



MEGAFLEX GEN# SCHEDULE OF STANDARD PRICES FOR NON-LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPLIES – 1 APRIL 2026 TO 31 MARCH 2027*

1. STANDARD PRICES

The standard prices contained in this schedule to be charged by Eskom for electricity supplied or made available by Eskom to customers, subject to the provisions of the Electricity Regulation Act (Act No 4 of 2006), or its successor-in-title, be as set out hereunder.

These terms, conditions and prices contained in this schedule are approved by NERSA and are valid until Eskom's next price increase, or until such changes as approved by NERSA from time to time.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Schedule the following words and phrases shall have the same meanings as assigned to them herein:

Account means the invoice received by a customer for a single **POD/point of supply** or if consolidated, multiple **points of delivery/supply** for electricity supplied and/or use of the **system**.

Active energy charge or energy charge means the charge for each unit of energy consumed, typically charged for as c/kWh.

Administration charge means the daily fixed charge payable per **POD/point of supply/service agreement** to recover administration-related costs such as meter reading, billing, and meter capital. It is based on the **monthly utilised capacity** or **monthly maximum exported capacity** per **POD/point of supply/service agreement**.

Affordability subsidy charge means the transparent charge indicating socio-economic subsidies related to the supply of electricity to **residential tariffs** and is payable by **non-local authority tariffs** on total active energy sales.

Ancillary Service charge means the charge that recovers the cost of providing ancillary services by the System Operator.

Annual utilised capacity means the higher of the **notified maximum demand (NMD)** or the **maximum demand**, per **POD/point of supply** measured in kVA, and registered during a rolling 12-month period.

Annual maximum export capacity means the higher of the notified **maximum export capacity (MEC)** or the actual **maximum exported capacity**, per **point of supply** measured in kW, and registered during a rolling 12-month period.

Chargeable demand means the highest average demand measured in kVA in a billing month during the chargeable time periods specified for each tariff. For WEPS, Megaflex and Megaflex Gen, the chargeable period is during these tariffs peak and standard periods and for Nightsave Urban) and Nightsave Rural during Nightsave's peak periods.

Code means the Distribution Code, the South African Grid Code, the Grid Connection Code for Renewable Power Plants, or any other code, published by NERSA, as applicable, and as amended, modified, extended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time.

Distribution means the regulated business unit through which Eskom constructs, owns, operates, and maintains the **Distribution System** in accordance with its licence and the **Code**.

Distribution connected means connected to the **Distribution system**.

Distribution losses charge means the production-based (energy) charge to generators. The losses charge is based on the approved loss factors, the load factor, the amount of energy produced seasonally and TOU and the WEPS energy rate (excluding losses).

Distribution network capacity charge (previously known as the **Distribution network access charge**) means the R/kVA or **R/POD** fixed network charge raised to recover **Distribution** network costs and depending on the tariff is charged on the **annual utilised capacity** or **maximum export capacity** where **maximum demand** is measured or the **NMD** where **maximum demand** is not measured.

Distribution network demand charge means the R/kVA or c/kWh variable network charge raised to recover Distribution network costs and depending on the tariff may be charged on the **chargeable demand** or the active energy.

Distribution System means Eskom's network infrastructure consisting of assets operated at a nominal voltage of 132 kV or less, not classified as transmission transformation equipment.

Distribution use-of-system (DUoS) charges means the network tariffs charged for making capacity available, connecting to and for the use of the **Distribution System**. The **DUoS** charges are the source of the **Distribution** network charge components in the retail tariff structures.

DUoS charge (generators) means the **DUoS** charges payable by generators. These **DUoS** charges for generators comprise the **network capacity charge** based on **maximum export capacity**, the **losses charge**, the **ancillary service charge**, the **service charge** and the **administration charge**.

DUoS charge (loads) means the **DUoS** charges payable by loads. These **DUoS** charges comprise the **network capacity charge**, the **network demand charge**, the **urban low voltage subsidy charge**, the **ancillary service charge**, the **service charge**, the **administration charge** and the **electrification and rural network subsidy charge**.

Electrification and rural network subsidy charge means the **DUoS charge** transparently indicating the contribution towards socio-economic network-related subsidies for Residential and **Rural** tariffs and is payable by loads that use the **Distribution** or **Transmission System** for the delivery of energy.

Energy demand charge means the seasonally differentiated charge per **POD** that recovers peak energy costs and is based on the **chargeable demand**.

