Principles*, cost causality provides an efficient basis for linking the price paid by consumers to the cost of the services provided. Under a cost causality approach, the pricing methodology must identify an efficient basis for allocating the cost based revenue requirement. It must also identify the drivers of cost. As depicted in the following process diagram, the revenue requirement is first allocated to distribution services, so the cost of providing particular services can be ascertained. Cost drivers, representing the extent to which various consumers cause (or contribute to the causation of) these costs in their use of these services, provide the basis for pricing.

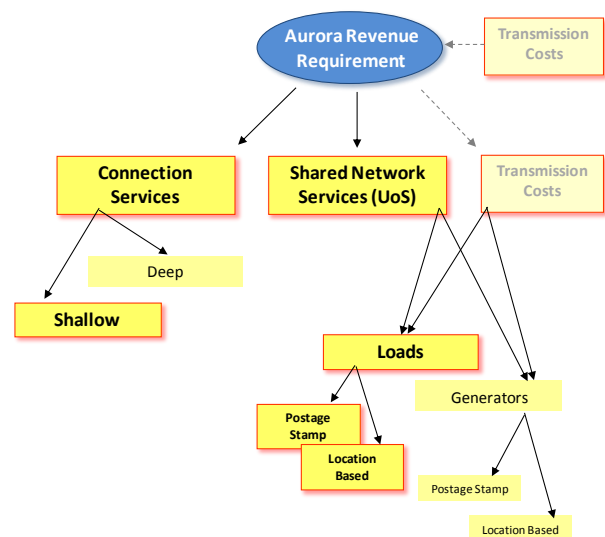


The application of this process in Aurora's pricing methodology is expanded on below.

3.1 Description of Aurora's Pricing Methodology

The adjacent diagram summarises the major elements and options that need to be reviewed/considered as part of Aurora's pricing methodology. They include:

- the revenue requirement;
- the allocation of the revenue requirement to services (e.g. connection services and shared use of system services);
- the allocation of 'use of system' cost recoveries (and also transmission costs⁷) between generation and loads; and
- the allocation of load 'use of system' costs (and transmission costs) between load customers AND the allocation of the of generation 'use of system' costs (and transmission costs) between generators.



⁷ Transmission costs do not include 'Loss and Constraint Rental Rebates' which are credited separately. HVDC charges, however, are recovered directly from distributed generators (refer also to Schedule 5).

3.1.1 Revenue Requirement

To remain viable, Aurora must obtain sufficient revenue to:

- (a) meet its contractual obligations for connection to the Transpower grid;
- (b) meet its contractual obligations for delivery of energy over the distribution network;
- (c) comply with statutory requirements on public safety, environmental protection and quality of supply; and
- (d) provide a commercially appropriate return on funds.

The Commerce Commission asserts regulatory control over Aurora's revenue from distribution services. This is in the form of a CPI-X weighted average price control that is periodically reset to ensure, *inter alia*, that Aurora does not systematically derive excessive profits but has sufficient incentive for ongoing investment in its network.

The revenue requirement is based on Aurora's efficient costs (including its cost of capital). Aurora's efficient costs are detailed in Section 4.4 below.

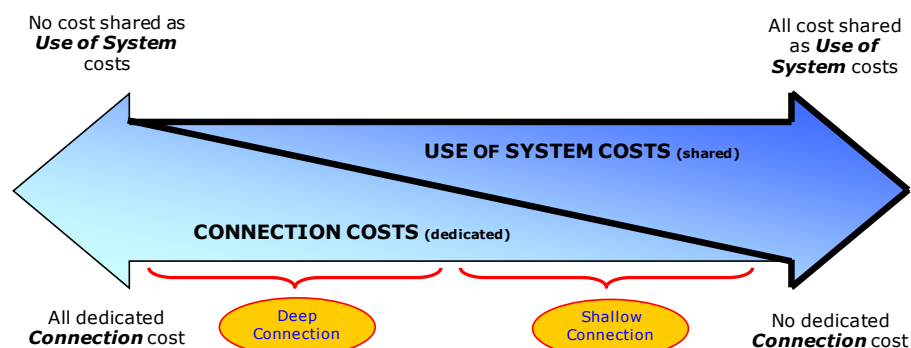
3.1.2 Allocation of Revenue Requirement to Services

Aurora's services primarily include connecting consumers to its network, and providing shared use of (i.e. access to) its network for the conveyance of electricity. This dichotomy is widely recognised in transmission pricing. In recognising that Aurora does provide both connection and use of system services, it must also be recognised that connection services at the distribution level tend to be of a lesser order of magnitude than connection services at the transmission level. However, distribution connection costs tend to be more significant for larger consumers where specialist and/or dedicated assets are required.

As part of the pricing methodology it is necessary to determine the extent to which Aurora's efficient costs⁸ should be allocated to:

- dedicated Connection services; and/or
- shared Use of System services.

There is no 'right' allocation, and the spectrum of possibilities is depicted in the following diagram:



⁸ Transmission costs have been ignored in this discussion of allocating the revenue requirement, as they are pass-through costs, and Aurora treats transmission costs in a similar manner to 'use of system' costs.

In many respects, Aurora's revenue is not directly affected by the allocation of cost to connection and/or use of system services. However, new and existing consumers, the local economy, and therefore (indirectly) Aurora may be affected by such allocations. Other factors considered by Aurora include:

- price stability ... consumer prices will be more stable over time (i.e. less subject to changes in flows, demand, new investment, etc) if the revenue requirement is recovered through a mix of dedicated and shared costs.
- revenue at risk ... it is less risky for Aurora if a portion of its revenue requirement is fixed rather than variable.
- economic signals ... connection charges (especially deep connection charges) will provide locational signals⁹.

Moving along the spectrum of recovering dedicated-versus-shared costs will have an impact on prices and on consumers. Aurora seeks to avoid the entire revenue requirement being averaged/spread over distribution consumers with no recognition of who may be a causer of the cost or a beneficiary of the service. In this regard, Aurora has considered the implications of moving from no dedicated connection charges (i.e. all costs recovered as use of system charges) through to shallow connection charges (i.e. mostly use of system charges) through to deep connection charges (i.e. few shared costs to be recovered as use of system charges), and has determined the following:

- Aurora will continue to apply a shallow connection policy, with the majority of its efficient costs being recovered through use of system charges. Exceptions apply in the case of:
 - ♦ Distributed Generation – where prices will reflect the dedicated assets used to connect generation to Aurora's network and the principles of cost recovery in Part 6 (Connection of Distributed Generation) of the *Electricity Industry Participation Code 2010* and subsequent amendments.
 - ♦ Customer Contributions – Aurora will continue to seek contributions from customers whose connections require specialist or dedicated equipment, or where use of system charges do not fund the costs of upstream additional assets for the new connection or in cases where Aurora considers its risk of asset stranding is high.
- Costs allocated to the use of system service will those efficient costs remaining after connection charges and/or customer contributions have been taken into account.

