

City of Johannesburg Council 2023-03-22/23

COJ : MAYORAL COMMITTEE 2023-03-17

CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD

**113 CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) 23/24 FY
DRAFT TARIFF REPORT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

1 DEPARTMENT SUBMITTING REPORT

Finance Group.

2 OBJECTIVE

To propose draft electricity tariff increases and schedule of tariffs for FY23/24 and the continuation of all the surcharges as previously approved by the Mayoral Committee and Council of City of Johannesburg for City Power Johannesburg (SOC) Ltd areas of supply for the purpose of budget consideration and consideration by our stakeholders and customers. The proposed tariffs are subject to the yet to be issued National Energy Regulator (NERSA) municipal guideline increase for FY23/24.

3 CITY POWER TARIFF APPROVAL PROCESS

City Power reviews its tariff structures and tariff levels annually in order to determine changes in the price of electricity for its customers. During this process, City Power must not only comply with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), NERSA regulations and guidelines, but also consider the expectations from the City of Johannesburg (COJ) as its shareholder as well as its customers and residents of City of Johannesburg as supplied electricity by City Power.

City Power's tariffs therefore are determined after consideration of key factors:

- (1) NERSA Municipal Tariff Guideline Increase FY23/24, which is yet to be determined by NERSA
- (2) City Power cost structure including bulk purchases from Eskom and Kelvin as well as expected increases in the each of the respective elements of City Power's cost structures,
- (3) Shareholder, stakeholder and customer considerations
- (4) Findings of the City Power Cost of Supply Study, including but not limited to financial sustainability, cost reflectivity and affordability of tariffs.

NERSA on 12 January 2023 granted Eskom an annual average tariff increase of 18.65% for FY23/24. The annual average increase (18.65%) is applicable with effect from the beginning of the Eskom financial year, however in terms of the provisions of the MFMA, it can only be implemented at the beginning of the municipal financial year, which is three months into the new Eskom financial year.

After the annual average increase is determined NERSA uses its Eskom Retail Tariff and Structural Adjustment (ERTSA) methodology to calculate the increase (Eskom) that will be applicable to municipalities and municipal entities. In FY22/23 Eskom was granted

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an annual average increase of 9.61% but the increase that was applicable to Municipal entities was lower (8.61%), as it was at the back of a higher (17.8%) increase in the previous financial year. In the same manner, while Eskom's annual average increase is 18.65% the increase that will be applicable to municipalities and municipal entities is likely to be higher as it is at the back of a lower (8.61%) increase that will be applicable for three months into the new Eskom financial year.

After the ERTSA determination process is finalised, NERSA will have to determine the FY23/24 municipal guideline increase. The municipal guideline increase is the annual average increase municipalities and municipal entities may increase tariffs to their end customers. It is our expectation that NERSA will finalise the FY23/24 municipal guideline increase by end of March 2023. In the mean time it is proposed that the City Power tariff on average be increased by 18.65% though some customer categories are likely to experience different increases for reasons as detailed in this report. The proposed increase is however subject to change based on the municipal guideline increase for FY23/24 as will be determined by NERSA.

Key Findings of the Cost of Supply Study for FY2122

City Power cost of supply study was finalised and submitted to NERSA during FY21/22. The cost of supply study had a number of findings of which the following are particularly pertinent to the FY23/24 tariff cycle:

- City Power tariff levels lack overall cost reflectivity (surplus not in line with NERSA benchmark), however alignment of tariffs levels should not be considered in isolation of also reducing energy losses to be in line with NERSA benchmark range,
- The thrust of City Power revenue management be that actual revenue realisation to be in line with tariff model revenue
- City Power tariff structures are energy bias and therefore over exposed to volumetric risk,
- Lack of inter-tariff category cost reflectivity,