Embedded Transmission use-of-system (ETUoS) charge means the **TUoS** charges payable by customers connected to the **Distribution** network.

Excess network capacity charge (previously known as the **excess network access charge**) means the charge payable with reference to the **NMD rules** and is based on the maximum demand exceeding the **NMD** multiplied by the **event number** (recorded every time the **NMD** is exceeded) multiplied by the applicable **network capacity charges** for the tariff.

Generation Capacity Charge means the fixed charge raised to recover the cost of providing backup power, this charge is recovered as a **R/kVA** or **R/POD/day**.

Grid-tied generation means a generator that is connected to the grid, and in technical terms is in parallel operation with the grid.

High-demand season means the **TOU** Period from 1 June to 31 August of each year.

High voltage (HV) networks usually consist of equipment supplied at a voltage greater than 22 kV and consist of the distribution substations and networks. A substation is considered an **HV** substation when the primary side of the substation is supplied at a voltage > 22 kV.

Key customer means a customer that consumes more than 100 GWh per annum on a contiguous site under a single management structure or is prepared to pay to be a Key Customer.

Legacy Charge means the **c/kWh** variable charge raised to recover the cost of contracts associated with mandatory government energy procurement programmes.

Local authority tariffs mean tariffs applicable to municipal bulk points of supply.

Loss factors mean the factor indicating the cost or benefit of technical energy losses on the **Transmission** and the **Distribution System**. The **Distribution loss factors** differ per voltage category and per **Rural** and **Urban** categories. The **Transmission loss factors** differ for generators and loads and are based on the **Transmission zones**.

Losses charge means the charge payable based on the applicable **loss factors** and the **WEPS** rate excluding losses.

Low-demand season means the **TOU** Period from 1 September to 31 May of each year.

Maximum demand/exported capacity means the highest average demand measured in **kVA** or **kW** at the **POD/point of supply** during a 30-minute integrating period in a billing month.

Maximum export capacity (MEC) means the maximum capacity at the **point(s) of supply** notified by the customer and accepted by Eskom for the transmission of electrical energy between a generator and the **Transmission or Distribution System**. *Note: The notification of the maximum export capacity shall be governed by the **NMD and MEC rules**.*

Medium voltage (MV) networks consist of the networks above 1 kV up to 22 kV. Eskom has specifically designated some rural networks with a voltage of 33 kV as rural reticulation networks. A substation is considered a **MV** substation when the primary side of the substation is supplied at a voltage ≤ 22 kV.

Monthly maximum exported capacity means the higher of the notified **maximum export capacity (MEC)** or the actual **maximum exported capacity**, measured in **kW** registered during the billing month.

Monthly utilised capacity means the higher of the **notified maximum demand (NMD)** or the **maximum demand**, measured in **kVA** or **kW** registered during the billing month.

Network capacity charge (previously known as the **network access charge**) means the **R/kVA** or **R/POD** fixed network charge raised to recover network costs and depending on the tariff is charged on the **annual utilised capacity** or **maximum export capacity** where **maximum demand** is measured or the **NMD** where **maximum demand** is not measured.

Network demand charge means the **R/kVA** or **c/kWh** variable network charge raised to recover network costs and depending on the tariff may be charged on the **chargeable demand** or the active energy.

Non-local authority tariffs mean the tariffs applicable to Eskom's direct customers (i.e., customers within Eskom's licensed area of supply) and exclude the **local authority tariffs**.

Notified maximum demand (NMD) means the contracted **maximum demand**, notified in writing by the customer and accepted by Eskom **per POD/point of supply**. *Note: The notification of demand shall be governed by the **NMD (and MEC) rules**.*

NMD (and MEC) rules means the rules approved by NERSA and as amended from time to time for the notification of demand or maximum export capacity or changes to or exceedances of the **NMD or MEC** (refer further to paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Off-peak period means the **TOU periods** of relatively low **system** demand.

Offset (also called **Net-billing**) means a method of compensating customers when their generation is synchronised with the grid and some electricity is exported. The compensation for exported electricity is calculated using the **Gen-offset** tariff. The customer is still charged the full tariff for the amount of energy consumed and capacity provided.

Peak period means the **TOU periods** of relatively high **system** demand.

