Information note on 2015 Distribution System Operator allowed revenue, DUoS tariffs & DLAFs

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Abstract:

This information note outlines the approved:

- Distribution System Operator (DSO) allowed revenue for the 2015 calendar year;
- Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs for the 12 month period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015; and,
- Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for the 12 month period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

Target Audience:

This information note is for the attention of members of the public, the energy industry, customers and all interested parties.

It will be of particular interest to parties who pay Distribution Use of System charges and end-user customers to whom these charges are passed on.

Related Documents:

CER/10/198 Decision on DSO revenue for 2011 to 2015

Executive Summary

This information note outlines the approved:

- Distribution System Operator (DSO) allowed revenue for the 2015 calendar year;
- Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs for the 12 month period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015; and,
- Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for the 12 month period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

The approved DUoS tariffs and DLAFs are published alongside this paper.

2015 Distribution Revenue
In 2010 the CER published its decision on the revenue that the DSO could collect from its customers through DUoS tariffs over the 2011 to 2015 period (PR3 period).

As provided for within that decision, this information note provides an update on the DSO revenue relating to the 2015 calendar year. This figure feeds into the DUoS tariffs that are approved for implementation over the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period.

The DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year is **€725.4m**, which compares to €758.4m for the 2014 calendar year.

2015 Average Unit Price (AUP)
The Average Unit Price for Distribution Use of System charges for the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period is **3.25c/kWh**. This is a 3.1% decrease relative to the AUP of 3.35c/kWh for the 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014 period.

Key drivers
The major updates covered in this note relate to revised assumptions or outturn values for new connections, gigawatt hours consumed and indexation. Updates are also included for other more specific items such as prepaid meters, revised WACC[1] rates and electric vehicles.

Published Documents
Four documents have been published alongside this decision paper. These are:

1. The approved DSO schedule of DUoS tariffs which will apply during the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period;
2. The excel model that was used to update the 2015 DSO revenue;
3. An explanatory note from the DSO explaining the updates to the model; and,
4. The approved DLAFs which will apply during the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period.

[1] Weighted Average Cost of Capital

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Commission for Energy Regulation

The Commission for Energy Regulation (CER) is Ireland's independent energy and water regulator. The CER was established in 1999 and now has a wide range of economic, customer protection and safety responsibilities in energy. The CER is also the regulator of Ireland's public water and wastewater system.

The CER's primary economic responsibilities in energy cover electricity generation, electricity and gas networks, and electricity and gas supply activities. The overall aim of the CER's economic role is to protect the interests of energy customers. The CER has an important related function in customer protection by resolving complaints that customers have with energy companies.

The CER's core focus in safety is to protect lives and property across a range of areas in the energy sector. This includes safety regulation of electrical contractors, gas installers and gas pipelines. In addition the CER is the safety regulator of upstream petroleum safety extraction and exploration activities, including on-shore and off-shore gas and oil.

In 2014 the CER was appointed as Ireland's economic regulator of the Irish public water and wastewater sector. The CER's role is to protect the interests of water customers, ensure water services are delivered in a safe, secure and sustainable manner and that Irish Water operates in an economic and efficient manner.

Further information on the CER's role and relevant legislation can be found on the CER's website at www.cer.ie

1.2 Purpose of this paper

This paper provides information on:

- The approved Distribution System Operator (DSO) revenue for the 2015 calendar year;
- The approved Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs to apply from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015; and,
- The approved Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) to apply from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

1.3 Structure of this paper

This paper is structured in the following manner:

Section 1 provides an introduction to and outlines the purpose of this information note.

Section 2 provides background information. It outlines how the decisions made when setting the DSO revenue for the 2011 to 2015 period[2] are being implemented to set the DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year. It also outlines how DUoS tariffs

[2] The decision on DSO revenue for the 2011 to 2015 period is available here.

are set to recover that revenue. Section 2 also provides information on how DLAFs are set each year.

Section 3 provides detail on the DSO revenue that has been approved for the 2015 calendar year.

Section 4 provides detail on the DUoS tariffs that are approved for implementation from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

Section 5 provides detail on the DLAFs that are approved for implementation from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

Section 6 provides a summary.

