Information note on 2013 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 2013 calendar year;
- Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs for the 12 month period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013; and,
- Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for the 12 month period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

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 2013 calendar year;
- Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs for the 12 month period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013; and,
- Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for the 12 month period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

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

<u>DSO allowed revenue</u>
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.

As provided for within that decision, this information note provides an update on the DSO revenue relating to the 2013 calendar year. This figure feeds into the DUoS tariffs that are approved for implementation over the 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 period.

The DSO revenue for the 2013 calendar year is €729.0m, which compares to €721.6m for the 2012 calendar year.

The Average Unit Price for Distribution Use of System charges for the 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 period is 3.27c/kWh. This is a 7.3% increase relative to the AUP of 3.05c/kWh for the 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012 period.

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.

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

- The approved DSO schedule of DUoS tariffs which will apply during the 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 period;
- The excel model that was used to update the 2013 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 2012 to 30 September 2013 period.

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Commission for Energy Regulation

The Commission for Energy Regulation (‘the CER’) is the independent body responsible for overseeing the regulation of Ireland's electricity and gas sector’s. The CER was initially established and granted regulatory powers over the electricity market under the Electricity Regulation Act, 1999. The enactment of the Gas (Interim) (Regulation) Act, 2002 expanded the CER’s jurisdiction to include regulation of the natural gas market, while the Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 granted the CER additional powers in relation to gas and electricity safety. The Electricity Regulation Amendment (SEM) Act 2007 outlined the CER’s functions in relation to the Single Electricity Market (SEM) for the island of Ireland. This market is regulated by the CER and the Northern Ireland Authority for Utility Regulation (NIAUR). The CER is working to ensure that consumers benefit from regulation and the introduction of competition in the energy sector.

1.2 Purpose of this paper

This paper provides information on:

- The approved Distribution System Operator (DSO) revenue for the 2013 calendar year;
- The approved Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs to apply from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013; and,
- The approved Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) to apply from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

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[1] are being implemented to set the DSO revenue for the 2013 calendar year. It also outlines how DUoS tariffs 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 2013 calendar year.

Section 4 provides detail on the DUoS tariffs that are approved for implementation from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

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

Section 5 provides detail on the DLAFs that are approved for implementation from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

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 2012 to 30 September 2013 period;
- The excel model that was used to update the 2013 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 2012 to 30 September 2013 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 period 2011 to 2015 (CER/10/198[2]). 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 a year in advance by the DSO (for example, the 2013 calendar year revenue is to be updated in 2012), and submitted to the CER for review and approval.

This process has been completed for the 2013 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 2013 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%[3] of the calendar year revenue for year one and 73.3%[3] 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 2012 to 30 September 2013 period are provided within Section 4 of this paper.

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

[3] 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 DLAFs for the 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 period are provided within Section 5 of this paper. Information on the methodology which the DSO uses to determine these values is available on the CER website[4].

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

3. DSO revenue for the 2013 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[2]. That decision paper also detailed how the allowed revenue would be updated each year.

The DSO revenue for the 2013 calendar year has been updated according to the above decision paper and consequently the CER approves DSO revenue of €729.0m for the 2013 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 a DSO explanatory document, both of which are published alongside this information note.

3.2 DSO revenue for the 2013 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[2]. Very simply, the revenue control formula takes the 'base' allowed revenue (in 2009 monies, as detailed in Table 1), inflates 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 2013 calendar year:

- R_{2013}, the maximum level of revenue allowed in 2013, is €729.0m;
- When adjusting from 2009 to 2013 values, the relevant figures are multiplied by 1.022[5];
- B_{2013}, the level of allowed revenue for the 2013 calendar year in real 2009 prices as detailed in CER/10/198, is €754.7m[2];
- $\triangle INCENT_{2013}$, the difference in value of incentives/penalties earned in 2013 from an assumed incentive payment of €8m (in real 2009 prices) in 2013, is zero[6];

[5] HICP of -1.6%, 1.1%, 1.4% and 1.3% for each of the years from 2010 to 2013.

[6] Note that this is set at zero for 2013 as no outturn data is yet available for 2013 to estimate the magnitude of those payments/penalties.