Point of delivery (POD)/point of supply means either a single point of supply, or a specific group of points of supply on Eskom's **System**, from where electricity is supplied to the customer by Eskom, or from where the customer supplies electricity to Eskom's **System** located within a single substation, at which electricity is supplied/delivered to the customer at the same declared voltage and tariff. *Note: This can be a metering or summation point.*

Public holidays mean the treatment of charges on **public holidays** as specified by Eskom.

Reactive energy charge means a c/kVArh charge based on the power factor and tariff of the **POD**.

Residential tariffs mean the Homelight, Homeflex and Homepower suite of tariffs.

Rural means areas classified as rural by Eskom for the purposes of tariff design and classification.

Service agreement means each tariff /transaction/contract linked to an account.

Service and administration charge means the monthly charge payable per **service agreement** for service and administration related costs. (Also see **service charge** and **administration charge**).

Service charge means the daily fixed charge payable per **POD** to recover service-related costs and is based on the **monthly utilised capacity** or **maximum export capacity** of each **POD** linked to an **account**.

Standard period means the **TOU periods** of relatively mid system demand.

Standard charge/fee means the fees/charges described in paragraph 9.

System means the **Transmission** and **Distribution** network infrastructure consisting of all lines and substation equipment.

Time-of-use (TOU) tariff means a tariff with energy charges that change during different **TOU periods** and seasons.

TOU periods mean time blocks based on the volume of electricity demand during high, mid and low demand periods and may differ per tariff. The **TOU periods** typically are **peak**, **standard**, and **off-peak** periods and differ during in **high** and **low demand seasons**.

Transmission means the regulated business unit through which Eskom constructs, owns, operates and maintains the **Transmission System** in accordance with its licence and the **Code**.

Transmission connected means connected to the **Transmission system**.

Transmission system means Eskom's electricity **system** consisting of all lines and substation equipment where the nominal voltage is above 132 kV or where the nominal voltage is lower than or equal to 132 kV and there are no **Distribution System** assets.

Transmission use-of-system (TUoS) charges means the network tariffs charged for making capacity available, connecting to and for the use of the **Transmission System**. The **TUoS** charges are the source of the **ETUoS** and the **Transmission network charge** components in the retail tariff structures.

Transmission network access charge means the same as **Transmission network charge**.

Transmission network charge means the network related **TUoS** charge.

Transmission zone(s) means the geographic differentiation, applicable to **Transmission** network charges and **loss factors**, to indicate the costs associated with the delivery and transmission of energy.

Urban areas means areas classified by Eskom as urban for the purposes of tariff design and classification.

Urban low voltage subsidy charge means the charge transparently indicating the network-related cross subsidy payable by ≥ 66 kV

Urban connected supplies for the benefit of < 66 kV connected **Urban** supplies.

Utilised capacity means the same as **annual utilised capacity**.

Wheeling means the delivery of electricity from a point of generator connection to a load consumption point through a network owned by a Licensee.