Four documents are published alongside this paper. These are:

- The approved DSO schedule of DUoS tariffs which will apply during the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period;
- The excel model that was used to update the 2015 DSO revenue;
- An explanatory note from the DSO explaining the updates to the model; and,
- The approved DLAFs which will apply during the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period.

2. Background Information

2.1 DSO revenue control for the period 2011 to 2015

In November 2010, the CER published a decision paper detailing the level of DSO revenue for the PR3 period 2011 to 2015 (CER/10/198[3]). The allowed revenue set for each calendar year of the period is shown in the below table in 2009 terms.

(2009 monies, €m)	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
DSO Allowed Revenue	682.6	717.4	754.7	797.3	842.9

Table 1: DSO allowed revenues 2011-2015

2.2 Yearly updates of calendar year revenue

The decision paper on DSO revenue for the 2011 to 2015 period provided for the revenue for each calendar year being updated during the period (for example, to reflect changes in GWh assumptions). The decision stated that during the control period the CER would publish information notes outlining the effect of implementing the yearly updates. This replaces the consultation process that was completed for 2010 and previous years.

An excel model was subsequently developed by the CER to facilitate these updates. The model is to be completed each year in advance by the DSO (for example, the 2015 calendar year revenue is to be updated in 2014), and submitted to the CER for review and approval.

This process has been completed for the 2015 calendar year. An updated model has been provided by the DSO and reviewed by the CER. The CER is satisfied that the model correctly implements the decision paper. Details on the updated approved revenue for 2015 are provided within Section 3 of this paper.

2.3 Determination of DUoS tariffs for each tariff period

In recent years, the CER has approved DUoS tariffs on an annual basis to cover the period from 1 October to 30 September. Essentially, DUoS tariffs are set to recover 26.7%[4] of the calendar year revenue for year one and 73.3%[4] of the calendar year revenue for year two (covering the revenue relating to October to December and January to September, respectively.

Details on the approved DUoS tariffs for the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period are provided within Section 4 of this paper.

[3] The decision on DSO revenue for the 2011 to 2015 period is available here.

[4] This is based on the percentage of demand that relates to the relevant period of the year.

2.4 Determination of DLAFs

Details on the Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 period are provided within Section 5 of this paper. Information on the methodology which the DSO uses to determine these values is available here[5].

[5] The methodology used by the DSO to determine DLAFs is available here.

3. DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year

3.1 Introduction

As detailed in Section 2.1, in November 2010 the CER published a decision paper detailing the level of DSO allowed revenue for the period 2011 to 2015[3]. That decision paper also detailed how the allowed revenue would be updated each year.

The DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year has been updated according to the above decision paper and consequently the CER approves DSO revenue of €725.4m for the 2015 calendar year. This section of this information note provides details on the revenue submission provided by the DSO and the calculations that led to this figure.

Parties that require further information should refer to the excel model (developed by the CER and completed by the DSO) and the DSO explanatory document, both of which are published alongside this information note.

3.2 DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year

3.2.1 Revenue control formula

The revenue control formula, which is used to keep the DSO's revenue in line with allowed costs, is set out in detail in Section 11 of CER/10/198[3]. Very simply, the revenue control formula takes the 'base' allowed revenue (in 2009 monies, as detailed in Table 1), adjusts that revenue into nominal figures, and adjusts it for specific revenue parameters. The following formula is used:

$$R_t = \prod_{2010}^{t}[(1+INF_j)/100]*B_t + \prod_{2010}^{t}[(1+INF_j)/100*[\Delta INCENT_t + PCust_t*(FCust_t - Cust)_t]$$
$$+\Delta P_t + \Delta U_t + K_{t-1} + K_{t-2}$$

Equation 1: Price control formula from CER/05/138

The terms within this equation are defined fully within CER/10/198. For the 2015 calendar year:

- R_{2015}, the maximum level of revenue allowed in 2015, is €725.4;
- When adjusting from 2009 to 2015 values, the relevant figures are multiplied by 1.035[6];
- B_{2015}, the level of allowed revenue for the 2015 calendar year in real 2009 prices as detailed in CER/10/198, is €842.9m[3];
- $\triangle INCENT_{2015}$, the difference in value of incentives/penalties earned in 2015 from an assumed incentive payment of €8m (in real 2009 prices) in 2015, is zero[7];
- $PCust_{2015}$, the revenue earned or foregone by the DSO for each additional connection above or below forecasted levels, is €0.00010102m;

[6] HICP of -1.6%, 1.1%, 2%, 0.5%, 0.5% and 1.0% for each of the years from 2010 to 2015.