- $PCust_{2013}$, the revenue earned or foregone by the DSO for each additional connection above or below forecasted levels, is €0.00010197m;
- $FCust_{2013}$, the current forecast for new connections for the period 2011 to 2013, is 43,121[7];
- $Cust_{2013}$, the number of new connections assumed for the period 2011 to 2013 in the determination of B_{2013}, is 89,039[7];
- $\triangle P_{2013}$, the change in 2013 pass-through costs from those assumed in the determination of B_{2013}, is 0.0m[8];
- $\triangle U_{2013}$, the change in 2013 uncertain costs from those assumed in the determination of B_{2013}, is -€34.06
- K_{t-1}, the correction factor for 2012, is -€1.08m;
- K_{t-2}, the correction factor for 2011, is -€7.0m;

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 2013 revenue

The above shows that B_{2013} was adjusted for inflation to give a figure of €771.3m. This figure was then adjusted downwards to yield the total value of €729.0m for DSO revenue for the 2013 calendar year. Table 2 shows that of this **€42.14m reduction**:

- -€34.06m relates directly to 2013 and is included within Equation 1 under the terms '$PCust_t/FCust_t/Cust_t$' and $\triangle U_t$;
- -€1.08m related to the k_{t-1} factor for 2012; and,
- -€7.0m related to the k_{t-2} factor for 2011

See table 2 below which details the €42.14m reduction.

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

[8] This value is zero for 2013. Changes in pass-through costs for 2011 are fed through this equation through the k_{t-2} value.

k factors & adjustments to revenue for 2013, €m				
Adjustments relating to customer numbers, indexation & GWhs	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Total**
Higher (lower) customer numbers relative to those included in PR3 decision, nominal, €m	-0.39	-1.01	-4.68	-6.08
Indexation & Over-collection				
Effect on total revenue of indexation being different to forecast, nominal, €m	-2.69	0.00	0.00	-2.69
Revenue forecast for collection based on latest assumptions re demand (or outturn collected where available), nominal, €m	0.86	11.17	0.00	12.03
Incentives				
Incentives, nominal, €m	4.67	0.00	0.00	4.67
Capex delivery incentive (outside of 4% cap) €m	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14
Pass-through costs, nominal, €m				
Regulatory levy	-0.29	0.00	0.00	-0.29
Rates	-0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.02
Non-capitalised costs, nominal, €m				
RMDS	-0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.61
Keypad meters*	-1.03	5.02	6.85	10.84
Token meters*	-2.99	2.14	2.14	1.30
Moves from single to dual tariff meters	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43
Load research rebalancing	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Safe Electric Campaign	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
Worst Served Customer	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Mail Drop	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Capitalised costs, nominal, €m				
Unspent capex: network (PR2 to present)	-2.66	-10.94	-18.19	-31.80
Underspend capex: non network (PR2 to present)	-1.79	-6.36	-20.92	-29.07
Carryover of 2010 capex: non-network	-0.79	-1.58	0.00	-2.37
Adjustments to G2 & G3 costs for new connections	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-0.20
Adjustment for connections re PR1 to PR2 transition	-0.01	0.00	1.73	1.72
Adjustments for actual number of 2010 new connections	0.00	0.00	-0.62	-0.62
Generator connections	0.00	0.00	-0.19	-0.19
Total adjustment (excluding interest adjustment), nominal, €m	-7.14	-1.08	0.00	-8.22
Total adjustment (including interest adjustment), nominal, €m	***-7.00***	***-1.08***	***-34.06***	-42.14
Overall Total Adjustment feeding into 2013 revenue, nominal, €m				**-€42.14**

Table 2: *k factors and adjustments to revenue for 2013* - *The figures for 2012 and 2013 are forecast estimates and are therefore subject to adjustment once revised (more accurate) estimates are determined.

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 2013 correspond to the $\triangle U_t$ in Equation 1. The values for 2012 and 2011 are fed into Equation 1 through the k_{t-1} and k_{t-2} factors.

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 2013 calendar year.

A reduction of -€6.08m has been applied to the 2013 revenue to allow for a lower number of customer connections.

An inclusion of €9.35m has been applied to the 2013 revenue to allow for indexation being different to forecast (-€2.69m) and less revenue than forecast being collected over 2011 and 2012 through DUoS tariffs (€12.03m).

An incentive value of €4.67m is included and relates to the 2011 calendar year outturn values (outturn values for 2012 are not available at this stage).