3. TRANSMISSION ZONES

3.1. Transmission zones for loads

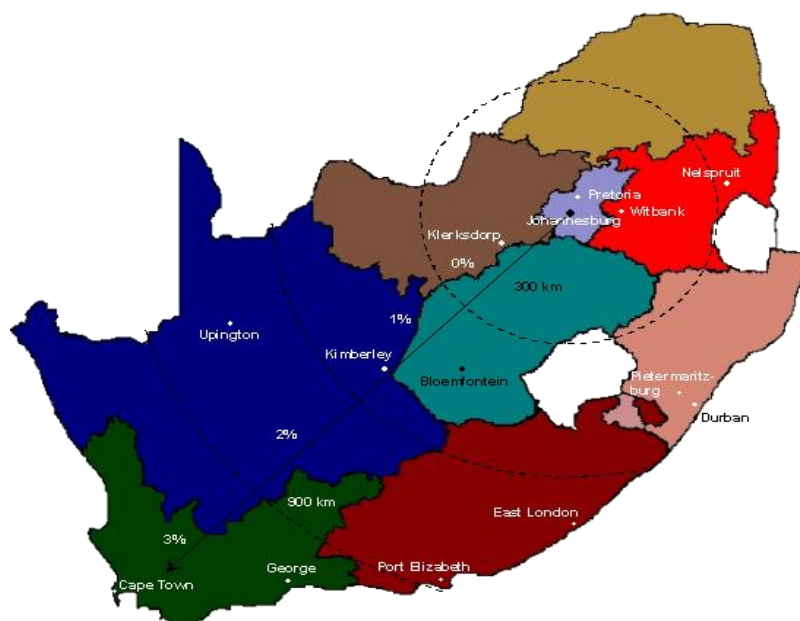


Figure 1: Transmission zones for loads

3.2. Transmission zones for generators

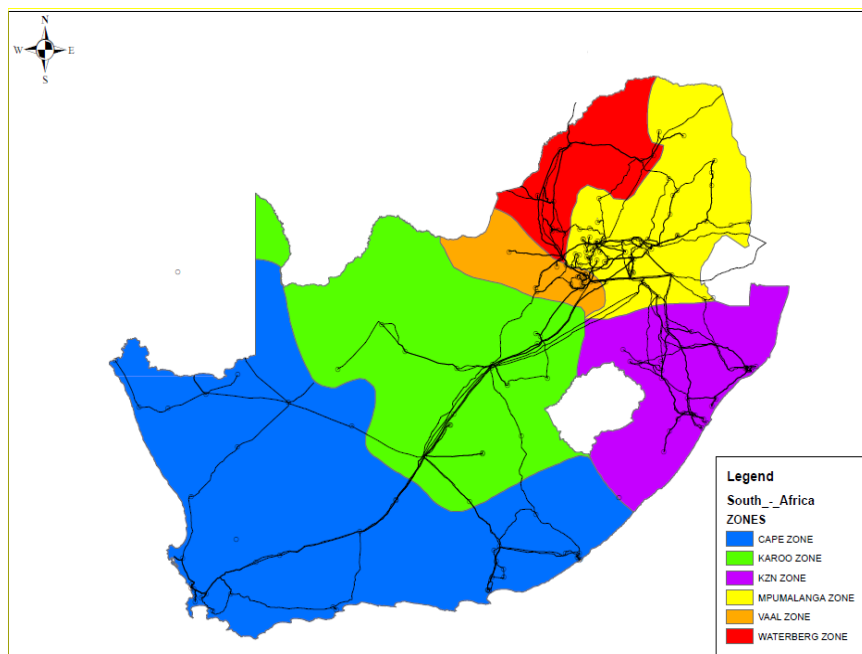


Figure 2: Transmission zones for generators

4. NMD and MEC rules and charges payable in the event of an NMD exceedance

The NMD (and MEC) rules, as amended from time to time with the approval of NERSA, set out the rules relating to notification, changes and exceedance of the **NMD (and MEC)**. For the rules, please go to www.eskom.co.za/tariffs.

4.1. Charges applicable for exceedance of the NMD

An exceedance of the **NMD** based on the difference between the **maximum demand** and the NMD, will impact the following charges (as applicable); the **Distribution network capacity charge²**, the **network capacity charge***, the **Transmission network charge** and the **urban low voltage subsidy charge** for as applicable, the DUoS charges, the TUoS charges and the Ruraflex, Ruraflex Gen, Nightsave Rural, Megaflex, Megaflex Gen, Municflex, Miniflex, Nightsave Urban Small and Nightsave Urban Large tariffs. The **generation capacity charge** will not be impacted by excess charges payable for exceedance of the NMD. This means that the generation capacity charge will be based on the utilised capacity without applying the "excess charges" currently used for excess network capacity charges related to NMD exceedance.

The amount payable through the **excess network capacity charge²**, in the event of an exceedance is calculated on the number of times the **NMD** is exceeded by the **maximum demand** multiplied by the portion of the maximum demand exceeding the **NMD** multiplied by the sum of the **Distribution network capacity charge²** and the **Transmission network charge** (or for Miniflex and Ruraflex the **network capacity charge²**) and if applicable, the **urban low voltage subsidy charge** for the respective tariffs.

4.2. Charges applicable for exceedance of the MEC¹ rules

These rules are in the process of being revised by Nersa. Please refer to the Eskom website (www.eskom.co.za/tariffs) for the latest version of the rules.

¹ Eskom submitted to NERSA an amendment to the NMD rules to include the MEC rules. Once this decided on by NERSA, any rules associated with the MEC will apply.

² Note that any reference in the NMD rules to "the network access charge" must be replaced with "the network capacity charge" and to "the excess network access charge" must be replaced with "the excess network capacity charge".

