NATIONAL ENERGY REGULATOR OF SOUTH AFRICA

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**Decision and Reasons for Decision (RfD)**

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In the matter regarding the

**Municipal Tariff Application for the 2026/27 Financial Year**

By

**Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM)**

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## THE DECISION

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At its meeting held on 9 May 2026, the Regulator Executive Committee (REC) considered Greater Taung Local Municipality's tariff application. Based on the facts and evidence presented, the REC approved the tariff increases for the 2026/27 financial year as set out in the tariff analysis section below.

Based on the available information and the analysis performed, the REC decided:

a) to approve the tariffs that are based on the cost drivers as recommended in the tariff analysis section for implementation by the municipality with effect from 1 July 2026;
b) to note the cost drivers submitted by the licensee;
c) that the licensee must submit a report accounting for all the costs that have been noted, to enable the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) to perform its independent verification/audit process by 31 January 2027; and
d) that the municipality must continue to monitor the plans put in place to reduce high energy losses to one digit.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| COS | Cost of Supply |
| D-form | Distribution form |
| ERTSA | Eskom Retail Tariff Structural Adjustments |
| FBE | Free Basic Electricity |
| IBT | Inclining Block Tariff |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| GTLM | Greater Taung Local Municipality |
| MFMA | Municipal Finance Management Act |
| NERA | National Electricity Regulation Act |
| NERSA | National Energy Regulator of South Africa |
| OPEX | Operating Expenditure |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) receives and considers tariff applications on a yearly basis, in accordance with its mandate to regulate prices and tariffs. Municipal tariffs must be approved by NERSA to be implemented on 1 July of each financial year.

1.2. Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) is located in North West. The licensee has 362 customers, of which 44.37% are domestic customers. The licensee is proposing an increase of 9.50% for the 2026/27 financial year.

1.3. The municipality provides its indigent customers with 50kWh of Free Basic Electricity (FBE) per month. The municipality further reports that it maintains an indigent register. The customer statistics details are provided in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Customer Statistics (Data obtained from the latest D-forms – 2024/25 FY)**

| ***Customer categories*** | ***MWh*** | ***% MWh*** | ***Customer numbers*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic(Prepaid) | 819 | 44,37% | 300 |
| Manufacturing | 171 | 9,26% | 2 |
| Commercial | 440 | 23,84% | 46 |
| Sold to other departments | 416 | 22,54% | 14 |
| **TOTAL** | **1 846** | **100,00%** | **362** |
| **FBE** | **76** | **9,28%** | **40** |

1.4. NERSA received GTLM's tariff application together with its Cost of Supply (COS) study on 31 March 2026.

1.5. NERSA followed the notice and comment consultation process. GTLM's tariff application was published on the NERSA website on 31 March 2026, as well as on social media platforms and in local and national newspapers to solicit written comments from affected parties.

## 2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1. Background

2.1.1. The approval of municipal electricity tariffs constitutes a core regulatory function of NERSA and must be exercised in accordance with the applicable legislative framework, national policy directives and court orders. The principal legal instruments governing the exercise of this regulatory authority include the National Energy Regulator Act, 2004 (Act No. 40 of 2004) ('NERA'), the

Electricity Regulation Act, 2006 (Act No. 4 of 2006) as amended ('ERA'), the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act No. 3 of 2000) ('PAJA'), and the Electricity Pricing Policy for the South African Electricity Supply Industry, 2008 ('EPP').

2.1.2. The approval of municipal electricity tariffs follows the Eskom Multi-Year Price Determination and the Eskom Retail Tariff and Structural Adjustment decision, and is undertaken annually to align with the municipal budgeting process contemplated in the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).

2.1.3. In addition, the municipal tariff approval process has recently been the subject of judicial scrutiny in the High Court of South Africa (Gauteng Division, Pretoria) in AfriForum NPC v National Energy Regulator of South Africa and Others (Case No. 2025/137620), which resulted in structural directives governing the timing and conduct of NERSA's tariff approval process.

2.1.4. This section provides the legal and policy context within which NERSA evaluated and determined the municipal electricity tariff application for the 2026/27 financial year.