The €4.67m for 2011 includes values for Customer Minutes Lost (CML)[9] 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 9.1.4 of the 5-year electricity distribution revenue control[10].

	Target	Actual	Difference
Customer minutes lost	129	116	-13
Customer interruptions	138	113	-25

Table 3: *Target (volume adjusted) and actual figures for CML and CI*

The incentive figure of €4.67m for 2011 also includes a value for incentives relating to the DSO's customer call centre. In 2011, the DSO achieved a rating of 90% versus a target of 85%. This resulted in an incentive figure which would have exceeded the cap placed on this item; therefore the figure was set at the cap, that is, 0.25% of allowed revenues or €1.67m. This is consistent with the PC3 decision.

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.

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

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

The values for 2013 (i.e. zero) correspond to the $\triangle P_t$ in Equation 1. The values for 2012 and 2011 are fed into Equation 1 through the k_{t-1} and k_{t-2} factors.

A figure of €-0.61m has been applied for the Retail Market Design Service (RMDS) which is the 'ringfenced' function within ESB Networks responsible for all aspects of the retail electricity market design on behalf of CER. The value included for 2011 relates to the difference between the total allowed cost and the outturn value of projects undertaken by RMDS which were not included under the PR3 budget. *(These projects comprise a June 2011 retail market design update which is mainly delivering the functionality to enable Global Aggregation on the retail side, and a harmonisation project which has been ongoing since 2009.)*

The figures for keypad and token meters include:

- A figure of €12m related to keypad meters during 2012 and 2013. Keypad meters are an interim prepayment solution in advance of the implementation of smart metering. The allowance is to cover the cost of procuring 20,000 meters in 2012 and a further 24,000 in 2013.
- A figure of €4.3m related to token meters during 2012 and 2013.

A figure of €0.43m has been included to cover the costs of customer moves from single to dual tariff meters during 2011. 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 not (in most cases) recovered through a transaction charge.

The figure for load research (€0.03m) relates to the installation of additional Quarterly Hourly meters as part of the ongoing load profile research programme. Load profiles are updated every year for all of the Non Quarterly Hour customer groups. The DSO has noted that this is a critical aspect of load metering to ensure that the standard load profiles adequately reflect the consumption of each customer group. This expenditure was to address the situation whereby due to change of business activities and ceasing of different businesses etc, the number of meters installed under a load profile research programme has decreased to unacceptable levels. A figure of €0.025m has been included for 2013 to ensure maintenance of an adequate population of meters to ensure load profiles remain robust for each customer group.

A figure of €0.35m has been included to cover the costs associated with a Safe Electric advertising campaign in 2012 which was launched to make people aware of the need to hire a Registered Electrical Contractor when getting any electrical work done in their home and to ask for a certificate when the work is complete.

A figure of €0.025m 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 figure of €0.1m has been included to cover the costs associated with a mailshot distributed by the DSO regarding the deregulated electricity market.

A figure of -€64.06m 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. The underspend has resulted mainly from two factors – a re-alignment of the DSO business to facilitate the more efficient delivery of the PR3 work programmes and funding issues outside the control of DSO which are linked to the prevailing sovereign debt crisis. A large proportion also 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 G2 and G3 costs consistent with the PR3 decision.

A figure of +€1.72m has been included to allow for an underrecovery 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 -€0.19m has been applied to the 2013 revenue to allow for over-recovery by the DSO with respect to generator connections.

3.3 Comparison with revenue for 2012 calendar year

The allowed DSO revenue for the 2013 calendar year is €729.0m, a 1% increase over the €721.6m that was allowed for the 2012 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 2012 to 30 Sept 2013

4.1 Revenue for recovery during Oct 2012 to Sept 2013

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 2012 calendar revenue (26.7% of €720.7m[11] = €192.4m) and 73.3% of 2013 calendar year revenue (73.3% of €729.0m = €534.3m) is allocated to the tariff period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013. A total of €726.8m is therefore to be recovered during the 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 tariff period, a 2.5% increase relative to the €709.4m that was approved for recovery during the equivalent period for the previous year (1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012). *A minor adjustment to the model was made this year such that outturn customer connection numbers, where known, rather than forecasts, are used in the model to improve accuracy of the calculations of the required revenue – this change has led to a slight drop in the revenue value.*

4.2 DUoS tariffs for Oct 2012 to Sept 2013

The DUoS tariffs for the 1 October 2012 to September 2013 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 above (i.e. €726.8m).

