

## 4.1

City of Johannesburg Council 2021-03-24/25

COJ : MAYORAL COMMITTEE 2021-03-19

### **CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD**

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#### **4 AMENDMENT OF TARIFFS OF CHARGES FOR SURCHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES FOR ELECTRICITY SERVICES: FY21/22**

##### **1 STRATEGIC THRUST**

Alignment to GDS 2040 & IDP

##### **2 OBJECTIVE**

To propose draft electricity tariffs increases for FY21/22 and the continuation of all the surcharges as 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 as well as consultation with City Power customers. The proposed tariffs are for consultation purposes and are not final. The proposed tariffs will also be subjected to National Energy Regulator (NERSA) approval processes before final implementation by Council of the City of Johannesburg.

##### **3 BACKGROUND TO TARIFF METHODOLOGY**

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 by the consideration of three key factors;

- NERSA Municipal Tariff Guideline Increase,
- City Power cost structure including bulk purchases from Eskom and Kelvin as well as expected increases in the each of the respective elements of their cost structures,
- Shareholder and stakeholder considerations including but not limited to financial sustainability, cost reflectivity and affordability of approved tariffs.

NERSA granted Eskom a total annual average tariff increases of 15.09% for FY21/22. The increase is inclusive of liquidation of additional regulatory clearing accounts (RCAs) of R16 150m in favour of Eskom for Year 2-5 of the Multi-year price determination 3 (MYPD3). The RCA balance that is been liquidated is inclusive of the additional R5 739m awarded to Eskom after reassessment of the RCA balance as directed by the court judgement. In addition to that NERSA allowed Eskom R15 391m as directed by the Supreme Court Judgement. Without the additional liquidation of the RCA the annual average increase granted to Eskom would have amounted to 5.0% only.

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NERSA uses the Eskom Retail Tariff and Structural Adjustment (ERTSA) methodology to determine the Eskom annual average increase as well as the increase that will be applicable to municipalities and municipal entities. Based on the methodology the Eskom tariff increase is with effect from the beginning of its new financial year on 1 April 2021, however MFMA prescribes that increases to municipal distributors be delayed until 1 July 2021. Therefore, even though the Eskom annual average increase is 15.09% for FY21/22 the increase applicable to Municipal distributors is yet to be determined formerly by NERSA. The Eskom increase to City Power is likely to be 17.8% with effect from 1 July 2021.

The reason for the variation is because the Eskom increase to municipalities and municipal entities for the current financial year (FY20/21) of 6.9% will be in place until 30 June 2021, i.e. three months into the new Eskom financial year. Therefore, the Eskom increase to municipalities and municipal entities for FY21/22 is likely to be 17.8%. This is to ensure that the effective increase to municipalities and municipal entities over the Eskom financial year is also only 15.09%. NERSA is yet to issue the FY21/22 draft municipal guideline increase for municipalities and municipal entities for implementation with effect from 1 July 2021. The draft guideline increase is however likely to be 14.59%.

#### 4 PROPOSED TARIFF INCREASE FOR FY21/22

##### Summary of Proposed Tariff Increase

It is proposed to increase City Power tariffs by an average of 14.59% for FY21/22, subject to NERSA processes. According to the NERSA methodology for determining the municipal guideline increase, NERSA has to consider the municipal entities' actual cost structure in making a tariff determination. This increase is in line with the anticipated NERSA municipal guideline increase.

The proposed tariff increase is based on the following principles:

- (1) All service and capacity charges (Rand/month) across all customer categories are proposed to be increased by 14.59%. The proposed increase to service and capacity charge is aimed at achieving greater balance between City Power's revenue and cost structure by gradually increasing the contribution with a fixed income to more effectively compensate for the proportionally higher fixed cost structure of our operations.
- (2) All large power user (LPU) demand charges (Rand/kVA) across all customer categories are proposed to be increased by 14.59% in order to achieve a greater balance between City Power revenue and cost structure by gradually increasing the contribution of fixed income from LPUs to more effectively compensate for the proportionally higher fixed cost structure of our operations.