## 2.2. **NERSA's Statutory Mandate**

2.2.1. NERSA is established as a juristic person in terms of section 3 of the NERA. In terms of section 4 of NERA, the Energy Regulator as the decision-making body, must regulate the electricity industry and execute the functions set out in the ERA. The Energy Regulator's electricity regulatory mandate is therefore primarily governed by the ERA. Section 3 of the ERA particularly provides that the Energy Regulator is the custodian and enforcer of the national electricity regulatory framework and exercises regulatory authority over activities regulated under the ERA.

2.2.2. In particular:

a) section 4(a)(i) of the ERA provides that the Energy Regulator must consider applications for licences and may issue licences subject to conditions;
b) section 4(a)(ii) of the ERA provides that the Energy Regulator must regulate prices and tariffs; and
c) section 14(1)(d) of the ERA authorises the Energy Regulator to impose licence conditions relating to the setting or approval of prices, charges, rates and tariffs charged by licensees.

2.2.3. Municipalities distributing electricity do so under electricity distribution licences issued by NERSA and are therefore subject to the tariff approval framework established under the ERA.

## 2.3. Tariff Determination Principles under the ERA

2.3.1. When determining or approving electricity tariffs, NERSA must apply the principles contained in section 15(1) of the ERA.

2.3.2. Section 15(1) provides that the Energy Regulator:

a) must enable an efficient licensee to recover the full cost of the licensed activity;
b) must allow for a reasonable return commensurate with the risk of the licensed activity;
c) may provide incentives for continued improvement of technical and economic efficiency;
d) must avoid undue discrimination between customer categories;
e) may permit cross-subsidies of tariffs to certain classes of customers; and
f) may have regard to the need to ensure security of supply, diversity of supply and the promotion of renewable energy.

2.3.3. These statutory requirements form the core legal principles that guide the determination of electricity tariffs in the South African electricity supply industry.

## 2.4. Administrative Law Requirements

2.4.1. The approval of municipal electricity tariffs constitutes administrative action as defined in section 1 of the PAJA. Accordingly, NERSA must ensure that its tariff determinations are lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair as required by sections 3 and 6 of PAJA. Procedural fairness requires that affected parties and the public be afforded a reasonable opportunity to make representations before a final decision is taken.

2.4.2. NERSA's public participation processes, therefore, form an essential component of the municipal tariff approval process and are intended to ensure transparency, accountability and fairness in regulatory decision-making.

## 2.5. Policy Framework: Electricity Pricing Policy (2008)

2.5.1. In addition to the statutory framework, NERSA must have regard to the EPP. The EPP establishes national policy principles for electricity tariff setting, including cost reflectivity, transparency, economic efficiency and equity.

2.5.2. Policy position 1 of the EPP provides that the revenue requirement for a regulated licensee must be set at a level that covers the full cost of production, including a reasonable risk-adjusted margin or return on appropriate asset values.

2.5.3. Policy position 2 states that electricity tariffs must accurately reflect the efficient cost of providing electricity services, and that the average tariff level must be set to recover the approved revenue requirement.

## 2.6. Cost of Supply Studies

2.6.1. The EPP recognises that cost reflective tariff structures require a sound understanding of the underlying cost drivers associated with electricity distribution.

2.6.2. Paragraph 8.1 of the EPP notes that COS methodologies have historically not been consistently applied across the electricity distribution industry.

2.6.3. Policy position 23, therefore, requires electricity distributors to undertake COS studies at least every five years, or when significant structural changes occur in the customer base or cost structure.

2.6.4. Such studies must be conducted in accordance with the NERSA-approved methodology and must accompany tariff structure applications submitted to NERSA.

## 2.7. Judicial Oversight of the Tariff Approval Process

2.7.1. The municipal tariff approval process administered by NERSA was the subject of litigation in AfriForum NPC v National Energy Regulator of South Africa and Others (Case No. 2025/137620) before the High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Division, Pretoria.

2.7.2. In its final judgment delivered on 4 December 2025, the Court held that NERSA's public participation process relating to the 2025/26 municipal tariff approvals did not comply with the procedural requirements of section 4 of PAJA and was therefore unlawful.

2.7.3. However, recognising the potentially disruptive consequences of setting aside tariff determinations already implemented by municipalities, the Court declined to invalidate the tariffs. Instead, to assist in the timeous and lawful approval of municipal tariffs, the Court issued a structural interdict regulating the municipal tariff approval process going forward.