5. TIME OF USE PERIODS

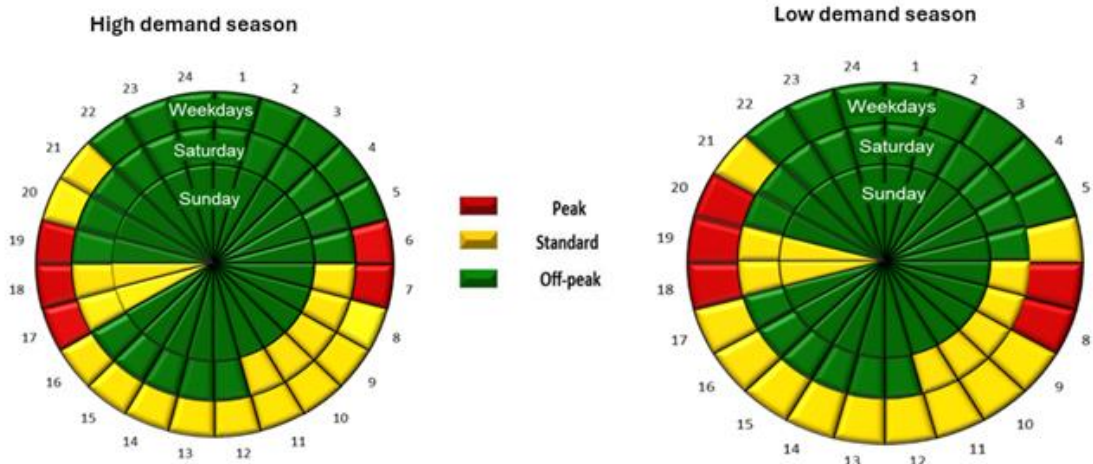


Figure 2: WEPS, Megaflex, Megaflex Gen, Municflex, Miniflex, Transflex, Homeflex, Ruraflex and Ruraflex Gen: low and high demand seasons TOU periods

6. Public holidays

The table below indicates the treatment of public holidays for the Nightsave Urban, WEPS, Municflex, Megaflex, Megaflex Gen and Miniflex tariffs for the period 1 April 2026 to until 30 June 2027. The relevant seasonally differentiated energy charges, energy demand charges and network demand charges will be applicable on these days. Any unexpectedly announced public holiday not listed below will be treated as the day of the week on which it falls.

- The following public holidays will always be treated as a Sunday for Municflex, Miniflex, Megaflex, Megaflex Gen and WEPS tariffs, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Family Day, Christmas Day and Day of Goodwill. All other days will be treated as a Saturday unless it falls on a Sunday in which case it will be treated as a Sunday.
- For Nightsave Urban, all public holidays will be treated as a Sunday.
- All public holidays for the Nightsave Rural, Homeflex, Ruraflex and Ruraflex Gen tariffs will be treated as the day of the week on which it falls.

Date	Day	Actual day of the week	TOU day treated as	
			Nightsave Urban	Megaflex, Miniflex, WEPS, Megaflex Gen
03 April 2026	Good Friday	Friday	Sunday	Sunday
06 April 2026	Family Day	Monday	Sunday	Sunday
27 April 2026	Freedom Day	Monday	Sunday	Saturday
1 May 2026	Workers Day	Friday	Sunday	Saturday
16 June 2026	Youth Day	Tuesday	Sunday	Saturday
9 August 2026	National Women's Day	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
10 August 2026	Public Holiday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday
24 September 2026	Heritage Day	Thursday	Sunday	Saturday
16 December 2026	Day of Reconciliation	Wednesday	Sunday	Saturday
25 December 2026	Christmas Day	Friday	Sunday	Sunday
26 December 2026	Day of Goodwill	Saturday	Sunday	Sunday

1 January 2027	New Year's Day	Friday	Sunday	Sunday
21 March 2027	Human Rights Day	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
22 March 2027	Public Holiday	Monday	Sunday	Saturday
26 March 2027	Good Friday	Friday	Sunday	Sunday
29 March 2027	Family Day	Monday	Sunday	Sunday
27 April 2027	Freedom Day	Tuesday	Sunday	Saturday
1 May 2027	Worker's Day	Saturday	Sunday	Saturday
16 June 2027	Youth Day	Wednesday	Sunday	Saturday

7. Value-added tax (VAT)

The standard prices as specified in this Schedule include value-added tax (VAT) at the current prescribed tax rate of 15%. In cases of electricity supplies where the said tax is not applicable or partly or wholly exempt, the customer concerned will be informed in writing of the effective prices payable.