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- (3) All energy charges (c/kWh) across all customer categories are proposed to be increased by 14.59% except for the following customer categories which will be subjected to varied increases to energy charges;
  - Conventional business,
  - LPU Time of Use (TOU),
  - Residential Prepaid,
- (4) To limit the increase to conventional business customers' energy charges (c/kWh) to 10.19% to gradually align to NERSA benchmark tariffs,
- (5) To increase the energy charges applicable to LPU TOU customers by 18.59% to achieve greater alignment between this category and the LPU Demand category,
- (6) It is also proposed for residential and business prepaid customers to start making appropriate contribution to the cost of operating and maintaining the City Power electricity distribution network to be available on demand. It is proposed to introduce a capacity charge of R200 for residential customers and a R400 for business prepaid customers. It is envisaged that the customer categories will fully align to respective comparative tariffs over a three-year tariff journey.
- (7) It is further proposed to limit the increase to residential prepaid block 1 to 9.10% however the tariff applicable to block 2 should be increased by 18.1% to compensate for potential revenue loss to City Power while protecting the indigent customer consuming up to 350/kWh per month.
- (8) It is also proposed to give qualifying residential prepaid customer in non-affluent areas with no renewable energy installed except for solar water geysers, the option of a flat rate of R200/m for the first 350kWh a month, provided installed circuit breaker capacity is limited 20A.
- (9) It is further proposed to introduce the following new tariff categories:
  - Generation use of system tariff commonly referred to as wheeling tariffs or third-party network excess charges; The electricity regulation framework compel licensed to on request provide third party excess to our electricity distribution network at NERSA approved tariffs. Third parties may require excess to the City Power network should they have electricity supply customers embedded in our network.
  - Alternative LPU Time of Use (TOU) Tariff based on the notified maximum demand methodology; In terms of the proposed alternative tariff qualifying TOU customers will have the option of apply split the demand charge (R/kVA) into network access based on NMD as determined by the customer and a demand charge based on the

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monthly actual demand for capacity. LPU TOU Customers who choose to be on the particular tariff will still be subjected to all other tariffs that may be applicable to normal LUP TOU customer categories except for variant demand charges (R/kVA).

(a) Alignment of LPU Demand Tariff and LPU TOU Tariff

The qualifying City Power LPU customers have a choice between LPU Demand and the LPU TOU tariff. The current capacity charges (R/kVA) for the tariff categories are the same respectively for LV and MV customers. The only factor that differentiates the current LPU Demand and LPU TOU tariffs is the respective energy charges. The MV Demand tariff has a flat tariff that is seasonally differentiated (Table 1). On the other hand, the MV TOU has a set tariffs that are both time of day and seasonally differentiated.

Based on our current bulk purchases energy consumption mix (peak, standard & off-peak) the annual average tariff (energy only) for the MV TOU customer at approximately R1.3589/kWh is about 7.51% cheaper than the average energy tariff to LPU MV Demand customer currently at R1.4693/kWh (Table1). In order to ensure greater parity between the two sets of energy charges it is proposed to increase to TOU energy charges each by 19.22%. In so doing the average price differential will drop further, though still in favour of the LPU TOU customers.

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Table 1: Comparison of the current LPU MV Demand and LPU MV TOU Tariff

Consumption Ratio	Peak	Standard	Off-Peak	Consumption (kWh/m)	
	17%	43%	40%	949 000	
	MV Demand (c/kWh)	MV Demand (Rand)		MV TOU (c/kWh)	MV TOU (Rand)
Summer					
Peak	1.4048	226 638		1.6881	272 341
Standard	1.4048	573 261		1.2710	518 649
Off-Peak	1.4048	533 266		0.9770	370 860
Summer Cost (Rand)		1 333 165			1 161 850
Summer Ave. (R/kWh)		1.4048			1.2243
Winter					
Peak	1.6627	268 245		4.0169	648 052
Standard	1.6627	678 501		1.5337	625 871
Off-Peak	1.6627	631 164		1.0509	398 914
Summer Cost (Rand)		1 577 910			1 672 836
Summer Ave. (R/kWh)		1.6627			1.7627
Annual Ave (R/kWh)		1.4693			1.3589
Price Differential					-7.51%

(b) Limiting increase to Conventional Business Customers

This customer category is charged on a two-part tariff consisting of energy (c/kWh) and basic charges (R/month). The basic charges consist of a service charge and a capacity charge. It is proposed to increase the basic charges by 14.59% and to limit the increase to energy charges by 4.4 percentage points. This will result in a lower overall average increase of only 1.67% for this customer category. The lower average increase is essential as our business conventional customers are on the higher average tariff that is to be gradually aligned to the rest of our tariff categories.