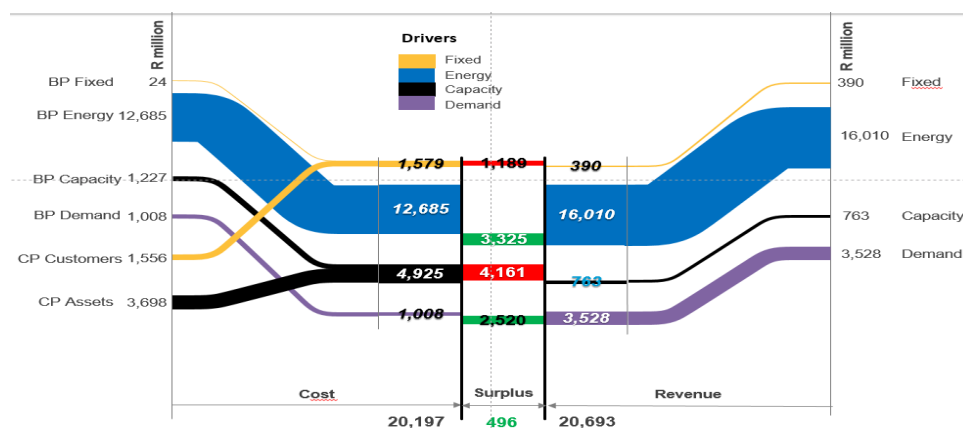
The study based on historic City Power customer profiles and actual sales volume for the year projected tariff model revenue from sale of electricity to be R20,7 billion and given that cost of supply was R20.2 billion the surplus is approximately R0.495 billion (Figure 1).

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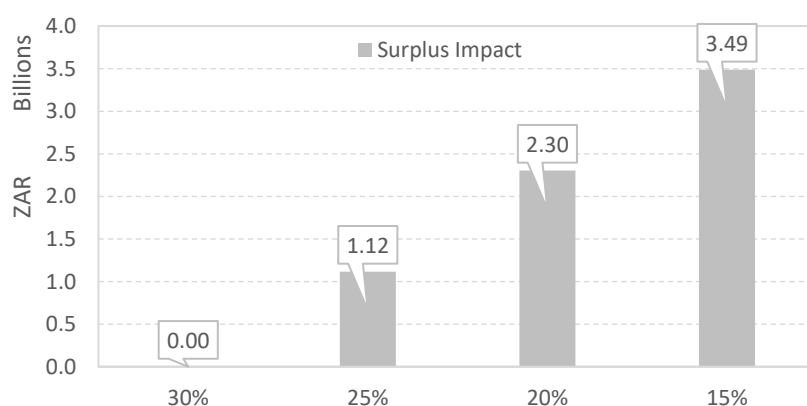
Figure 1: City Power Cost Reflectivity based on FY2122 Financials



The projected tariff model revenue is higher than realised revenue because actual revenue from sale of electricity was lower than modelled revenue. The thrust is therefore on City Power revenue realisation to be in line with tariff model revenue. Surplus of R0, 496 billion amount to only 2.4% of revenue from sale of electricity while the NERSA financial benchmark should be at least 15% of revenue from sale of electricity though it can range between 10%-20% of revenue from sale of electricity.

Therefore, as the tariff model revenue from sale of electricity is R20,7 billion appropriate surplus (15%) should be R3.1 billion which on face value suggest that the tariff levels are below cost reflectivity. However, as the total energy losses were approximately 27% in FY2122 reducing energy losses to 15% will result in additional revenue of as much as R3.5 billion (Figure 2) which though a realistic target it is still above the NERSA financial benchmark of 10%-12%.

Figure 2: Impact Energy Losses on Current Surplus (FY2122)



This will however increase the tariff model revenue to R24, 2 billion of which 15% surplus is R3.6 billion, therefore should City Power manage to reduce its energy losses to at least 15% of bulk purchases and manages its actual revenue realisation to be in line with tariff model revenue it may not need to increase overall tariff levels to improve

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realised actual surplus to be at least R3.5 billion (Figure 2). The inference from findings of the cost of supply study is that the overall City Power tariffs may well be cost reflective when considered in the context of high-energy losses. It is for this reason that the proposed tariff increase is only for electricity related inflationary tariff adjustment.

4 PROPOSED TARIFF STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND TARIFF INCREASE FOR FY23/24

The following tariff structural changes and tariff increases are proposed:

- Migrating all business customers to be on the same tariff irrespective of the payment platform (i.e. both conventional and business prepaid customers to be on the same tariff),
- Restoration of the 10% tariff differential between the business conventional energy tariff and the business reseller energy tariff by limiting the increase to the business reseller energy tariffs to only 90% of the business energy tariffs,
- Limit the increase to energy charges and allow additional increase to service and capacity charges all customer categories to start reduce the volumetric risk across,
- Further limit the increase to large power user (LPU) to start the process of gradual alignment of LPU tariffs to findings of the cost of supply study with respect to their cost reflectivity,
- Introduction of an alternate LPU TOU Demand Tariff which will be based on the notified maximum demand (NMD) methodology,
- Introduction of generator use of system tariff (wheeling tariffs) in line with the City Power Wheeling Policy,
- Increase the embedded generator tariff by an additional 10 percentage points over and above the guideline increase (18.65%) to make the tariff more attractive and a viable alternative source of electricity supply to City Power.