2.7.4. NERSA subsequently launched a variation application seeking to vary the timelines set by the Court on 4 December 2025, in light of the practical difficulties arising in relation to NERSA's compliance with the court order. The Court, having heard NERSA's application, granted the variation application in respect of the fixed deadlines for the 2026/27 municipal tariff approvals.

## 2.8. Court-Directed Timelines

2.8.1. The following timelines are applicable in respect of the 2026/27 municipal tariff approvals:

a) Written notice of bulk tariffs by 6 March 2026
b) Municipal tariff applications must be submitted by 31 March 2026
c) Public participation processes must be concluded by 21 April 2026
d) The publication of NERSA decisions by 11 May 2026.

2.8.2. Municipal tariff approvals from 2027/28 must comply with the following timelines:

a) Written notice of bulk electricity tariffs must be communicated by 31 January each year
b) Municipal tariff applications must be submitted to NERSA by 20 March each year
c) Municipal tariff approvals and the tariff reasons for decision document must be approved and published by 5 May of each year.

## 2.9. Conclusion

2.9.1. The determination of municipal electricity tariffs by NERSA must therefore be undertaken within a comprehensive regulatory framework consisting of the NERA, ERA, PAJA, EPP and the binding judicial directives issued by the High Court in AfriForum NPC v NERSA (Case No. 2025/137620).

2.9.2. The reasons that follow in this Reasons for Decision document demonstrate how NERSA complied with the legislative, policy and judicial framework in determining the municipal electricity tariff for the 2026/27 financial year.

## 3. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE

### 3.1. Level of reliability of information

3.1.1. In assessing the financial and technical performance, NERSA relied on the 2024/25 financial year's Distribution forms (D-forms) information provided in analysing the licensee's tariff application. The D-forms information was validated by NERSA against the relevant source documents submitted by the municipality (i.e. the trial balance/annual financial statement). Hence, the information provided on the D-forms is considered reasonable for the analysis of the tariffs.

3.1.2. Table 2 below shows GTLM's technical and financial performance.

**Table 2: Performance Indicators**

| ***Performance indicators*** | ***2023/24 FY*** | ***2024/25 FY*** |
|---|---|---|
| *Percentage surplus/(Deficit): **(%)*** | 12.85% | 14.50% |
| *Energy Losses: (**%**)* | 11.80% | 11.15% |

### Percentage Surplus

3.2. The municipality's surplus improved from 12.85% in the 2023/24 financial year to 14.50% in the 2024/25 financial year, indicating an improvement in the municipality's financial performance and revenue management within the electricity department.

### Energy Losses

3.3. GTLM's energy losses have decreased from 11.85% in the 2023/24 financial year to 11.15% in the 2024/25FY. The municipality should therefore sustain and strengthen these interventions, with a clear focus on achieving and maintaining energy losses at a single-digit level, in line with good utility practice and cost-reflective tariff principles.

### General Conclusion on the Financial and Technical Indicators

3.4. Based on the above information, the technical and financial performance of the electricity department within the municipality is satisfactory.

## 4. DETERMINATION OF GTLM 'S TARIFFS BASED ON THE EXISTING COST OF SUPPLY STUDY

4.1. The licensee submitted its existing COS study, which supports the tariff application for the 2026/27 financial year. The licensee's COS study included all requirements of NERSA's approved COS Framework (i.e. revenue requirement, cost functionalisation, cost classification, cost allocation and rate setting).

4.2. The revenue requirement for Tswaing Local Municipality was determined using a cost-plus methodology in accordance with the NERSA COS Framework. Aligned to the NERSA COS Framework, costs were built up from verified bulk purchases (Eskom invoices) and verified electricity-related operating costs (tested against D-forms, trial balance and audited annual financial statement).