(c) Proposed introduction of 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, with alternatively sourced electricity mainly from renewable or other primarily energy source. This would typically be an Independent Power Producer (IPP) who may wish to supply a portion of the electricity needs of customer otherwise embedded in the City Power electricity supply network. It will also provide for customers who self-generate electricity for use at a location elsewhere on the City Power electricity distribution network.

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In the instance that a IPP would like to supply a customer within the City Power network it will be required to request third party access to our network infrastructure. Subject to compliance with our safety requirements City Power is legally obliged to give such generators 'third party' access to its network at a reasonable charge for services rendered "wheeling services"

Since the customer would otherwise have been supplied by City Power, giving IPPs third party excess to our networks would effectively displace City Power as the source of electricity (kWh). However, the IPP and the end customer will still be dependent on our network infrastructure. City Power will remain the network services provider irrespective of who is the actual supplier of electricity. Therefore, the end customer will continue to pay for applicable network services and network capacity charges like any other LPU customer.

As the customer will be supplied energy by a third party, City Power will not need to source such electricity from Eskom, therefore our bulk purchases of energy (kWh) and associated cost should reduce by the same extent, everything else being equal.

City Power currently makes an annual average gross margin of approximately R0.45/kWh on TOU sale of electricity (kWh) distributing electricity to captive end customers. This margin is therefore not yet incorporated in the current demand charge.

Allowing customers to source electricity from IPPs will therefore displace the current revenue margin on energy (kWhs) sold, while the demand charge is not fully cost reflective. City Power should however protect some of the margin on these displaced conventional sales volumes by charging the generator volumes based network access charges, for the service provided by using our networks.

It is proposed to charge the IPP network access charges on a per kWh basis aligned to proportional share of the current annual average gross margin on TOU based energy supply to customers at  $\leq 66\text{kV}$ ; such that an average margin of R0.3251/kWh is maintained at FY20/21 prices.

This will enable City Power to minimize the loss of gross margin on the volume of energy sales displaced by IPPs using our network. The proposed charges will however be time of day differentiated to appropriately to incentivise the IPP to use our network in peak periods to maximize our gain. The proposed Generator use of system charges are calculated based on our current tariff margins but should be escalated by 14.59% to be in line with tariffs that will be applicable as from the beginning of FY21/22. It is therefore proposed to introduce the generator use of system charges at the following rates:

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- Peak at 25.51c/kWh
- Standard at 30.60c/kWh
- Off-Peak at 37.54c/kWh

- (d) Proposed Alternate TOU Demand Tariff based on Notified Maximum Demand (NMD) Methodology

It is proposed to allow LPU TOU customers be given an option (alternative tariff) to migrate toward a tariff where the demand charge (R/kVA) is based on a combination of Notified Maximum Demand and Actual Demand in a month. Customers are currently charges based on highest 12 month rolling actual maximum demand as a result income derived from the capacity charges may decline as customers reduce consumption even though network operating cost may be fixed and not reduce as customer reduces dependence on the network. Migration towards charges based on combination of notified maximum demand (NMD) and actual demand will start to ensure

greater alignment between the City Power cost structure and tariff structure. The propose alternate tariff will ensure TOU Demand customers continue to adequate contribution to 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 tariffs are proposed for FY21/22:

- (1) TOU Demand MV

Network Capacity Charge; R92.00/kVA (Based on NMD)

Network Demand Charge; R103.00/kVA (Based on actual demand for the month)

- (2) TOU Demand LV

Network Capacity Charge; R97.00/kVA (Based on NMD)

Network Demand Charge; R115.00/kVA (Based on actual demand for the month)

The customer will however be required to apply to give City Power notice of its intended NMD the network capacity charge will be based on the higher of NMD or actual demand in a particular month. The network demand will always be based on the actual 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.

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(a) Proposed Tariff Increases per customer category

A summary of the expected escalations for the next three years is presented in the following table for each of the respective customer categories;

Segment	Overall Tariff Escalation Rates			
	FY2021	FY2122	FY2223	FY2324
Large Power User (MV-TOU)	7.70%	17.57%	10.00%	10.00%
Large Power User (LV-TOU)	7.63%	17.44%	10.00%	10.00%
LPM-MV	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
LPU-LV	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Business Conventional	3.46%	11.67%	10.00%	10.00%
Business Prepaid	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Agricultural	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Residential Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Residential Prepaid	6.22%	15.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Reseller Residential Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Reseller Business Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
<b>Average Increase</b>	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%

(b) Embedded Generation Tariffs

It is proposed to also increase the Residential Embedded Generator Tariff and Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator (< = 1MW) by 14.59%. The actual proposed charges are included in Annexure B.