The charges and rates excluding VAT are also shown as these are used in the monthly electricity account to calculate the individual tariff charges before VAT is added on. This is done for the convenience of the customer so as to facilitate the claiming of input tax where applicable and to allow for part exemptions and zero rating.

8. CHARGES PAYABLE MONTHLY

All electricity accounts payable by a customer in terms of this Schedule shall be rendered monthly by Eskom and shall be payable monthly in accordance with the provisions of the electricity supply agreement. If, in terms of the electricity supply agreement, meter readings are made at three-monthly intervals, Eskom shall render provisional accounts for the months in which no meter reading is made, based upon the monthly consumption in the previous three-monthly period or upon an estimated amount, and a final account, incorporating an adjustment of the provisional accounts, based upon the actual consumption for the period.

If the commencing date or the termination date of any supply is such that the supply was available for a portion of a month then the monthly charges payable in terms of this Schedule shall be calculated pro rata to the portion of a month of 30 (thirty) days during which the supply was available.

In addition to the charges payable in terms of this Schedule, a connection charge and/or standard charges/fees may be raised for costs not recovered through the tariff charges for the provision of new or additional capacity, or for additional services rendered to the customer.

9. STANDARD FEES/CHARGES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

In addition to the standard tariff charges set out in this schedule, Eskom may raise additional standard fees/charges for direct services rendered to a customer s e.g. the provision of service mains, the installation of equipment in the customer's substation, for the taking of any special meter readings, for reconnection of the supply after disconnection (i) either at the request of the customer or (ii) caused by the customer in failure to carry out its obligations, and for special/additional work done for the customer by Eskom. Refer to www.eskom.co.za/tariffs for the list of standard/charges/fees applicable.

The following charges shall apply for the consumption and generation of energy:

10. Megaflex Gen tariff

An electricity tariff for Urban customers connected at medium voltage, high voltage and Transmission voltages that consume and generate energy at the same point of supply (or metering point).

The following charges shall apply for the consumption and generation of energy:

- seasonally and time-of-use differentiated c/kWh **active energy charges** including losses, based on the voltage of supply and the **Transmission zone** for energy supplied at the **POD**;
- three time-of-use periods namely **peak, standard, and off-peak**;
- the treatment of **public holidays** for the raising of the **active energy charge** and the **network demand charge**;
- a R/kVA/month **generation capacity charge** based on the voltage of the supply and the annual utilised capacity measured at the POD applicable during all time periods;

- a c/kWh **legacy charge** based on the voltage of the supply applicable during all time periods.
- a R/POD/day **service charge** based on the higher of the **monthly utilised capacity** or the **monthly maximum exported capacity** of each point of supply/point of delivery linked to an account;
- a R/POD/day **administration charge** based on **monthly utilised capacity** and **monthly maximum exported capacity** of each **POD/point of supply/service agreement/** linked to an account;
- for **Transmission** connected supplies, the higher of the value of:
 - a. a R/kVA/month **Transmission network charge** (loads) payable each month based on the voltage of the supply, the **Transmission zone** and the **annual utilised capacity** measured at the **POD** applicable during all time periods; or
 - b. the R/kW/month **Transmission network charge** (generators) payable each month for transmission-connected generators based on the **Transmission zone** for generators and the **maximum export capacity** applicable during all time periods for each premise;
- for **Distribution** supplies connected supplies, the higher of the value of:
 - a. the R/kW/month **Distribution network capacity charge** for generators based on the voltage of the supply and the **maximum export capacity** measured at the **POD** applicable during all time periods; less
 - b. a **distribution losses charge** rebating the **network capacity charge**, based on **loss factors** specified in paragraphs **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**, using the following formula:
 - c. energy produced in **each TOU period** x WEPS rates excluding losses in each **TOU period** x (**Distribution loss factor** x **Transmission loss factor** (for loads)-1) measured at each point of supply, but not beyond extinction);
 or the sum of
 - d. a R/kVA/month **Transmission network charge** (for loads) based on the voltage of the supply, the **Transmission zone** and the **annual utilised capacity** measured at the **POD** applicable during all time periods; and
 - e. the R/kVA/month **Distribution network capacity charge** for loads based on the voltage of the supply and **annual utilised capacity** measured at the **POD** applicable during all time periods; and
 - f. a R/kVA/month **Distribution network demand charge** based on the voltage of the supply and the chargeable demand at the **POD** measured during **peak** and **standard** periods;
- for **Transmission** connected generators a losses charge based on **loss factors** at each point of supply is applied, using the following formula:
 - a. energy produced in each **TOU period** x WEPS rates excluding losses in each **TOU period** x (**Transmission loss factor** (for generators)-1/**Transmission loss factor** (for generators)).
- a R/kVA/month **urban low voltage subsidy charge** based on the voltage of the supply and charged on the **annual utilised capacity** measured at the **POD** applicable during all time periods;
- a c/kWh **ancillary service charge** applied on the total active energy consumed and exported in the month based on the voltage of the supply, applicable during all time periods;
- a c/kVAh **reactive energy charge** supplied in excess of 30% (0,96 power factor or less) of the kWh recorded during the **peak** and **standard** periods. The excess reactive energy is determined per 30-minute integrating period and accumulated for the month and will only be applicable during the **high-demand season**;
- a c/kWh **electrification and rural subsidy** applied to the total active energy consumed in the month;
- a c/kWh **affordability subsidy charge** applied to the total active energy consumed in the month; and
- an **excess network capacity charge** shall be payable in the event of an **NMD or MEC** exceedance in accordance with the **NMD and MEC rules** as set out for NMD exceedances for the relevant tariff.