(1) Migrating all business customers to be on the same set of tariffs

The FY22/23 tariff differential between business prepaid and business conventional customers as average monthly usage of 3000kWh is approximately 3.31c/kWh (Table 1) only, but in favour of the conventional customer. The overall business conventional tariff is in fact lower by about 1% when compared to the prepaid tariff. This is because the business conventional tariff increases were limited over the last few years. Both customer categories are on IBT while the business conventional customer pay capacity and service charges that combined amount to R1 043.47 per month.

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In order to enable resellers to provide services at approved tariffs City Power has to enable them to obtain electricity supply at tariffs that are favourable to earn some margin for acting as agents of the utility. However, as over the last few years the margin between the conventional business tariff and the business reseller tariff was eroded as increases on the business conventional tariff were consistently lower.

The business reseller has an obligation to supply electricity to customers at the NERSA approved business prepaid or conventional tariff. In order to be able to comply with their obligation business resellers are to be afforded favourable tariff at which they obtain supply from City Power. The proposed tariffs will ensure that the 10% margin in favour of the business reseller customer.

(3) Management of Volumetric Risk

In line with the findings of the cost of supply study City Power has to gradually align its tariff structure to its cost structure. The study suggest that greater part of the cost structure is fixed rather than variable when compared to the tariff structure that is bias in favour of variable (energy based) tariff structure. In order to mitigate against the volumetric risk associated with the current tariff structure it is proposed to allow an additional increase in the service, network capacity and capacity charge (R/kVA) while limiting the increase to the energy charge to all customer categories as contained in Annexure B (p15-17) of this draft tariff report.

(4) Limiting the increase to Large Power Users

According to the findings of the cost of supply study large power users (LPU) are supplied electricity at tariff that are higher than the relative cost of supplying them with electricity. The differential is attributable to the fact that they subsidise electricity supply to mainly residential customers.

The Electricity Pricing Policy (EPP) and relevant legislation allow reasonable cross subsidy between customer categories. It is up to the regulator (NERSA) to define the level of cross subsidisation it will allow as it makes changes to its price determination methodology. In order to gradually reduce the level of cross subsidisation to a reasonable level over the next five years it is proposed to limit the increase to LPU energy charges as outlined in Annexute A and Annexure B on pages 13-18 of this draft tariff report.

To further align the LPU Time of Use (ToU) and the LPU Demand tariff it is proposed to further limit the increase the LPU Demand energy charges However in order to start align the tariff structure to the City Power cost structure additional increased are proposed with respect to the service, network capacity and demand charges are proposed as outlined in Annexute A and Annexure B (p15-17) of this draft tariff report.

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(5) Alternate TOU Demand Tariff based on Notified Maximum Demand (NMD) Methodology

It is proposed to allow LPU TOU customers be given an option of an alternative tariff whereby the demand charge (R/kVA) is based on a combination of notified maximum demand and actual demand in a particular month. Customers are currently charged based on higher of actual maximum demand, 80% of the 3 highest 12 month rolling actual maximum demand of 70kVA. The alternate tariff to be based on a combination of notified maximum demand (NMD) and actual demand to ensure greater alignment between the City Power cost structure and its tariff structure.

The proposed alternate tariff will ensure TOU Demand customers continue to adequately contribute to the cost of ensuring availability of grid supply on demand, while enabling customers to proactively supplement their demand for electricity supplied by City Power while remaining grid tight for purposes of security of supply.

The following alternate tariffs are proposed for FY23/24:

(a) TOU Demand LV

Network Capacity Charge; R133.06/kVA (Based on NMD)

Network Demand Charge; R162.63/kVA (Based on actual demand for the month)

(b) TOU Demand MV

Network Capacity Charge; R124.36/kVA (Based on NMD)

Network Demand Charge; R151.99/kVA (Based on actual demand for the month)

The customer will however be required to notify City Power of its intended NMD. The network capacity charge will be based on the higher of NMD or actual maximum demand in a particular month. The network demand to always be based on the actual maximum demand in the month of a billing cycle. Except for the variant demand charges, all other tariffs applicable to the respective TOU customer categories will remain applicable to customers who may opt for the NMD based Demand Charges.