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[12].

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 2012 to 30 September 2013 tariff period is 3.27c/kWh, a 7.3% increase relative to the 3.05c/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.

[11] Note that this figure is lower than was published last year due to the minor adjustment made relating to using more accurate customer connection numbers

[12] The tariffs that are currently in place (covering the period 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012) are available here, underneath the consultation paper on DSO revenue.

5. Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors

The CER has approved Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors (DLAFs) for implementation from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013. These are published alongside this paper and are also provided below in Table 4.

The values for the period from October 2011 to September 2012 are available on the CER website[13] and have also been provided in Table 5 below.

Distribution Loss Adjustment Factors

Voltage Level	Time Period		
	Composite	Day	Night
38kV Sales	1.017	1.018	1.014
MV Sales	1.037	1.040	1.032
LV Sales	1.084	1.090	1.072
Aggregate	1.072	1.076	1.062

Table 4: DLAFs for 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013

Voltage Level	Time Period		
	Composite	Day	Night
38kV Sales	1.017	1.018	1.014
MV Sales	1.038	1.040	1.032
LV Sales	1.084	1.089	1.072
Aggregate	1.072	1.076	1.061

Table 5: DLAFs for 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012

The DLAFs for October 2012 to September 2013 are very similar to the existing DLAFs. The only change is the Day DLAF for LV Consumption changing from 1.089 to 1.090. DSO has advised that the small change is the net impact of a correction due to the final determination of 2010 losses being slightly higher than had been assumed when formulating the current DLAFs and a marginal improvement in the efficiency of the network in 2013 v 2012 due to additional MV network being converted to 20kV. Note the aggregate DLAFs and the composite DLAFs are indicators only and are not applied in settlement.

[13] The DLAFs for the current period (October 2011 to September 2012) are available here.

Two documents published in 2000 (a submission from ESB regarding the calculation of distribution loss adjustment factors[14] and a decision paper outlining the treatment of transmission and distribution losses[15]) provide background information in relation to losses and are available on the CER's website.

6. Summary

This decision paper outlines the CER's decisions on:

- The DSO allowed revenue approved for the 2013 calendar year;
- The DUoS tariffs approved for implementation during the tariff period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013; and,
- The DLAFs approved for implementation during the period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013.

The allowed revenue for the 2013 calendar year is €729.0m. This is a 1.1% increase over the €721.6m that was allowed for the 2012 calendar year.

The DUoS tariffs and DLAFs that have been approved for implementation during the period from 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 are published alongside this paper.

[14] A submission made by ESB in 2000 in relation to the calculation of DLAFs is available here.

[15] A CER decision in relation to the treatment of distribution losses is available here.

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 11 – Sept 12 tariffs, €	Oct 12 – Sept 13 tariffs, €	Change, €	Change , %
DG1: Urban domestic - standard meter	3,733	n/a	181.2	194.1	12.9	7.13%
DG1: Urban domestic - dual meter	6,285	n/a	194.4	208.3	13.9	7.13%
DG2: Rural domestic - standard meter	4,027	n/a	216.8	232.2	15.5	7.13%
DG2: Rural domestic - dual meter	12,114	n/a	386.7	414.2	27.6	7.13%
DG3: Unmetered	23,254	n/a	656.7	703.5	46.8	7.13%
DG5 with a standard meter	12,056	n/a	529.4	567.1	37.7	7.13%
DG5 with a dual meter	36,130	n/a	1,150.1	1,232.1	82.0	7.13%
DG6	290,060	119*	8,936.3	9,573.4	637.2	7.13%
DG7	3,238,618	1,029*	20,288.4	21,735.0	1,446.6	7.13%
DG8	17,374,693	4,323*	52,654.0	56,408.3	3,754.2	7.13%
DG9	1,262,264	2,264*	17,861.4	19,134.9	1,273.5	7.13%

* The average MIC of customers in DG6 - DG9 excludes DG(a) customers as they do not pay capacity charges. In last years information note the calculation of the average MIC values included the DG(a) customer numbers which lead to an understating of the MIC value of the average customer in categories DG6 - DG9.