## 5 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 are exempted 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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#### 6 SURCHARGES 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 2020 A 2% surcharge be levied on business and large Power User customers.

#### 7 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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

#### 8 LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS

By virtue of Section 28 (6) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) (MFMA), once the new tariffs have been determined in respect of the 2021/2022 Financial Year, it may not be further increased during that financial year, except when required in terms of a financial recovery plan as contemplated in the Act.

It should be noted that any increases approved by Council, are subject to final approval by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA).

#### 9 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The implications of the proposed tariff increase should result in additional revenue of R2 496m and total potential revenue of R19 446m from sale of electricity for FY21/22.

#### 10 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

The provision of sustainable financial operations in terms of the score card

#### 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 tariffs will be communicated to all role players.

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#### 12 OTHER BODIES /DEPARTMENTS CONSULTED

The bodies that have been consulted prior to the draft proposal to the Mayoral Committee for consideration are:

- (1) City Power Executive committee
- (2) City Power Board

#### 13 LIST OF ANNEXURE

Annexure A: Title of the Report: City Power Tariff Increase Proposal (P10)

Annexure B: The year-on-year tariff increases are listed for the three financial periods (P11) Annexure C: The Proposed tariffs for FY21/22 exclusive of the 6c/kWh Network Surcharge 2% Surcharge on Business and Large Power Users and VAT (P12)

Annexure D: Proposed percentage increases for FY21/22 to respective electricity tariff categories (P15)

#### **IT IS RECOMMENDED**

- 1 That, in terms of Sections 11(3)(i) and 75A (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000, (Act 32 of 2000) as amended, read with Section 16(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003), the City of Johannesburg declares its intention to amend with effect from 1 July 2021 its Tariff of Charges:**
- 2 That, in terms of Sections 17(3)(a)(ii) and 22(a)(i) and (ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) and Sections 21, 21A (1) and 2 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended, the City of Johannesburg:**
  - (1) displays the notice and the documents and notice in the manner prescribed;**
  - (2) seeks to convey to the local community by means of radio broadcasts covering the area of the City, the information contemplated in Section 21A(c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) as amended; and**
  - (3) publishes a notice in the manner prescribed and invites the local community to submit written comments or representations in respect of the City's declared intention to amend or determine Tariffs of Charges.**

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- 3 That in terms of Section 22(b)(i) and (ii) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) a copy of the notice and documents be sent forthwith to the National and Provincial Treasury; MEC for local government; as well any other organ of state or municipality affected by the budget to solicit their views.**
- 4 That the Executive Director: Finance in conjunction with Director: Legal and Compliance, in consultation with the Council's relevant Departments and all interested parties, report on the comments received in terms of aragraph 11.2 above with recommendations on the final draft of the Tariffs of Charges for approval.**
- 5 That the report be submitted to a relevant Section 79 Committee for comment.**

(CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD)  
(Frank Hinda/Marvin Baepi)  
(sl)

THE NEXT ITEM FOLLOWS THE ANNEXURES TO THIS ITEM

## 4.12

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#### **ANNEXURE A**

#### **Title of the Report: City Power Tariff Increase Proposal**

What are the major benefits to the Communities of Johannesburg?

- Improved Service delivery

Which Communities will primarily benefit (if relevant state the region, ward, suburb, or socio economic group etc.)?

- All wards and Regions

If relevant, when will implementation take start?

- On going

If relevant, when will work be completed?

- On going

What is the total cost of implementation?

- R3 million has been budgeted

How will communities be informed of the contents of this report?

- Media
- Public consultation

How can communities be involved in the implementation of this report?

- N/A

Who can be contacted to provide additional information and/or clarity?

- City Power –Frank Hinda

What other information can be given to assist Councillors to communicate the contents of this report to communities?