[7] Note that this is set at zero for 2015 as no outturn data is yet available for 2015 to estimate the magnitude of those payments/penalties.

- $FCust_{2015}$, the current forecast for new connections for the period 2014 to 2015, is 70,004[8];
- $Cust_{2015}$, the number of new connections assumed for the period 2014 to 2015 in the determination of B_{2014}, is 156,637[8];
- $\triangle P_{2015}$, the change in 2015 pass-through costs from those assumed in the determination of B_{2015}, is 0.0m[9];
- $\triangle U_{2015}$, the change in 2015 uncertain costs from those assumed in the determination of B_{2015}, is -€123.86
- K_{t-1}, the correction factor for 2014, is €48.34m;
- K_{t-2}, the correction factor for 2013, is -€7.06m;

These figures are explained in more detail in the following section and are broken down further within Table 2.

3.2.2 Explanation of k factors and adjustments to 2015 revenue

The above shows that B_{2015} was adjusted for inflation to give a figure of €872.5m. This figure was then adjusted downwards to yield the total value of €725.4m for DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year. Table 2 shows that of this **€147.1m reduction**:

- -€123.86m relates directly to 2015 and is included within Equation 1 under the terms '$PCust_t$/$FCust_t$/$Cust_t$' and $\triangle U_t$;
- €48.34m related to the k_{t-1} factor for 2014; and,
- -€7.06m related to the k_{t-2} factor for 2013
- -€64.52 related to mid-term WACC review carried out in 2013

See table 2 below which details the €147.1m reduction.

[8] The definitions of $PCust_t$ and $FCust_t$ within the PR3 decision referred to 'new connections to the system in year t…' This is corrected here so that the definitions refer to new connections from 2011 to year t (inclusive).

[9] This value is zero for 2015. Changes in pass-through costs for 2012 are fed through this equation through the k_{t-2} value.

k factors & adjustments to revenue for 2015, €m				
Adjustments relating to customer numbers, indexation & GWhs	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**Total**
Higher (lower) customer numbers relative to those included in PR3 decision, nominal, €m	0.11	0.21	-9.06	8.74
Indexation & over-collection				
Effect on total revenue of indexation being different to forecast, nominal, €m	-8.69	-19.97	0	-28.66
Revenue forecast for collection based on latest assumptions re demand (or outturn collected where available), nominal, €m	12.91	18.40	0	31.31
Incentives				
Incentives, nominal, €m	-10.53	0	0	-10.53
Capex delivery incentive (outside of 4% cap) €m	0	0	0	0
Pass-through costs, nominal, €m				
Regulatory levy	0.32	0	0	0.32
Rates	-1.26	0	0	-1.26
Non-capitalised costs, nominal, €m				
Keypad meters	-0.77	6.84	6.84	12.91
Token meters	-0.50	0.78	0.78	1.06
Moves from single to dual tariff meters	0.27	0	0	0.27
Load research rebalancing	-0.10	0.10	0	0
Safe Electric Campaign	-0.13	0	0	-0.13
Worst Served Customer	0.01	0.03	0	0.04
Mail Drop	0	0	0	0
Electric Vehicles	0	19	0	19
Storm	0	24.20	0	24.20
Capitalised costs, nominal, €m				
Unspent capex: network (PR2 to present)	1.36	-1.10	-54.74	-54.48
Underspend capex: non network (PR2 to present)	-0.09	0.15	-68.38	-68.32
Carryover of 2010 capex: non-network	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to G2 & G3 costs for new connections	0	0.01	-0.20	-0.19
Adjustments for actual number of 2010 new connections	0.01	0.02	-0.61	-0.58
Adjustment for connections re PR1 to PR2 transition	-0.02	-0.05	1.69	1.62
Generator connections	0	0.01	-0.19	-0.18
Total adjustment (excluding interest adjustment), nominal, €m	-7.1	48.62	123.86	165.38
Total adjustment (including interest adjustment), nominal, €m	***-7.06***	***48.34***	**123.86**	**165.14**

Table 2: *k factors and adjustments to revenue for 2015*

Explanations of the figures shown in **Table 2** above are provided below and an excel spreadsheet detailing the calculations behind these figures is published alongside this note.