(6) Generator Use of System Tariff

The tariff will be applicable to generators of electricity who may want to service customers embedded within the City Power area of supply. The tariff will also be applicable to customers who self-generate electricity for use at a location elsewhere on the City Power electricity distribution network. Third party generators who would like to supply a customer/s within the City Power network

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will be required to apply for third party access to our network infrastructure. Though City Power is obliged to give such generators 'third party' access to its network at a reasonable charge for services rendered "wheeling services", it will be subject to compliance with our safety requirements.

City Power will remain the network services provider irrespective of whoever is the actual supplier of electricity. Therefore, the end customer will continue to be City Power's customer for the purposes of availability of network capacity and its reliability like any other LPU customer. As the customer would otherwise have been supplied by City Power, giving third party access to our networks would effectively displace City Power as the source of electricity (kWh) and therefore comes at an opportunity cost to the network operator, particularly because the network charges are not fully cost reflective and a substantial portion of City Power margin on sale of electricity is still been recovered from energy charges.

Allowing customers to source electricity from third parties will therefore displace the current revenue margin on energy (kWhs) sold, while the demand charge is not fully cost reflective. The network access charges should therefore be proportional to the opportunity cost (as may be discounted) of providing third party access to the City Power network. It is therefore proposed to introduce the generator use of system charges at the following rates:

- Peak at 32.35c/kWh
- Standard at 33.33c/kWh
- Off-Peak at 36.16c/kWh

Alternatively City Power will charge the customer for all the electricity supplied to the customer and credit the customer with electricity supplied by the third party at the Eskom WEPS tariff in order to compensate the utility for services rendered by means of third party access to the network. Actual utility compensation methodology (wheeling tariff) will be finalised post customer and stakeholder consultation but will be limited to one of the proposed methodologies.

5 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED TARIFF INCREASES PER CUSTOMER CATEGORY

A summary of the NERSA approved increases for current financial year (FY2023), and draft proposed increase per customer category for FY23/24. The increases for subsequent financial years are only indicative. The impact on various customer categories is likely to be different as indicated however it is our intention to limit the overall increase to be in line with the NERSA approved guideline increase. The proposed increases for FY24/25 are subject to change as a result of public consultation and NERSA approval processes and are therefore not final.

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Customer Segments	FY2223	FY2324	FY2425	FY2526
Large Power User (MV-TOU)	7,48%	18,25%	10,00%	10,00%
Large Power User (LV-TOU)	7,48%	18,52%	10,00%	10,00%
Large Power User (MV-Demand)	7,47%	18,36%	10,00%	10,00%
Large Power User (LV-Demand)	7,47%	19,21%	10,00%	10,00%
Business Conventional	4,40%	18,46%	10,00%	10,00%
Business Prepaid	7,47%	17,47%	10,00%	10,00%
Agricultural	7,47%	18,65%	10,00%	10,00%
Residential Conventional	91,57%	18,65%	10,00%	10,00%
Domestic Prepaid	7,47%	18,65%	10,00%	10,00%
Reseller Residential Conventional	7,47%	18,40%	10,00%	10,00%
Reseller Business Conventional	7,47%	4,67%	10,00%	10,00%
Overall Average Increase	7,17%	18,65%	10,00%	10,00%

Figure 1: Propsoed Tariff Increases per Customer Category

6 EMBEDDED GENERATION TARIFFS

It is proposed to increase the residential Embedded Generator Tariff and Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator ($\leq 1\text{MW}$) by an additional 10 percentage points to 28.65% in order to make the tariff more attractive to potential embedded generators as a viable alternative source of electricity supply to City Power.

7 NETWORK SURCHARGE

In terms of the provisions of the Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Act, (Act 12 of 2007) hereafter referred to as MFPFA, municipalities and their collecting agent may impose municipal surcharges on fees for services provided under section 229(1)(a) of the Constitution. Section 1 of the MFPFA defines municipal surcharge as a charge in excess of the municipal base tariff that a municipality may impose on fees for municipal service provided by or on behalf of the municipality.

It is hereby proposed that the Network Surcharge remain unchanged at 6c/kWh. The Network Surcharge is based on energy consumed measured in kWh and is applicable to all customer categories. However, residential customers will be exempt for the first 500kWh per month, meaning that residential consumption beyond 500kWh per month will be subject to the Network Surcharge.