3.1.3 *Allocating Use of System Costs between Loads and Generation*

After deducting connection charges, Aurora's policy is to allocate the remaining use of system cost to load customers. As noted above, Aurora already charges generation customers for the dedicated assets used to connect generation to Aurora's network.

3.1.4 *Allocating Use of System Costs between Load Customers*

As a supplier of an essential service, Aurora intends to set fair and reasonable prices. Delivery charges as a whole are cost-based and the recovery of those costs will be spread fairly over users of the network. To the extent possible, Aurora will directly attribute costs to consumer groupings. Remaining costs need to be allocated as fairly as possible. The application of fairness to delivery pricing is one of the most difficult objectives to achieve, because users have varying views on what is fair - based to a large extent on how the pricing methodology impacts on their individual line charges.

⁹ For instance, new load customers may be attracted to locations where the existing connection infrastructure has lower costs.

The costs of service delivery on Aurora's networks vary by location. Accordingly, Aurora disaggregates its network into pricing areas, and costs are attributed to these regions so as to more fairly reflect the locational costs of service delivery. This is described more fully in Sections 4.1 to 4.3. Consumers also use the system differently. In particular, large consumers have proportionately greater recourse to the high voltage network elements than smaller consumers. Again Aurora takes this into account in its pricing methodology by establishing load groups and allocating the (regional) revenue requirement to these load groups proportional to their differentiated use of the system's assets. This is described more fully in Section 4.5. Aurora's approach means that prices may differ between pricing areas, and between load groups.

Within load groups for each pricing area, Aurora adopts a tariff structure that is intended to reflect the impact of customers' consumption (and other) decisions on the key drivers of Aurora's costs. In generic terms, costs are driven by some combination of customer numbers, electricity conveyance volumes, and (peak) capacity. However, to more accurately reflect the 'standalone' costs of each load group in pricing outcomes, it is appropriate for the cost drivers to differ as between load groups. For instance, if costs were simply allocated on a customer number (ICP) basis, then a disproportionate amount of cost would be recovered from domestic consumers. Conversely, if costs were allocated on the basis of electricity conveyed, then a disproportionate recovery from larger consumers would occur. Although larger consumers may be responsible for the overall capacity of the network, the overall length of the network tends to be a response to domestic consumer demands.

As would be expected, the load groups representative of smaller consumers are allocated costs for both the high and low voltage elements of the network, whilst the load groups representative of the largest consumers are allocated costs for the high voltage network elements only.

For larger consumers (*i.e. price codes L3, L5 and L5*), costs are recovered through:

- kVA capacity charges (based on assessed capacity);
- kVA-km charges (based on the circuit distance from the distribution substation and the connection capacity in kVA); and
- kW demand charges (based on congestion period demand)

Aurora considers that capacity, distance, and peak demand are the key drivers of cost for these consumers and therefore prices determined on this basis are reflective of the costs (particularly the standalone costs) of these larger consumer load groups (*i.e. price codes L3, L5 and L5*).

For smaller consumers (*i.e. price codes L1 and L2*), costs are recovered through:

- kVA capacity charges (based on assessed capacity);
- kW demand charges (based on assessed congestion period demand)

Aurora considers that capacity, and peak demand are the key drivers of cost for these consumers and therefore prices determined on this basis are reflective of the costs (particularly the standalone costs) of these load groups (*i.e. price codes L1A, L1 and L2*).

For smaller consumers (*i.e. price codes L1 and L1A*) which also satisfy the definition for "domestic" (refer 5.1.1), costs are recovered through:

- fixed charges (per ICP); and
- kWh charges (based on periodic consumption)

This price structure for smaller domestic consumers is not Aurora's preferred recovery mechanism—but has been forced upon Aurora in order to comply with Government Policy as to the level of fixed charges (as per the *Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004*). These regulations require domestic consumers using up to 9,000 kWh per annum, to have as an option, the fixed portion of their line charges limited to 15 cents per day. This has been applied to the recovery mechanism used for costs in load groups L1 and L1A only. This price structure nonetheless signals some of the peak demand cost drivers for these smaller domestic consumers, with the main weakness being that actual capacity costs are not recovered from consumers that use low kWh volumes.

The determination of load groups and the structure of load group prices for each pricing area are detailed more fully in Sections 4 and 5 respectively.

4 COST STRUCTURE

Aurora's pricing methodology is based on cost recovery. Consequently, the price structure closely relates to the corresponding cost structure. The demand/consumption and location choices of Aurora's consumers causes Aurora to incur both distribution and transmission related costs. These costs are as follows:

4.1 Distribution Costs

Distribution costs derive from two cost drivers.

Asset Costs: (94% of total distribution costs)

- (a) provision of assets - the cost of funding including return to shareholder;
- (b) maintaining the assets to safety, legal, consumer and economic requirements;

System Operation Costs: (3% of total distribution costs)

- (a) provision of fault response services;
- (b) provision of congestion signalling facilities to minimise investment in the transmission and distribution networks, and to provide energy retailers and their customers with a load switching services which may not relate to network investment.

Overhead Costs: (3% of total distribution costs)

- (a) provision of support services related to the above items.

The variation of these costs per \$ of capacity provided for consumer use is significant between GXPs (a 3.3 range from 70% to 234%), as follows:

Variation of \$ORC asset per MW

Grid Exit Point (GXP)	ORC ¹⁰	MW peak ¹¹	ORC/MW		} % of Average
Clyde	\$ 73,128,686	16.4	\$4,467,238	234%	
Cromwell	\$ 109,740,023	30.5	\$3,594,498	188%	
Frankton	\$ 104,206,489	49.1	\$1,121,900	111%	
South Dunedin	\$ 94,143,861	66.8	\$1,409,972	74%	
Halfway Bush	\$166,137,757	124.1	\$1,339,173	70%	
Totals	\$547,356,816	286.9	\$1,907,831 (Average)	100%	

Optimised Depreciated Replacement Cost of assets has not been used in the above illustration because ORC is less susceptible to significant variation when large zone substation and transmission assets are replaced or upgraded. Older assets also generally require more maintenance and a ratio using ODRC does not appropriately reflect these higher maintenance costs.