- Tariff booklets as well as Leaflets on Customer Education

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#### **Annexure B**

The year-on-year tariff increases are listed for the three financial periods

Segment	Overall Tariff Escalation Rates			FY2324
	FY2021	FY2122	FY2223	
Large Power User (MV-TOU)	7.70%	17.57%	10.00%	10.00%
Large Power User (LV-TOU)	7.63%	17.44%	10.00%	10.00%
LPM-MV	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
LPU-LV	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Business Conventional	3.46%	11.67%	10.00%	10.00%
Business Prepaid	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Agricultural	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Residential Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Residential Prepaid	6.22%	15.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Reseller Residential Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
Reseller Business Conventional	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%
<b>Average Increase</b>	6.22%	14.59%	10.00%	10.00%

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**Annexure C**

The Proposed tariffs for FY21/22 are exclusive of the 6c/kWh Network Surcharge, 2% Surcharge on Business and Large Power Users and VAT:

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	1 886.76	24 409.54	223.94	223.94	200.19	476.36		
		kWh	Standard					150.72	181.88		
		kWh	Off-peak					115.86	124.62		
Large Customer - TOU	MV	kVA									
		kWh	Peak	1 870.96	5 203.53	240.80	240.80	200.19	476.36		
		kWh	Standard					150.72	181.88		
		kWh	Off-peak					115.86	124.62		
Large Customer - TOU	LV	kVA									
		kWh	Peak	1 360.70	1 216.52	257.65	257.65	200.19	476.36		
		kWh	Standard					150.72	181.88		
		kWh	Off-peak					115.86	124.62		
Large Customer	MV	kVA									
		kWh		1 020.52	5 510.91	240.80	240.80	160.97	190.53		
Large Customer	LV	kVA									
		kWh		850.44	1 298.70	257.62	257.62	172.44	201.98		
Large Customer Reactive Energy		kVArh						27.02			
Business	400 V	kVA	< 50	510.27	489.23						
		kWh	0 - 500					227.68	238.35		
		kWh	501 - 1000					249.90	259.49		
		kWh	1001 - 2000					262.06	271.07		
		kWh	2001 - 3000					271.62	280.18		
		kWh	> 3000					280.44	288.56		
		kVA	< 100	510.27	699.12						
		kWh	0 - 500					227.68	238.35		
		kWh	501 - 1000					249.90	259.49		
		kWh	1001 - 2000					262.06	271.07		
		kWh	2001 - 3000					271.62	280.18		
		kWh	> 3000					280.44	288.56		
		Business Prepaid	400 V	kVA	< 50	400.00					
				kWh	0 - 500					252.84	252.84
kWh	501 - 1000							276.87	276.87		
kWh	1001 - 2000							290.02	290.02		
kWh	2001 - 3000							300.36	300.36		
kWh	> 3000							309.89	309.89		
Reseller Business (Conventional)	400 V	kVA	< 50	510.27	489.23						
		kWh	0 - 500					225.57	237.57		
		kWh	501 - 1000					248.24	259.07		
		kWh	1001 - 2000					260.65	270.84		
		kWh	2001 - 3000					270.41	280.09		
		kWh	> 3000					279.40	288.62		

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#### Annexure C (Continued..2)

SEGMENT	Supply	Units	Block	Service	Capacity	Maximum Demand		Energy Charge	
	Position					Charge	Charge	Summer	Winter
Agricultural	400 V	kVA		510.27	686.35			190.69	220.68
Domestic TOU 3 Ø	230 V	A	<=80	169.29	683.14				
		kWh	Peak					197.87	455.23
		kWh	Standard					156.52	186.48
		kWh	Off-peak					123.14	131.59
Domestic TOU 1 Ø	230 V	A	<=80	169.29	548.38				
		kWh	Peak					197.87	455.23
		kWh	Standard					156.52	186.48
		kWh	Off-peak					123.14	131.59
Domestic 3 Ø Seasonal	230 V	A	<=80	169.29	683.14				
		kWh	0 - 500					155.21	185.17
		kWh	501 - 1000					179.30	209.26
		kWh	1001 - 2000					193.12	223.08
		kWh	2001 - 3000					204.19	229.63
		kWh	> 3000					214.60	244.56
Domestic 1 Ø Seasonal	230 V	A	<=80	169.29	548.38				
		kWh	0 - 500					155.21	185.17
		kWh	501 - 1000					179.30	209.26
		kWh	1001 - 2000					193.12	223.08
		kWh	2001 - 3000					204.19	229.63
		kWh	> 3000					214.60	244.56
Domestic 3 Ø	230 V	A	<=80	169.29	683.14				
		kWh	0 - 500					163.19	163.19
		kWh	501 - 1000					187.28	187.28
		kWh	1001 - 2000					201.10	201.10
		kWh	2001 - 3000					212.17	212.17
		kWh	> 3000					222.58	222.58