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8 SURCHARGE ON BUSINESS AND LARGE POWER USERS

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) as amended: Sections 17(3)(a)(ii), and 22(a)(i) and (ii) ;the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended: Sections 21(1) and (3), 21A and 75A(3) and (4) :, it is hereby notified that the City of Johannesburg has, in terms of Sections 11(3)(i) and 75A(1) and (2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended, read with Section 24(2)(c)(ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003), amended its tariff of charges for Electricity Services with effect from 1 July 2021 A 2% surcharge be levied on business and large Power User customers.

9 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

City Power tariffs principles are in line with the City of Johannesburg's policies of addressing social, economic and financial imperatives.

10 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the draft application for an average tariff increase of 18.65% the City Power FY23/24 revenue from sale of electricity is projected to increase proportionally as outlined in the draft budget.

11 COMMUNICATION IMPLICATIONS

Rationalized tariffs throughout the City Power area of supply will render customer's tariffs geared towards cost reflectivity, as required by the NERSA. The relevant information regarding the draft proposed tariffs for FY23/24 will be communicated to all role players.

IT IS RECOMMENDED

That the Council of the City of Johannesburg note the draft proposed tariff increase and schedule of tariffs for FY23/24 for purposes of stakeholder consultation.

(CITY POWER)
(Frank Hinda)
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(sz)

THE NEXT ITEM FOLLOWS THE ANNEXURE TO THIS ITEM

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LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure A: The draft proposed schedule of tariffs for FY23/24 (p12-14)

Annexure B: Draft percentage increases for FY23/24 to respective electricity tariffs (p15-17)

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CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD**ANNEXURE A**

The draft proposed schedule of tariffs for FY23/24, exclusive of the 6c/kWh Network Surcharge, 2% Surcharge on Business and Large Power Users and VAT:

SEGMENT	Supply Position	Block	Service Charge R/month	Capacity Charge R/month	Maximum Demand Summer R/kVA	Maximum Demand Winter R/kVA	Energy Charge Summer c/kWh	Energy Charge Winter c/kWh
Large Customer - TOU	HV	Peak Standard Off-peak	2 476,83	32 043,53	299,99	299,99	241,34 181,70 139,67	574,27 219,26 150,23
Large Customer - TOU	MV	Peak Standard Off-peak	2 456,10	6 830,92	322,59	322,59	241,34 181,70 139,67	574,27 219,26 150,23
Large Customer - TOU	LV	Peak Standard Off-peak	1 786,25	1 596,98	345,16	345,16	241,34 181,70 139,67	574,27 219,26 150,23
Large Customer Demand	MV		1 339,69	7 234,42	322,59	322,59	200,81	237,68
Large Customer Demand	LV		1 116,42	1 704,86	345,11	345,11	215,12	251,97
Large Customer Reactive Energy	c/kVArh						34,46	
Business	400 V	< 50 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000 < 100 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	650,72 650,72	623,88 891,55			281,20 308,64 323,66 335,46 346,35 281,20 308,64 323,66 335,46 346,35	294,38 320,49 334,79 346,36 356,39 294,38 320,49 334,79 346,36 356,39
Business Prepaid	400 V	0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	650,72	623,88			281,20 308,64 323,66 335,46 346,35	294,38 320,49 334,79 346,36 356,39
Reseller Business (Conventional)	400 V	0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	669,85	642,24			253,08 277,78 291,29 301,92 311,71	264,94 288,44 301,31 311,72 320,75

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SEGMENT	Supply Position	Block	Service Charge R/month	Capacity Charge R/month	Maximum Demand Summer R/kVA	Maximum Demand Winter R/kVA	Energy Charge Summer c/kWh	Energy Charge Winter c/kWh
Agricultural	400 V		650,66	875,18			243,15	281,39
Domestic TOU	230 V	80 Peak Standard Off-peak	215,87	871,10			251,57 199,00 156,56	578,76 237,09 167,30
Domestic 3 Ø Seasonal	230 V	80 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	215,87	871,10			197,91 228,63 246,25 260,37 273,65	236,12 266,84 284,46 292,80 311,85
Domestic 1 Ø Seasonal	230 V	80 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	215,87	699,25			197,91 228,63 246,25 260,37 273,65	236,12 266,84 284,46 292,80 311,85
Domestic 3 Ø	230 V	80 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	215,87	871,10			208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82	208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	60 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	215,87	635,93			208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82	208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	80 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000 > 3000	215,87	699,26			208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82	208,09 238,81 256,43 270,55 283,82
Domestic Prepaid	230 V	0 - 350 350 - 500 >500		0,00			216,38 248,20 286,04	216,38 248,20 286,04
Reseller Domestic (Conventional)	230 V	80 0 - 500 501 - 1000 1001 - 2000 2001 - 3000	223,29	901,00			186,23 215,00 231,48 244,70	186,23 215,01 231,48 244,70
Robot Intersections Streetlights & Billboard per Luminaire		> 3000					257,14 404,46 453,09	257,14 404,46 453,09