¹⁰ Optimised Replacement Cost (ORC) is a standardised measure of the "used and useful" distribution assets. These ORC values understate the actual replacement cost as the industry standard cost codes are based upon 2004 values plus CPI. Using actual replacement cost values would increase the overall ORC value but is not expected to significantly change the ORC/MW ratios for each GXP area.

¹¹ MW peak is the average of the 12 highest peaks

4.2 Transmission Costs

Transmission costs are determined by the Electricity Commission approved transmission pricing methodology for Transpower NZ Ltd using the following price components:

Interconnection Charge: (80% of transmission costs)

This charge is based on the average of the 100 demands at each grid exit point at the dates and times of the highest 100 peak half hour demands for the Lower South Island region in the 12 months to 31 August prior to the pricing year beginning 1 April.

Connection Charge: (20% of total transmission costs)

This charge represents the fixed connection costs associated with the dedicated assets at each grid exit point.

The variation of these costs per MW of capacity provided for consumer use is significant between GXP (a 1.41 range from 89% to 126%), as follows:

Variation in \$ of transmission cost per MW

Grid Exit Point (GXP)	\$/MW	% of average
Clyde	\$74,383	95%
Cromwell	\$71,724	92%
Frankton	\$98,437	126%
Halfway Bush	\$69,659	89%
South Dunedin	\$83,813	107%
Average	\$78,370	100%

4.3 Combined Transmission and Distribution Costs

When the cost driver ratios are combined the following composite ratios result.

GXP Area	Transmission Costs	Distribution Costs	Composite Costs	90%-Target Pricing	Price Zone
<i>Weighting</i>	30%	70%	100%	100%	
Clyde	95%	234%	193%	184%	CML & CYD
Cromwell	92%	188%	160%	154%	
Frankton	126%	111%	115%	114%	FKN
Halfway Bush	89%	70%	76%	78%	SDN & HWB
South Dunedin	107%	74%	84%	86%	
Weighted Average	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Due to the significant differences in the cost driver ratios, separate pricing areas are used. However, to reduce pricing complexity, where area costs are within 20% of an average cost, then a common average pricing structure is applied. This is a reasonable compromise between appropriately signalling the very different investment costs in each location, while keeping complexity to a minimum.

Distribution costs are thus predominantly related to asset value, with the result that a strict application of cost-recovery would mean that each consumer paid charges related to the assets they use. At the January 2008 Directors meeting, it was decided that pricing should move from recovering a minimum of 50% of the full delivery costs in each of the pricing areas to full recovery with transition over a number of years. The present recovery of 90% is shown in the table above and it is expected that the recovery will move to 100% from 1 April 2012.

4.4 Overall Revenue Requirements for Year Ended 31 March 2012¹²

Target weighted average cost of capital		\$30.548 million
Expenses		
Network depreciation	\$11.967 million	
Other	\$18.980 million	
		\$30.947 million
Tax expense		\$11.880 million
		\$73.375 million
Distribution costs		
Transmission services		\$22.507 million
		\$95.882 million
Full Delivery Costs		\$95.882 million
Target delivery revenue		\$95.882 million
Less Regulatory discount		\$20.139 million
Total delivery revenue budgeted for 2011/12	- Dx \$53.236 million - Tx <u>\$22.507 million</u>	\$75.743 million

This revenue requirement is derived from the four pricing areas as follows:

	Distribution \$ million	Transmission \$ million	Total \$ million
Dunedin HWB & SDN area	26.430	14.237	40.667
Central CML & CYD area	17.080	3.407	20.487
Central FKN area	9.706	4.834	14.540
Heritage Estate area	0.020	0.029	0.049
Total	53.236	22.507	75.743
Weighting	70%	30%	100%

These regional cost recovery requirements are further allocated to (regional) load groups as described in section 4.5, except for Aurora's 'Heritage Estate' embedded network at Te Anau, where the connection numbers (60) are so small that the breakdown by load group is less meaningful.

¹² As Aurora has a 30 June balance date, budgets are not available for the June 2012 year and distribution costs have been taken from the budget for the June 11 year adjusted for the expected revenues from 1 April 11. Transmission costs reflect the expected transmission expenses for the year ending March 2012.

4.5 Load Group Characteristics and Area Cost Allocations

This section details the three step process of allocating the revenue requirement to load groups. The steps are:

- Step 1: Allocate the (regional) revenue requirement to asset classes with the return component proportionate to the ORC of that asset class.
- Step 2: Identify the extent to which each load group uses each asset class.
- Step 3: Identify the cost of the service provided to each load group.

However, before undertaking this three step process, it is necessary to first define the Load Groups that Aurora has adopted for its pricing methodology.

4.5.1 Load Groups

Aurora has selected load groups on the basis of physically distinguishable service delivery characteristics. As detailed below, these distinguishable characteristics mean that the shared network assets (i.e. asset classes) are utilised differently by each load group. The load groups are as follows:

- Street Lighting - Public street lighting with a defined load pattern that share LV asset costs
- Load Group 0 - Unmetered connections less than 1 kVA with defined load pattern (subset of load group L1).
- Load Group 1 - Single phase 60 amp capacity connections or less that share LV asset costs.
- Load Group 2 - All remaining connections that share LV asset costs.
- Load Group 3 - Three phase connections that may share some LV asset costs.
- Load Group 3A - Three phase connections generally supplied direct from distribution transformer (subset of load group 3)
- Load Group 4 - Three phase connections supplied direct from distribution transformer - transformer may be owned by consumer and connections share general HV asset costs
- Load Group 5 - Three phase connections - generally HV consumers and have dedicated HV lines / cables to supply the connection

4.5.2 Dunedin Area Cost Allocations

Step 1: Allocate the (regional) revenue requirement to asset classes

Dunedin Area Distribution Costs by Asset \$000

Total Asset Costs by Asset Class	ORC		Revenue Requirement Allocation \$ (000)
	(m\$	& %)	
33kV Lines	23.0	9	1,904
Zone Substations	64.8	25	6,532
HV Lines	57.8	22	6,187
Distribution Substations	57.1	22	6,106
LV Lines	57.6	22	5,701
Total	260.3	100	26,430

Step 2: Identify the extent to which each load group uses each asset class

The statistical parameters used for the allocation of area costs to load groups are as follows:

Statistics for the Dunedin Area GXP's of Halfway Bush and South Dunedin

Group	kVA Range	Number of Connections to the Network	Energy Delivered Per Annum GWh	Group Anytime Demand MW	Sum of Installed Capacity MVA	Group Congestion Period Demand MW
St L	0	2	7.2	1.7	6.6	1.08
L1	0 - 15	50,341	424.3	137.2	745.4	102.69
L2	16 - 149	2,959	144.6	32.9	149.9	25.79
L3	150 - 499	192	91.5	20.4	48.3	15.55
L4	500 - 2499	74	109.0	23.8	56.3	17.17
L5	2500+	6	57.0	13.0	28.5	8.73
Total		53,574	833.6	229.0	1035.0	171.01

Step 3: Identify the cost of the service provided to each load group

The following tables provide the revenue requirement for each load group. It should be noted that:

- The W33 load group relates to distributed generation and the revenue requirement represents dedicated assets provided to generators.
- The asset class costs for distribution have been allocated to load groups on the basis of 50% Group Anytime Demand and 50% Group Congestion Period Demand.
- The costs for transmission have been allocated to load groups on the basis of Group Congestion Period Demand.

Dunedin Area Distribution Costs Allocated to Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	W33	Total
33kV lines	12	1,072	263	160	182	96	119	1,904
Zone substations	44	3,920	962	587	667	352	-	6,532
HV lines	44	3,865	948	579	658	93	-	6,187
Distribution substations	88	3,789	1,065	650	416	98	-	6,106
LV lines	51	4,487	1,100	63	-	-	-	5,701
Total	239	17,133	4,338	2,039	1,923	639	119	26,430

Transmission Costs Allocated to Dunedin Area Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	W33	Total
Transmission	86	8,552	2,132	1,290	1,437	739	-	14,237

4.5.3 Central Area Clyde and Cromwell GXP Cost Allocations

Step 1: Allocate the (regional) revenue requirement to asset classes

Distribution Costs for Central Area GXPs of Clyde and Cromwell by Asset \$000

Total Asset Costs by Asset Class	ORC (m\$ & %)		Revenue Requirement Allocation \$ (000)
66kV & 33kV Lines	17.8	10	1,468
Zone Substations	16.9	9	2,125
HV Lines	81.9	45	7,813
Distribution Substations	40.6	22	3,405
LV Lines	25.7	14	2,269
Total	182.9	100	17,080

Step 2: Identify the extent to which each load group uses each asset class

The statistical parameters used for the allocation of area costs to load groups are as follows:

Statistics for the Central Area GXPs of Cromwell and Clyde

Group	kVA Range	Number of Connections to the Network	Energy Delivered Per Annum GWh	Group Anytime Demand MW	Sum of Installed Capacity MVA	Group Congestion Period Demand MW
St L	0	5	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.26
L1	0 - 15	15,451	105.7	39.8	226.1	33.17
L2	16 - 149	1,441	55.6	14.9	74.8	8.84
L3	150 - 499	80	28.7	8.1	18.1	3.24
L4	500 - 2499	14	12.7	5.3	10.0	2.53
L5	2500+	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Total		16,991	204.4	68.5	330.6	48.04

Step 3: Identify the cost of the service provided to each load group

The following tables provide the revenue requirement for each load group. It should be noted that:

- The P33 load group relates to distributed generation and the revenue requirement represents dedicated assets provided to generators.
- The asset class costs for distribution have been allocated to load groups on the basis of 50% Group Anytime Demand and 50% Group Congestion Period Demand.
- The costs for transmission have been allocated to load groups on the basis of Group Congestion Period Demand.

Distribution Costs for Clyde and Cromwell Area Allocated to Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	P33	Total
66kV & 33kV lines	6	721	228	105	74	-	334	1,468
Zone substations	12	1,350	427	197	139	-	-	2,125
HV lines	43	4,969	1,568	724	509	-	-	7,813
Distribution substations	36	2,266	732	327	44	-	-	3,405
LV lines	15	1,658	528	68	-	-	-	2,269
Total	112	10,964	3,483	1,421	766	-	334	17,080

Transmission Costs for Clyde and Cromwell Area Allocated to Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	P33	Total
Transmission	19	2,283	648	262	195	-	-	3,407

4.5.4 Frankton Area Cost Allocations

Step 1: Allocate the (regional) revenue requirement to asset classes

Distribution Costs for Frankton area by Asset \$000

Total Asset Costs by Asset Class	ORC (m\$ & %)		Revenue Requirement Allocation \$ (000)
33kV Lines	6.4	6	544
Zone Substations	17.9	17	1,886
HV Lines	36.8	35	3,679
Distribution Substations	22.8	22	1,893
LV Lines	20.3	19	1,704
Total	104.2	100	9,706

Step 2: Identify the extent to which each load group uses each asset class

The statistical parameters used for the allocation of area costs to load groups are as follows:

Statistics for the Frankton Area GXP

Group	kVA Range	Number of Connections to the Network	Energy Delivered Per Annum GWh	Group Anytime Demand MW	Sum of Installed Capacity MVA	Group Congestion Period Demand MW
St L	0	3	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.16
L1	0 - 15	10,269	89.6	31.8	150.3	29.81
L2	16 - 149	1,250	51.4	14.3	60.4	10.58
L3	150 - 499	62	29.4	8.1	15.7	4.44
L4	500 - 2499	22	31.0	8.0	14.6	6.02
L5	2500+	1	5.2	4.3	5.2	1.07
Total		11,607	207.7	66.7	247.2	52.08

Step 3: Identify the cost of the service provided to each load group

The following tables provide the revenue requirement for each load group. It should be noted that:

- The P33 load group relates to distributed generation and the revenue requirement represents dedicated assets provided to generators.
- The asset class costs for distribution have been allocated to load groups on the basis of 50% Group Anytime Demand and 50% Group Congestion Period Demand.
- The costs for transmission have been allocated to load groups on the basis of Group Congestion Period Demand.