The costs included in Table 2 show the change in costs from those assumed in the five-year revenue determination. In some cases these costs/items were not mentioned within the five-year control as they were not examined/anticipated at that time.

The values for 2015 correspond to the $\triangle U_t$ in Equation 1. The values for 2014 and 2013 are fed into Equation 1 through the k_{t-1} and k_{t-2} factors respectively.

These figures and the detail behind them have been reviewed by the CER and the CER is satisfied that they should be included within the DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year.

A reduction of -€9.06m has been applied to the 2015 revenue to allow for a lower number of customer connections. The PR3 decision included for 156,637 cumulative new connections to the end of 2015 however the current forecast up to the end of 2015 is 70,004 new connections.

An inclusion of €2.65m has been applied to the 2015 revenue to allow for indexation being different to forecast (-€28.66m) and less revenue than forecast being collected over 2013 and 2014 through DUoS tariffs (€31.31m).

An incentive value of -€10.53 is included and relates to the 2013 calendar year outturn values (outturn values for 2014 are not available at this stage).

The -€10.53m for 2013 includes values for Customer Minutes Lost (CML)[10] and Customer Interruptions (CI) that were calculated using the values in Table 3 below and incentive values applying to deviations from target levels, as detailed in Section 9.5, Table 10.4 of the 5-year electricity distribution revenue control[11]. The outturn results show that DSO achieved the target set.

	Forecast	Actual	Difference
Customer minutes lost	108	129	-21
Customer interruptions	127	130	-3

Table 3: *Target and actual figures for CML and CI*

The incentive figure of -€10.53m for 2013 also includes a value for incentives relating to the DSO's customer call centre. In 2013, the DSO achieved a rating of 89% versus a target of 85%. This resulted in an incentive figure which would have exceeded the cap placed on this item[12]; therefore the figure was set at the cap, that is, 0.25% of allowed revenues or €1.80m. This is consistent with the decision paper relating to this incentive mechanism[13].

The figures for rates and levy consist of the difference between the estimated figures that were allowed as part of the five-year revenue control and the out-turn figures for these items. The differences are passed through in whole. The values for 2015 (i.e.

[10] Note that the incentive incentives for CMLs, CIs and losses are each capped to 1.5% of allowed revenue for the year.

[11] The decision on DSO revenue for the 2006 to 2010 period is available here.

[12] 4% multiplied by a PSATRAT of €0.650m; see the decision on quality of service incentive mechanisms during the 2006-2010 distribution price control (CER/06/107), available here, for more details.

[13] The decision on incentives for the 2006 to 2010 period relating to the DSO's customer call centre (CER/06/107) is available here.

zero) correspond to the $\triangle P_t$ in Equation 1. The values for 2014 and 2013 are fed into Equation 1 through the k_{t-1} and k_{t-2} factors.

Figures of €12.91m for keypad meters and €1.06m for token meters have been included. Keypad meters are an interim prepayment solution in advance of the implementation of smart metering. The allowance is to cover the cost of procuring meters in 2014 and 2015.

A figure of €0.27m has been included to cover the costs of customer moves from single to dual tariff meters during 2013. In the past, the cost of a customer moving from a single to a dual tariff meter was recovered through a transaction charge to suppliers, which was then passed on to customers. However, since 2008 this cost is (in most cases) not recovered through a transaction charge.

A figure of -€0.13m has been included to cover overpayment of costs associated with a Safe Electric advertising campaign in 2013.

A figure of €0.04m has been included for to cover the costs associated with proactively protecting customers who experience interruptions and who are connected in locations on the network serving low numbers of customers – a figure of €10m over the PR3 period has been set aside to cover work associated with these customers.