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Annexure A: (continued....3)

EMBEDDED GENERATION TARIFF

Residential Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)	90,96
Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)	75,37

EMBEDDED GENERATOR MINIMUM CONDITIONS

1.1 In terms of the provision of the Electricity Regulation Act, (Act 4 of 2006) (ERA) generation of electricity is a licensed activity, unless exempted by the Minister of Energy.

1.2 This tariff will only apply to customers that are net consumers at City Power and who have invested in embedded generation capacity, are grid-tied (and comply with all the regulations regarding grid connection).

1.3 That the embedded generator is required to register with City Power and the equipment used must comply with the technical standards required by City Power.

1.4 All Large Power Users and Business Customers who would be willing to invest in embedded generation with the purpose of supplementing their electricity supply from City Power will have to be on a conventional tariff structure. If they are currently on a prepaid structure, they will be required to migrate to a conventional tariff structure.

1.5 All residential customers who would be willing to invest in embedded generation with the purpose of supplementing their electricity supply from City Power, will have to be on a time-of-use conventional tariff structure. If they are currently on a prepaid structure, they will be required to migrate to the time-of-use conventional tariff structure.

1.6 Embedded generators that are at any time capable of feeding energy back into the grid will require meters with bidirectional metering capability.

1.7 All parties that would invest in generating electricity capacity and who would elect to only feed into the grid (and never draw from the grid) will be treated as an additional supplier under a negotiated power purchase agreement.

1.8 Embedded generation tariff is only applicable to maximum generation capacity of 1MW.

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CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD**Annexure B**

Proposed percentage increases for FY23/24 to respective electricity tariffs are as follows:

SEGMENT	Supply	Units	Block	Service	Capacity	Maximum Demand		Energy Charge	
	Position			Charge	Charge	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
				R/month	R/month	R/kVA	R/kVA	c/kWh	c/kWh
Large Customer - TOU	HV	kVA							
		kWh	Peak	22,15%	22,15%	24,65%	24,65%	16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Standard					16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Off-peak					16,08%	16,08%
Large Customer - TOU	MV	kVA							
		kWh	Peak	22,15%	22,15%	24,65%	24,65%	16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Standard					16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Off-peak					16,08%	16,08%
Large Customer - TOU	LV	kVA							
		kWh	Peak	22,15%	22,15%	24,65%	24,65%	16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Standard					16,08%	16,08%
		kWh	Off-peak					16,08%	16,08%
Large Customer	MV	kVA							
		kWh		22,15%	22,15%	24,65%	24,65%	16,08%	16,08%
Large Customer	LV	kVA							
		kWh		22,15%	22,15%	24,65%	24,65%	16,08%	16,08%
Large Customer Reactive Energy	c/kVArh							18,65%	
Business	400 V	kVA	< =50	22,15%	22,15%				
		kWh	0 - 500					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	501 - 1000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	> 3000					18,30%	18,30%
		kVA	< =100	22,15%	22,15%				
		kWh	0 - 500					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	501 - 1000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					18,30%	18,30%
		kWh	> 3000					18,30%	18,30%
Business Prepaid	400 V	kVA							
		kWh	0 - 500	New	New			2,40%	7,20%
		kWh	501 - 1000					2,75%	6,69%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					2,86%	6,40%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					2,94%	6,28%
		kWh	> 3000					3,02%	6,00%
Reseller Business (Conventional)	400 V	kVA		22,15%	22,15%				
		kWh	0 - 500					4,40%	3,77%
		kWh	501 - 1000					4,12%	3,60%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					3,99%	3,52%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					3,89%	3,56%
		kWh	> 3000					3,81%	3,41%

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Annexure B (Continued...3)

Residential Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)	28,65%
Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator (c/kWh)	28,65%

End