Distribution Costs for Frankton Area Allocated to Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	P33	Total
33kV lines	2	285	114	56	64	23	-	544
Zone substations	6	987	394	195	222	82	-	1,886
HV lines	13	2,000	800	397	451	18	-	3,679
Distribution substations	20	1,067	471	234	101	-	-	1,893
LV lines	7	1,176	470	51	-	-	-	1,704
Total	48	5,515	2,249	933	838	123	-	9,706

Transmission Costs for Frankton Area Allocated to Load Groups \$000

	Street Lighting	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	P33	Total
Transmission	16	2,592	1,002	477	567	180	-	4,834

5 PRICING COMPONENTS

5.1 Distribution Cost-Recovery Components

5.1.1 *Standard Domestic Connections*

A "Standard Domestic" connection is one where the connection capacity is either 15 kVA (single phase 60 amps) or 8 kVA (single phase 32 amps) and the electricity retailer advises Aurora that the electricity use is for domestic purposes.

In order to comply with this the premises will generally be as described in the definition of "domestic" under the Electricity Amendment Act 2001.

"Domestic premises" means any premises that are used or intended for occupation by any person principally as a place of residence, but does not include –

- (a) penal institutions
- (b) hospitals, homes or other institutions for care of sick, aged or disabled
- (c) police barracks
- (d) armed forces barracks
- (e) hostel, dormitory or similar accommodation
- (f) premises occupied by a club for provision of temporary accommodation
- (g) hotels, motels, boarding houses
- (h) camping grounds, motor camps or marinas.

If there is a likelihood of injection of energy from the connection, then two-way import / export metering must be installed to remain on the Standard Domestic variable tariff.

Two components of line charges are used and the pricing details are outlined in Schedules 1 to 4 (A1, B1, C1, D1). The components are as follows:

5.1.1.1 *Fixed Component*

The fixed component has been set at 15 cents/day which is the maximum fixed line charge permitted under the Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004.

5.1.1.2 *Variable Components*

The variable components are defined by the existing metering arrangements for each network area.

In the Dunedin area, most domestic connections have a single meter, which records general purpose and controlled water heating (minimum 16 hours service) consumption.

In the Central and Te Anau areas, most domestic connections have two meters – one to record general purpose consumption and one to record controlled water heating (minimum 16 hours service) consumption.

In both areas, the charges for controlled loads are discounted to reflect the lower contribution to peak loads by these loads.

5.1.2 *Other Connections (Non-Domestic Connections and Non-Standard Domestic Connections including street lighting)*

Five components of line charges are used and the pricing details are outlined in Schedules 1 to 4 (A2, A3, B2, B3, C2, C3, E2, E3). The components are as follows:

5.1.2.1 *Fixed Charge*

This charge recovers costs that are incurred on a connection basis.

5.1.2.2 *Assessed Capacity Charge*

LV Metered Connections

This charge recovers costs associated with the distribution system local to each connection point, i.e. LV lines and cables, distribution substations, and HV lines and cables. The use of these assets is more directly related to the capacity of the individual connections.

The basis for the annual Assessed Capacity is the minimum fuse size, mains size or standard distribution transformer size required to supply the maximum anytime power demand. Normally this will be the minimum fuse size for capacity up to 276 kVA and installed distribution capacity for capacity greater than or equal to 300 kVA.

HV Metered Connections

This charge recovers costs associated with the distribution system local to each connection point, ie HV lines and cables. The use of these assets is more directly related to the capacity of the individual connections.

The basis for the annual Assessed Capacity of HV metered connections, excluding residential secondary networks which are assessed on the basis of installed distribution transformer capacity, is the lesser of the installed distribution transformer capacity (kVA) and minimum standard transformer capacity greater than 1.18 times the average of the 12 highest anytime power demands (kVA). The factor of 1.18 is used so that the average ratio of maximum anytime power demand (kVA) to Assessed Capacity (kVA) for HV metered connections is the same as for LV metered connections in Load Groups 4 and 5. See also 4.1(d).

5.1.2.3 *kVA-km Charge*

For the L3, L3A, L4 and L5 load groups (assessed capacity 150 kVA or greater) the costs associated with HV lines and cables and subtransmission lines and cables are recovered by a kVA-km charge. The total kVA-km for each connection is the product of the connection capacity in kVA and the circuit distance from the distribution substation supplying the connection to the Aurora zone substation and then to the nearest Transpower supply point.

This charge recognises that additional investment in lines and cables is required to supply network connections that are a long way from Transpower supply points compared to those that are close to a Transpower supply point. At more remote locations, alternatives to electricity may be more appropriate and this component signals this fact.

5.1.2.4 *Congestion Period Demand Charge*

This charge recovers costs associated with zone substations and subtransmission lines and cables, which are sized for system peak loads.

The basis for the Congestion Period Demand (CPD kW) is the energy used at the installation when Aurora is managing demand. This energy usage will accumulate and at the end of the Congestion Period the accumulated energy is divided by the duration of the Congestion Period to obtain average power demand. If a consumer commences during the year a negotiated Congestion Period Demand will apply until a full winter is completed. The Congestion Period Demand for each installation is set at 1 October to the average of CPD kW (Previous Winter) and CPD kW (at 1 October previous year).

The Congestion Period is likely to occur on cold winter days, anytime between 7.30 am and 10.00 pm, and to last typically for two to three hours (but could last for up to ten hours on occasions) and is most likely to occur on approximately 20 to 50 days during the May to September period with most activity during June, July and August. The congestion will be signalled via ripple control whenever the Congestion Period applies. Consumers may use this to operate a warning device to directly control deferrable load or to start up a standby generator, whichever is the most convenient.

Where it is not presently economic to install Congestion Period Demand metering for connections such as Load Group 1 and 2, then any charges that would normally be recovered via a Congestion Period Demand charge will be recovered via an Effective Congestion Period Demand charge based upon kWh consumption at the installation during Winter days (0700 hours - 2300 hours). This will be based upon the four months consumption reported by electricity retailers for the period May to August. Energy consumed by defined night loads are discounted 100% and energy used by controlled loads are discounted 50% for their daytime energy. The list of discount rates for kWh usage on each controlled rate register is set out in Schedule 6. The effective Congestion Period Demand for each installation is set at 1 October to the average of CPD kW (Previous Winter) and CPD kW (at 1 October previous year). Thus a strong economic signal exists for consumers to accept controlled loads.

By signalling network congestion in this way, Aurora is able to defer the need for investment in more capacity, which is a very expensive alternative. Load is controlled only when the network loading is approaching the network's capacity. Consumers do not have to respond every time the signal is sent. Many will respond only when it suits, however the rewards for responding are substantial.

5.1.2.5 Equipment Charge

This charge recovers costs associated with distribution substations for the load groups 500 to 2499 kVA and 2500+ kVA where the consumer has opted not to own their own transformers or switchgear. This is consistent with Aurora charging for connection services on a shallow basis.