## 4.16

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### CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD

#### Annexure C (Continued..3)

SEGMENT	Supply	Units	Block	Service	Capacity	Maximum Demand		Energy Charge	
	Position					Charge	Charge	Summer	Winter
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	A	<=60	169.29	498.72				
		kWh	0 - 500					163.19	163.19
		kWh	501 - 1000					187.28	187.28
		kWh	1001 - 2000					201.10	201.10
		kWh	2001 - 3000					212.17	212.17
		kWh	> 3000					222.58	222.58
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	A	80	169.29	548.38				
		kWh	0 - 500					163.19	163.19
		kWh	501 - 1000					187.28	187.28
		kWh	1001 - 2000					201.10	201.10
		kWh	2001 - 3000					212.17	212.17
		kWh	> 3000					222.58	222.58
Domestic Prepaid	230 V	kWh	0 - 500	200.00	0.00			169.69	169.69
		kWh	501 - 1000					194.65	194.65
		kWh	1001 - 2000					221.80	221.80
		kWh	2001 - 3000					0.00	0.00
		kWh	> 3000					0.00	0.00
Reseller Domestic (Conventional)	230 V	A	<=80	170.09	686.35				
		kWh	0 - 500					146.48	146.48
		kWh	501 - 1000					169.11	169.11
		kWh	1001 - 2000					182.07	182.07
		kWh	2001 - 3000					192.47	192.47
		kWh	> 3000					202.25	202.25
Robot Intersections								318.13	318.13
Streetlights & Billboard per Luminaire								356.63	356.63

#### EMBEDDED GENERATION TARIFF

Residential Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)	65.79
Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)	54.52



## 4.17

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### CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD

#### Annexure D

Proposed percentage increases for FY21/22 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	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	18.59%	18.59%
		kWh	Standard						18.59%
		kWh	Off-peak					18.59%	18.59%
Large Customer - TOU	MV	kVA							
		kWh	Peak	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	18.59%	18.59%
		kWh	Standard						18.59%
		kWh	Off-peak					18.59%	18.59%
Large Customer - TOU	LV	kVA							
		kWh	Peak	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	18.59%	18.59%
		kWh	Standard						18.59%
		kWh	Off-peak					18.59%	18.59%
Large Customer	MV	kVA							
		kWh		14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%
Large Customer	LV	kVA							
		kWh		14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%	14.59%
Large Customer Reactive Energy		c/kVArh						14.59%	
Business	400 V	kVA	<=50	14.59%	14.59%				
		kWh	0 - 500					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	501 - 1000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	> 3000					10.19%	10.19%
		kVA	<=100	14.59%	14.59%				
		kWh	0 - 500					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	501 - 1000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					10.19%	10.19%
		kWh	> 3000					10.19%	10.19%
Business Prepaid	400 V	kVA		New					
		kWh	0 - 500					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	501 - 1000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	> 3000					14.59%	14.59%
Reseller Business (Conventional)	400 V	kVA							
		kWh	0 - 500	14.59%	14.59%			14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	501 - 1000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	> 3000					14.59%	14.59%



4.19

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**CITY POWER JOHANNESBURG (SOC) LTD**

**Annexure D (Continued..3)**

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
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	A	60	14.59%	14.59%				
		kWh	0 - 500					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	501 - 1000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	> 3000					14.59%	14.59%
Domestic 1 Ø	230 V	A	80	14.59%	14.59%				
		kWh	0 - 500					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	501 - 1000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	> 3000					14.59%	14.59%
Domestic Prepaid	230 V	kWh	0 - 350	New				11.89%	11.89%
		kWh	351-500					18.44%	18.44%
		kWh	>500					14.59%	14.59%
Reseller Domestic (Conventional)	230 V	A	80	14.59%	14.59%				
		kWh	0 - 500					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	501 - 1000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	1001 - 2000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	2001 - 3000					14.59%	14.59%
		kWh	> 3000					14.59%	14.59%
Robot Intersections							14.59%	14.59%	
Streetlights & Billboard per Luminaire							14.59%	14.59%	

<b>Residential Embedded Generator Energy Charge (c/kWh)</b>	<b>14.59%</b>
<b>Business and Large Power User Embedded Generator (c/kWh)</b>	<b>14.59%</b>