Notes:

A comparison is made on a monthly basis to determine the higher (in rand value) of the network charges as a consumer and as a generator located at the same point of supply/ metering point and these rand values will be used for billing purposes. The network charges, losses charges, ancillary service charges as well as administration charges and service charge applicable for generators will depend on whether the generator is Transmission connected, or Distribution connected.

Megaflex Gen - Non-local authority

Transmission zone	Voltage	Active energy charge for loads [c/kWh]										Legacy charge [c/kWh]		Generation capacity charge [R/kVA/m]		Transmission network charges [R/kVA/m]			
		High demand season [Jun - Aug]					Low demand season [Sep - May]					Peak	VAT incl	Peak	VAT incl	Standard	VAT incl	Off Peak	VAT incl
		Peak	VAT incl	Standard	VAT incl	Off Peak	Peak	VAT incl	Standard	VAT incl	Off Peak								
≤ 300km	< 500V	739.28	850.17	184.82	212.54	123.20	141.68	306.82	352.84	172.50	198.38	123.20	141.68	24.78	28.50	R 5.29	R 6.08	R 11.56	R 13.29
	≥ 500V & < 66kV	720.19	828.22	180.05	207.06	120.03	138.03	298.89	343.72	168.05	193.26	120.03	138.03	24.14	27.76	R 12.27	R 14.11	R 11.15	R 12.82
	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	668.35	768.60	167.08	192.14	111.39	128.10	277.38	318.99	155.96	179.35	111.39	128.10	22.40	25.76	R 9.28	R 10.67	R 10.17	R 11.70
> 300km and ≤ 600km	< 500V	746.66	858.66	186.67	214.67	124.43	143.09	309.88	356.36	174.23	200.36	124.43	143.09	24.78	28.50	R 5.29	R 6.08	R 11.68	R 13.43
	≥ 500V & < 66kV	727.41	836.52	181.85	209.13	121.24	139.43	301.88	347.16	169.72	195.18	121.24	139.43	24.14	27.76	R 12.27	R 14.11	R 11.26	R 12.95
	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	675.03	776.28	168.76	194.07	112.50	129.38	280.15	322.17	157.51	181.14	112.50	129.38	22.40	25.76	R 9.28	R 10.67	R 10.28	R 11.82
> 600km and ≤ 900km	< 500V	629.46	723.88	157.37	180.98	104.91	120.65	261.23	300.41	146.87	168.90	104.91	120.65	20.89	24.02	R 10.65	R 12.25	R 11.96	R 13.57
	≥ 500V & < 66kV	754.06	867.17	188.51	216.79	125.67	144.52	312.95	359.89	175.94	202.33	125.67	144.52	24.78	28.50	R 5.29	R 6.08	R 11.80	R 13.57
	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	734.61	844.80	183.66	211.21	122.43	140.79	304.87	350.60	171.41	197.12	122.43	140.79	24.14	27.76	R 12.27	R 14.11	R 11.37	R 13.06
> 900km	< 500V	681.72	783.98	170.43	195.99	113.61	130.65	282.93	325.37	159.08	182.94	113.61	130.65	22.40	25.76	R 9.28	R 10.67	R 10.38	R 11.94
	≥ 500V & < 66kV	635.69	731.04	158.93	182.77	105.95	121.84	263.83	303.40	148.33	170.58	105.95	121.84	20.89	24.02	R 10.65	R 12.25	R 11.82	R 13.43
	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	741.81	853.08	185.46	213.28	123.64	142.19	307.86	354.04	173.08	199.04	123.64	142.19	24.14	27.76	R 12.27	R 14.11	R 11.47	R 13.19
		688.40	791.66	172.10	197.92	114.74	131.95	285.69	328.54	160.63	184.72	114.74	131.95	22.40	25.76	R 9.28	R 10.67	R 10.47	R 12.04
		641.92	738.21	160.48	184.55	106.97	123.02	266.41	306.37	149.78	172.25	106.97	123.02	20.89	24.02	R 10.65	R 12.25	R 11.80	R 13.43
WEPS energy rate excluding losses and portion of Generation Capacity Charge		586.91	674.95	146.72	168.73	97.82	112.49	243.57	280.11	136.95	157.49	97.82	112.49						