5.2 Transmission Cost-Recovery Components

The following methodology is used as the basis for recovery of transmission charges. It best signals the transmission cost drivers that Transpower has reflected through its pricing structure. The same methodology is used to recover avoided Transpower Interconnection charges paid to TrustPower Ltd, Ravensdown Ltd and Pioneer Generation Ltd for the use of embedded generation at peak load times. Each component of transmission costs is allocated as follows:

5.2.1 Connection Charges

These charges have been allocated to load groups on the basis of each load group's share of anytime demand. This improves the signalling of investment costs to those users who cause them.

5.2.2 *Interconnection Charges*

These charges have been allocated to each load group on the basis of the congestion period demand of each load group. The congestion period demand is the average demand of each load group whilst the load control service is being applied at the time of system load peaks. This is expected to apply for approximately 150 to 200 hours per year and mainly during the winter months of June, July and August.

5.2.3 *Standard Domestic Supply*

For Standard Domestic connections in load groups L1A (8 kVA) and L1 (15 kVA) the charges are recovered by a variable cents/kWh charge.

For other L1A (8 kVA) and other L1 (15 kVA) connections and the L2 (16-149 kVA) load group the connection charges are recovered by way of a charge per installed kVA capacity and the interconnection charge by way of a \$/kW using the previous year's winter day average demand.

For the L3 (150-249 kVA), L3A (250-499 kVA), L4 (500-2499 kVA) and L5 (2500+ kVA) load groups, the connection charges are recovered by way of a charge per installed kVA capacity and the interconnection charge by way of a charge per congestion period demand kW.

5.2.4 *Loss and Constraint Rental Rebates*

Loss and Constraint Rental Rebates are credits rebated by Transpower as a result of money received from the Clearing Manager for the Wholesale Electricity Market and are excluded from transmission charges. The rebates are allocated each month to Retailers on the basis of each retailers total transmission charges for the month in which the rebate applied. This credit is currently available in say mid-June for the month of April.

6 SEASONAL LOADS

6.1 Background

Aurora has a large number of seasonal loads connected to its network such as irrigation pumps, general pumps and fruit packing houses. Some connections, such as irrigation pumps, have been disconnected to avoid line charges over the winter period.

Aurora has considered the option of having seasonal tariffs. However, in the interests of maintaining as few tariffs as possible to provide sufficient cost reflectivity (i.e. consistent with the *Pricing Principles*), Aurora has determined the following policy with respect to seasonal loads.

6.2 Line Pricing Recovery

Aurora's use-of-system charges are based on recovery by equal monthly instalments of an annual charge, which is adjusted after each network congestion period to reflect prior-winter peak period usage. Deliberate disconnection for part of a year to avoid part year charges is unacceptable.

6.3 Policy

For seasonal loads with capacity greater than 15kVA and advised to retailers, the following applies:

Any advice of a reconnection of a seasonal load that was disconnected within the previous 12 months will result in a Reconnection Charge equal to the monthly line charges not paid during the disconnected period, unless a written explanation satisfactory to Aurora is received.

Where disconnections occur for more than 12 months then Aurora reserves the right to remove assets dedicated to supply the de-energised ICPs and decommission the connection. Any request for subsequent reinstatement will be treated as if an application for a new connection was being made.

The Reconnection Charge will be invoiced to the retailer who requests the re-energisation and it is possible that the retailer will be back billed for up to 12 months of line charges. It is essential that new retailers accepting switches check whether the ICP has been de-energised on the Registry and if it is a seasonal load.

7 OTHER PRICING CONSIDERATIONS

Other considerations relevant to Aurora's pricing methodology are:

- (a) Charges apply per Installation Control Point (ICP).
- (b) Rural or remote rural loads are so few in number in comparison with those supplied by the meshed network that they have been included in the meshed network.
- (c) Charges for load group 4 (500 to 2499 kVA) and load group 5 (2500+ kVA) have been calculated on the basis that they are all HV metered installations; an additional charge will apply where Aurora owns the transformers and associated HV switch-gear.
- (d) Charges do not include energy losses on the distribution network. Energy retailers must purchase their share of system losses using the loss factors as published on Aurora's website www.auroraenergy.co.nz.
- (e) Charges exclude metering services involved with the provision of meters or meter reading. These services are provided by others.
- (f) The amounts budgeted for asset maintenance are detailed in Aurora's *Asset Management Plan* under the following categories:
 - system control
 - subtransmission lines and cables (66kV & 33 kV)
 - zone substations (33 kV to 11 kV and 6.6 kV transformation)
 - HV lines and cables (11 kV and 6.6 kV)
 - distribution substations (11/6.6 kV to 400 V transformation)
 - LV lines and cables (400 V).

The asset maintenance programme is determined by; safety requirements, reliability objectives, and repairs to equipment following faults. The safety and reliability requirements set the planned programme for maintenance as detailed in the *Asset Management Plan*.

- (g) Use of the above assets by each load group determines the total cost to be recovered from each load group.
- (h) Use-of-system charges closely follow the methodology recommended by the Ministry of Commerce document "Electricity Disclosure Guidelines 1994" and modified (as discussed previously) to meet the Government's regulatory requirement for Standard Domestic consumers¹³. The methodology is also consistent with the Model Approaches to Distribution Pricing formulated by an industry group in 2004. These guidelines recommend revenue allocations by load groups according to their general usage of asset classes.

¹³ as per the *Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004*

SCHEDULE 1**AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 APRIL 2011*****SOUTH DUNEDIN AND HALFWAY BUSH GRID EXIT POINTS***

A.1 - STANDARD DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS		Registry Code	Per Annum	
			Distribution	Transmission
Fixed Annual Charge (15 kVA)		SHSD15	\$54.73	
Fixed Annual Charge (8 kVA) (note 6)		SHSD8	\$15.00	
Uncontrolled Variable Charges		Tariff Code	(¢/kWh)	
General Purpose	All day Summer	010S	5.09	1.52
General Purpose	All day Winter	010W	5.74	4.21
Controlled Variable Charges			(¢/kWh)	
General Purpose + 16 hour water heat	All day Summer	017S	2.66	1.51
General Purpose + 16 hour water heat	All day Winter	017W	3.97	2.29
Night + 3 hours	11 hour service	024	1.44	0.54
Night rate		028	0.37	0.00
Gen Purpose + 16 hour w/h - D/N	Summer Day	011S	4.90	1.61
Gen Purpose + 16 hour w/h - D/N	Winter Day	011W	5.27	4.49
Gen Purpose + 16 hour w/h - D/N	Summer Night	012S	0.37	0.00
Gen Purpose + 16 hour w/h - D/N	Winter Night	012W	0.37	0.00