A reduction of -€122.11m has been applied for adjustments relating to capex underspend from 2010 to present (for network and non-network capex) relative to what was envisaged within the PR3 decision. A large proportion of the underspend results from the re-profiling of capital expenditure associated with the smart metering project for the remainder of the PR3 period (2013, 2014 and 2015). The figure also makes allowances for the actual numbers of new connections and adjusts for Gate 2 and Gate 3 costs consistent with the PR3 decision.

A figure of €1.62m has been included to allow for an under recovery of DSO revenue for customer connections related to the transition from the PR1 to PR2 period. This relates to the change in contribution rates from 45% to 50% between 2005 & 2006 and also allows for under-recoveries due to the manner in which customer payments and completion of work straddle both control periods.

A figure of -€0.18m has been applied to the 2015 revenue to allow for over-recovery by the DSO with respect to generator connections.

A figure of €19m has been applied to the 2015 revenue to allow for recovery through the DUoS tariff for an electric vehicle pilot project, as per the decision in CER/14/057.[14]

A figure of €24.2m has been applied to the 2015 revenue to allow for extra costs incurred by the DSO due to severe storms in end of 2013 and early 2014. The €24.2m is subject to an analysis of the expenditure during PR4 to consider if it was

[14] For more information on CER/14/057 please follow this link.

efficiently spent and the extent to which the costs were warranted by the exceptional weather.

3.3 Comparing 2015 with 2014 calendar year revenues

The allowed DSO revenue for the 2015 calendar year is €725.4m, a 4.35% decrease from the €758.4m that was allowed for the 2014 calendar year.

However, it is important to note that tariffs are not set on a calendar year basis. Consequently, interested parties may find it more useful to compare the AUP between tariff periods as discussed within Section 4 of this paper.

4. DUoS tariffs for 1 Oct 2014 to 30 Sept 2015

4.1 Revenue for recovery during Oct 2014 to Sept 2015

Section 2.3 provides detail on how portions of calendar year revenue are allocated for recovery within the DUoS tariffs that are implemented from 1 October to 30 September of a calendar year.

Continuing this methodology means that 26.7% of 2014 calendar revenue (26.7% of €758.4m = €202.5) and 73.3% of 2015 calendar year revenue (73.3% of €725.4m = €531.7m) is allocated to the tariff period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015. A total of €734.2 is therefore to be recovered during the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 tariff period, a 2.17% decrease relative to the €750.5 that was approved for recovery during the equivalent period for the previous year (1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014).

4.2 DUoS tariffs for Oct 2014 to Sept 2015

The DUoS tariffs for the 1 October 2014 to September 2015 period have been calculated by the DSO by essentially scaling up the existing DUoS tariffs to allow recovery of the revenue (given certain customer number and GWh assumptions) detailed in Section 4.1 of this paper (i.e. €734.2m).

These approved DUoS tariffs are published alongside this paper. If members of the public wish to compare these with previous DUoS tariffs, they can refer to the CER website for previous values[15].

While the DSO does not collect its revenue on a per kWh basis, it is sometimes useful to compare the Average Unit Price (AUP), that is, the total revenue divided by total kWhs, when moving from one tariff period to another. The AUP for the 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 tariff period is 3.25c/kWh, a 3.1% decrease relative to the 3.35c/kWh for the previous tariff period.

A customer impact analysis showing the amount of DUoS paid by an average customer (broken down by category) under the current and new tariffs is provided in Appendix 1 of this note. The % decrease in the tariffs always varies from the AUP decrease calculated in the revenue model. The % decrease in DUoS tariffs for 2014/15 will be on average 1.62%. The revenue model is based on the Total Revenue Amount/GWh sales, whereas the DUoS tariff calculation takes account of customer numbers and MIC's as well as the GWh sales. It is also influenced by Large Energy User (LEU) rebalancing, as per CER/10/198. LEU rebalancing relates to the request from the Government that a rebalancing of €50m in favour of LEU's was to be applied from 01/10/10.

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[15] The tariffs that are currently in place (covering the period 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014) are available here.

4.3 WACC Review

The CER allows the DSO a return on capital to remunerate the debt and equity required to finance capital investment. This return is referred to as the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC). In CER's 'Decision on 2011 to 2015 Distribution Revenue for ESB Networks Ltd' (the PR3 decision, CER/10/198) the CER approved a real pre-tax WACC of 5.95%. In that decision, the CER also proposed to review this level of WACC, at the midterm of the review period, given the uncertain and difficult economic climate at the time of the PR3 decision (November 2010).