* 132 kV or Transmission connected

Voltage	Distribution network charges for loads			Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA/m]	
	Network capacity charge [R/kVA/m]	Network demand charge [R/kVA/m]	Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA/m]	Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA/m]	Urban low voltage subsidy charge [R/kVA/m]
< 500V	R 42.66	R 49.06	R 52.65	R 60.55	R 0.00
≥ 500V & < 66kV	R 39.13	R 45.00	R 26.29	R 30.23	R 0.00
≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	R 14.16	R 16.28	R 10.36	R 11.91	R 12.75
≥ 132kV / Transmission connected	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 11.09

Transmission network charges for generators			Distribution network charges for generators*	
TUoS [> 132kV]	Network charge [R/kW]	Voltage	Network capacity charge [R/kW/m]	VAT incl
Cape	R 0.00	< 500V		
Karoo	R 0.00	≥ 500V & < 66kV		
Kwazulu-Natal	R 5.08	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	R 20.23	R 23.26
Vaal	R 16.88			
Waterberg	R 21.62			
Mpumalanga	R 20.06			

Ancillary service charge for loads and generators		
Voltage	Ancillary service charge [c/kWh]	VAT incl
< 500V	0.45	0.52
≥ 500V & < 66kV	0.42	0.48
≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	0.39	0.45
≥ 132kV	0.37	0.43

* 132 kV or Transmission connected

Customer categories [kVA or MVA = loads]	Service charge [R/POD/day]	Administration charge [R/POD/day]
[kW or MW = generators]		
≤ 100 kVA/ kW	R 14.94	R 0.79
> 100 kVA/ kW & ≤ 500 kVA/ kW	R 69.91	R 13.49
> 500 kVA/ kW & ≤ 1 MVA/MW	R 215.91	R 21.07
> 1 MVA/MW	R 215.91	R 21.07
Key customers or Transmission connected generators	R 1 216.44	R 21.07

Applicable to loads	
Electrification and rural network subsidy charge [c/kWh]	Affordability subsidy charge [c/kWh]
VAT incl	VAT incl
5.37	5.10

Reactive energy charge [c/kVAh] (loads)			
High season	Low season	VAT incl	VAT incl
34.49	0.00	39.66	0.00

Losses charge for generators			
Distribution connected generators		Transmission connected generators	
Distribution = - ((Energy produced x WEPS rate excluding losses) x (Distribution loss factor x Transmission loss factor-1)) in each TOU period		Transmission = (Energy produced x WEPS rate excluding losses) x (Transmission loss factor-1/Transmission loss factor) in each TOU period	
Transmission loss factors for Distribution connected		Generator loss factor	
Distance from Johannesburg	Voltage	Cape	1.0000
≤ 300km	< 500V	Karoo	1.0000
> 300km & ≤ 600km	≥ 500V & < 66kV	Kwazulu-Natal	1.0150
> 600km & ≤ 900km	≥ 66kV & ≤ 132kV	Vaal	1.0003
> 900km	> 132kV*	Waterberg	1.0135
		Mpumalanga	1.0149

* 132 kV or Transmission connected