A.2 - STREET LIGHTING		Registry Code	Per Annum	
			Distribution	Transmission
Fixed Annual Charge	0000201300DE692	SDNSTL	\$81,589	\$26,295
Fixed Annual Charge	0000203111DE930	HWBSTL	\$156,827	\$60,154

A.3 - OTHER CONNECTIONS				Per Annum			
	Registry Code	Load Group	Capacity kVA	Fixed \$	Capacity \$/kVA	kVA-km \$/kVA-km	Congestion Period \$/kW
Distribution	SH0	L0	0 - 1	\$102.41			
	SH0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$212.60			
	SH1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8	\$9.88	\$12.96		\$72.28
	SH1	L1	0 - 15	\$9.88	\$11.52		\$72.28
	SH2	L2 (note 8)	16 - 149	\$19.36	\$15.70		\$72.28
	SH3	L3	150 - 249	\$388.00	\$26.60	\$0.27	\$39.90
	SH3A	L3A	250 - 499	\$388.00	\$24.78	\$0.27	\$39.90
	SH4	L4 (note 9)	500 - 2499	\$975.00	\$11.64	\$0.27	\$40.54
	SH5	L5 (note 9)	2500+	\$975.00	\$8.12	\$0.27	\$27.25
Transmission	SH0	L0	0 - 1	\$57.60			
	SH0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$124.40			
	SH1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8		\$4.72		\$80.65
	SH1	L1	0 - 15		\$3.82		\$80.65
	SH2	L2	16 - 149		\$0.36		\$80.65
	SH3	L3	150 - 249		\$1.24		\$79.20
	SH3A	L3A	250 - 499		\$1.24		\$79.20
	SH4	L4	500 - 2499		\$1.38		\$79.20
	SH5	L5	2500+		\$1.80		\$79.20

Notes - Refer to Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 2**AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 APRIL 2011*****CLYDE AND CROMWELL GRID EXIT POINTS***

B.1 - STANDARD DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS		Registry Code	Per Annum	
			Distribution	Transmission
Fixed Annual Charge (15 kVA)		CCSD15	\$54.73	
Fixed Annual Charge (8 kVA) (note 6)		CCSD8	\$15.00	
Uncontrolled Variable Charges		Tariff Code	(¢/kWh)	
General Purpose	All day Summer	101S	9.33	1.42
General Purpose	All day Winter	101W	12.68	3.44
Controlled Variable Charges			(¢/kWh)	
Peak Water Heating	20 hour service	109	6.86	1.81
Standard Water Heating	16 hour service	106	4.97	1.06
Night + 5 Hours	13 hour service	103	5.60	1.53
Night + 3 Hours	11 hour service	104	4.58	0.80
Night		108	3.70	0.00

B.2 STREET LIGHTING			(¢/kWh)	
Fixed Annual Charge per lamp		CCSTL	\$12.00	
Variable Charge		110	4.38	1.12

B.3 - OTHER CONNECTIONS				Per Annum			
	Registry Code	Load Group	Capacity kVA	Fixed \$	Capacity \$/kVA	kVA-km \$/kVA-km	Congestion Period \$/kW
Distribution	CC0	L0	0 - 1	\$179.95			
	CC0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$343.09			
	CC1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8	\$12.61	\$25.71		\$171.10
	CC1	L1	0 - 15	\$12.61	\$23.53		\$171.10
	CC2	L2 (note 8)	16 - 149	\$25.22	\$26.98		\$162.55
	CC3	L3	150 - 249	\$505.00	\$33.89	\$0.34	\$188.94
	CC3A	L3A	250 - 499	\$505.00	\$30.87	\$0.34	\$188.94
	CC4	L4 (note 9)	500 - 2499	\$1326.00	\$20.20	\$0.34	\$139.13
	CC5	L5 (note 9)	2500+	\$1326.00	\$16.91	\$0.34	\$129.09
Transmission	CC0	L0	0 - 1	\$51.34			
	CC0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$129.22			
	CC1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8		\$1.22		\$78.16
	CC1	L1	0 - 15		\$0.22		\$78.16
	CC2	L2	16 - 149		\$0.12		\$72.40
	CC3	L3	150 - 249		\$1.04		\$75.10
	CC3A	L3A	250 - 499		\$1.04		\$75.10
	CC4	L4	500 - 2499		\$0.56		\$75.10
	CC5	L5	2500+		\$0.56		\$75.10

Notes - Refer to Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 3**AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 APRIL 2011*****FRANKTON GRID EXIT POINT- (excluding Frankton sub area)***

C.1 - STANDARD DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS		Registry Code	Per Annum	
			Distribution	Transmission
Fixed Annual Charge (15 kVA)		FRSD15	\$54.73	
Fixed Annual Charge (8 kVA) (note 6)		FRSD8	\$15.00	
Uncontrolled Variable Charges		Tariff Code	(¢/kWh)	
General Purpose	All day Summer	201S	6.39	1.97
	All day Winter	201W	8.03	4.52
Controlled Variable Charges			(¢/kWh)	
Peak Water Heating	20 hour service	209	3.78	1.92
Standard Water Heating	16 hour service	206	1.69	1.35
Night + 5 Hours	13 hour service	203	2.47	1.67
Night + 3 Hours	11 hour service	204	1.51	0.88
Night		208	1.09	0.00

C.2 STREET LIGHTING			(¢/kWh)	
Fixed Annual Charge per lamp		FRSTL	\$12.00	
Variable		210	1.98	1.86