A mid-term review of the WACC was initiated in 2013. The decision as per CER/14/0226 was that a WACC of 5.95% was appropriate to apply to the DSO for 2011 to 2013 but that a reduced WACC of 5.2% was the appropriate WACC to apply for 2014 and 2015. The reduction in allowed revenues as a result of the reduction in allowed WACC in 2014 and 2015 is accounted for in the 2014/15 DUoS tariff. The total reduction for 2014 and 2015 (which is accounted for the 2015 revenue year) is €64.52m.

The WACC decision also allowed for a reversal of 'further efficiencies' of €28.3m for 2014 and 2015. This reversal is included in the calculation of €64.52m.

5. Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors

The CER has approved Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for implementation from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015. DLAFs are applied to the metered consumption of relevant customers to apportion distribution losses to energy consumption or production metered at end user sites. The DLAFs for 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 are published alongside this paper and are also provided below in Table 4.

The values for the period from October 2013 to September 2014 are available on the CER website[16] and have also been provided below within Table 5.

Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors

Table 4: DLAFs for 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015

Voltage Level	Time Period		
	Composite	Day	Night
38kV Sales	1.015	1.016	1.013
MV Sales	1.035	1.038	1.030
LV Sales	1.085	1.091	1.073
Aggregate	1.070	1.074	1.060

Table 5: DLAFs for 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Voltage Level	Time Period		
	Composite	Day	Night
38kV Sales	1.016	1.017	1.014
MV Sales	1.036	1.039	1.031
LV Sales	1.084	1.089	1.072
Aggregate	1.070	1.075	1.060

The changes in the DLAFs relate primarily to continuing conversion of 10kV network to 20kV operation and continued addition of transformer capacity to the distribution system. Note the aggregate DLAFs and the composite DLAFs are indicators only and are not applied in settlement.

16 The DLAFs for the current period (October 2013 to September 2014) are available here.

6. Summary

This decision paper outlines the CER’s decisions on:

- The DSO allowed revenue approved for the 2015 calendar year;
- The DUoS tariffs approved for implementation during the tariff period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015; and,
- The DLAFs approved for implementation during the period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015.

The allowed revenue for the 2015 calendar year is €725.4m. This is a 4.35% decrease over the €758.4m that was allowed for the 2014 calendar year.

The DUoS tariffs and DLAFs that have been approved for implementation during the period from 1 October 2014 to 30 September 2015 are published alongside this paper.

Appendix 1: DUoS payments made by average customer

The table below gives a customer impact analysis showing the amount of DUoS paid by an average customer (broken down by category) under the current and new tariffs.

			DUoS payments made by average customer			
	kWh	**MIC***	Oct 13 - Sept 14 tariffs, €	Oct 14 - Sept 15 tariffs, €	**Change €**	**Change %**
DG1: Urban Domestic - Standard Meter	3,653	n/a	197.9	194.7	-3.2	-1.62%
DG1: Urban Domestic - Dual Meter	6,302	n/a	215.9	212.4	-3.5	-1.62%
DG2: Rural domestic - standard meter	3,910	n/a	236.0	232.2	-3.8	-1.62%
DG2: Rural domestic - dual meter	11,840	n/a	425.1	418.2	-6.9	-1.62%
DG3: Unmetered	23,852	n/a	746.9	734.8	-12.1	-1.62%
DG5 with a standard meter	12,040	n/a	586.4	576.8	-9.5	-1.62%
DG5 with a dual meter	35,243	n/a	1,248.6	1,228.3	-20.3	-1.62%
DG6	297,304	122	10,126.3	9,961.8	-164.5	-1.62%
DG7	3,319,448	1,095	23,441.6	23,060.7	-380.9	-1.62%
DG8	19,058,798	4,996	62,948.5	61,925.7	-1,022.9	-1.62%
DG9	1,347,592	2,238	19,719.2	19,398.7	-320.4	-1.62%

* The average MIC of customers in DG6 - DG9 excludes DG(a) customers as they do not pay capacity charges.