C.3 - OTHER CONNECTIONS				Per Annum			
	Registry Code	Load Group	Capacity kVA	Fixed \$	Capacity \$/kVA	kVA-km \$/kVA-km	Congestion Period \$/kW
Distribution	FR0	L0	0 - 1	\$122.93			
	FR0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$222.73			
	FR1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8	\$10.96	\$17.53		\$80.67
	FR1	L1	0 - 15	\$10.96	\$16.54		\$80.67
	FR2	L2 (note 8)	16 - 149	\$17.82	\$19.32		\$99.74
	FR3	L3	150 - 249	\$404.00	\$36.61	\$0.32	\$71.54
	FR3A	L3A	250 - 499	\$404.00	\$34.43	\$0.32	\$71.54
	FR4	L4 (note 9)	500 - 2499	\$1,065.00	\$23.35	\$0.32	\$62.55
	FR5	L5 (note 9)	2500+	\$1,065.00	\$7.81	\$0.32	\$54.48
Transmission	FR0	L0	0 - 1	\$62.13			
	FR0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$140.69			
	FR1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8		\$6.68		\$81.98
	FR1	L1	0 - 15		\$6.24		\$81.98
	FR2	L2	16 - 149		\$2.24		\$81.98
	FR3	L3	150 - 249		\$8.34		\$78.12
	FR3A	L3A	250 - 499		\$8.34		\$78.12
	FR4	L4	500 - 2499		\$8.21		\$78.12
	FR5	L5	2500+		\$13.44		\$78.12

Notes - Refer to Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 3A**AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 APRIL 2011*****FRANKTON GRID EXIT POINT – (Frankton sub area)***

A prudent discount policy applies in the Frankton sub area.

Pricing in the sub area is less than or equal to the standard Frankton GXP pricing. Lower distribution line charges within the sub area reflect lower costs to reticulate an area close to the Frankton GXP.

Frankton sub area is a defined area close to the FKN GXP. Affected ICPs are defined on the Registry by a pricing code of “FK” instead of the standard code of “FR”.

SCHEDULE 4**AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 JUNE 2011****HERITAGE ESTATE - TE ANAU AREA - NORTH MAKAREWA GRID EXIT POINT****(Note12)**

E.1 - STANDARD DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS		Registry Code	Per Annum	
			Distribution	Transmission
Fixed Annual Charge (15 kVA)		HESD15	\$54.73	
Fixed Annual Charge (8 kVA) (note 6)		HESD8	\$15.00	
Uncontrolled Variable Charges		Tariff Code	(¢/kWh)	
General Purpose	All day Summer	401S	7.31	1.91
General Purpose	All day Winter	401W	9.21	4.59
Controlled Variable Charges			(¢/kWh)	
Standard Water Heating	16 hour service	406	2.92	1.35
Night + 3 Hours	11 hour service	404	2.69	1.12
Night		408	2.68	0.00

E.2 STREET LIGHTING			(¢/kWh)	
Fixed Annual Charge per lamp		HESTL	\$12.00	
Variable		410	4.47	1.94

E.3 - OTHER CONNECTIONS				Per Annum			
	Registry Code	Load Group	Capacity kVA	Fixed \$	Capacity \$/kVA	kVA-km \$/kVA-km	Congestion Period \$/kW
Distribution	HE0	L0	0 - 1	\$141.32			
	HE0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$264.21			
	HE1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8	\$10.50	\$21.21		\$129.47
	HE1	L1	0 - 15	\$10.50	\$19.56		\$129.47
	HE2	L2 (note 8)	16 - 149	\$21.01	\$22.45		\$123.21
Transmission	HE0	L0	0 - 1	\$51.34			
	HE0A	L0A (note 5)	0 - 2	\$129.22			
	HE1A	L1A (note 6)	0 - 8		\$1.22		\$78.16
	HE1	L1	0 - 15		\$0.22		\$78.16
	HE2	L2	16 - 149		\$0.12		\$72.40

Notes - Refer to Schedule 5

SCHEDULE 5

AURORA CHARGES FROM 1 APRIL 2011

NOTES

- (1) All charges are exclusive of GST.
- (2) Variable charges apply to kWh as metered at each ICP. The hours of service for water heating loads are target minimum levels of service. In unusual network circumstances it may be necessary for the target level to be less.
- (3) Capacity provided is on the basis of LV fuse size or transformer capacity.
- (4) Load group L0 is for approved unmetered supplies only.
- (5) Load group L0A is for approved unmetered builders temporary supply with maximum capacity of 15 kVA and subject to special conditions.
- (6) 8 kVA connections require a sealed 32 Amp MCB installed on the meter board.
- (7) The Summer period is 1 October to 30 April and Winter is 1 May to 30 September.
- (8) For connections in LG2 and above that satisfy the criteria for domestic as defined in the Electricity (Low Fixed Charge Tariff Option for Domestic Consumers) Regulations 2004, then Standard Domestic pricing is available as an option.
- (9) For L4 and L5 load groups an additional \$8.40 per kVA of capacity applies if Aurora owns the distribution transformer.
- (10) An additional \$85.20 per kVAr per annum of equivalent corrective capacitance applies if the installation power factor is required to be improved to 0.95.
- (11) Loss and Constraint Rental Rebates are excluded from transmission charges and are credited separately. Additionally, HVDC charges, levied by the system operator, are recovered directly from distributed generators on the basis of each generator's contribution to 12 highest injection peaks.
- (12) Heritage Estate is a small 180 lot subdivision in the Te Anau area

SCHEDULE 6**REGISTER DISCOUNT RATES FOR ASSESSED CPD kW CALCULATION**

The table below lists the discount rate to be applied to the winter kWh for each register prior to the calculation of the assessed CPD kW for each ICP.

Register Contents	Pricing Code Dunedin		Pricing Code Clyde/Cromwell		Pricing Code Frankton		Pricing Code Frankton sub area		Pricing Code Heritage Estate		CPD kW Discount
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	
IN19	017S	017W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42%
UN24	010S	010W	101S	101W	201S	201W	301S	301W	401S	401W	Nil
CN11	024	024	104	104	204	204	304	304	404	404	75%
CN8	028	028	108	108	208	208	308	308	408	408	100%
IN16	011S	011W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%
IN8	012S	012W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
CN20	-	-	109	109	209	209	309	309	-	-	25%
CN16	006	006	106	106	206	206	306	306	-	-	50%
CN13	-	-	103	103	203	203	303	303	-	-	60%
CN10	-	-	145	145	245	245	345	345	-	-	100%
DC16	013	013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50%
NC8	014	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
D16	015	015	115	115	215	215	315	315	415	415	Nil
N8	016	016	116	116	216	216	316	316	416	416	100%
GENPV	090	090	190	190	290	290	390	390	490	490	Nil

For a description of register contents refer to the Standard Domestic pricing schedules for each area. The following codes apply to non Standard Domestic pricing. CN10 - Irrigation 10 hour service June, July, August, DC16/NC8 – Controlled 16 hour service metered Day / Night, IN16/IN8 - Same as IN19 but metered Day / Night. GENPV is for energy injected into the network at ICPs with distributed generation.