4.3. Section 18.7 of the October 2023 NERSA-approved Cost of Supply Framework states that:

*An adjustment index will be issued to licensees to allow them to submit the tariff applications, which will be used to determine the costs that must increase with CPI, purchase costs, and other OPEX. Where annual plans, such as repairs and maintenance, and CAPEX plans, have been assessed and approved by NERSA, these can be adjusted based on that.*

4.4. In line with section 18.7 mentioned above, Table 3 below was developed, and the definition of the columns is as follows:

i. Column 1 is the actual 2024/25 licensee performance and is sourced from the D-forms that are based on the audited annual statements.
ii. Column 2 is for the 2025/26 revenues and electricity volume that are the base for 2026/27 tariffs. The figures were tested for reasonableness (since at the time of the approval, the figures were estimates) when NERSA considered and approved the 2026/27 cost of supply base tariffs. Once the financial year ends, the actual figures will be verified using the audited statements.
iii. Column 3 is for the licensee's submitted FY 2026/27 budgeted figures to be tested for reasonableness for determining tariffs for the control period under review.
iv. Column 4 is for NERSA's recommended adjustments after considering the reasons, facts and evidence the licensee provided to motivate/justify the budgeted figures.
v. Column 5 is for NERSA's recommended amounts that sum up to allowable revenues the licensee must recover in FY 2026/27.

4.5. The licensee applied for an allowable revenue of R17 087 339 for the 2026/27 financial year to recover the prudent costs of providing electricity distribution services. Following the assessment of the COS study, D-Forms and supporting

financial information, NERSA made adjustments amounting to R3 287 808, resulting in an approved revenue requirement of R13 799 531 as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Revenue Requirement Components**

| Energy balance | Unit | Actual FY 2024/25 Costs | FY2025/26 Tariffs Costs per submitted COS | FY2026/27 budgeted Costs as per the Licensee | NERSA Adjustment (considering efficiencies) | FY2026/27 Allowable Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sales** | kWh | 1 888 716 | 1 983 152 | 2 082 309 | - | 2 082 309 |
| | | | | | | |
| Eskom bulk purchases | kWh | 2 125 813 | 2 232 104 | 2 343 709 | - | 2 343 709 |
| **Total Energy Requirements** | **kWh** | **2 125 813** | **2 232 104** | **2 343 709** | | **2 343 709** |
| Total Losses | kWh | 237 097 | 248 952 | 261 400 | | 261 400 |
| Technical losses | kWh | 237 097 | 248 952 | 261 400 | - | 261 400 |
| Non-technical losses | kWh | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| **Allowed losses** | % | **11,15%** | **11,15%** | **11,15%** | | **11,15%** |
| **Total Energy losses** | % | 11,15% | 11,15% | 11,15% | | 11,15% |
| | | | | | | |
| *Cost drivers* | | | | | | |
| Energy purchases from Eskom | Rand | 7 216 537 | 8 134 481 | 8 967 398 | - | 8 967 398 |
| **total energy purchases** | | **7 216 537** | **8 134 481** | **8 967 398** | **-** | **8 967 398** |
| Non-Technical Losses | | | | | | |
| **Operational expenditure (incl. Depreciation)** | **Rand** | **3 978 573** | **4 097 930** | **7 622 252** | **(3 287 808)** | **4 334 444** |
| General & Other | 0 | 3 978 573 | 4 097 930 | 4 334 444 | - | 4 334 444 |
| Salaries and allowances | Rand | 1 509 961 | 1 555 260 | 1 664 732 | | 1 664 732 |
| Materials and supplies | Rand | 136 025 | 140 106 | 149 968 | - | 149 968 |
| Contracted Services | Rand | 273 257 | 281 455 | 292 579 | | 292 579 |
| Current year depreciation | | 2 059 329 | 2 121 109 | 2 227 165 | | 2 227 165 |
| Shared OPEX | Rand | 0 | 0 | 3 287 808 | (3 287 808) | 0 |
| FBE paid to Eskom | Rand | - | - | 3 287 808 | (3 287 808) | - |
| **General expenses** | | **0** | **0** | **0** | **-** | **0** |
| **Total Expediture before surplus** | Rand | **11 195 110** | **12 232 411** | **16 589 650** | **-** | **13 301 841** |
| **Surplus** | Rand | 335 853 | 366 972 | 497 689 | | 399 055 |
| **Total Expenditure Including Surplus** | | 11 530 964 | 12 599 383 | 17 087 339 | - | 13 700 897 |
| **Other revenues** | Rand | **0** | **0** | **0** | **-** | **0** |
| **Total Allowable Revenus** | **Rand** | **11 530 964** | **12 599 383** | **17 087 339** | **(3 287 808)** | **13 799 531** |
| **increase required** | | | | ***35,62%*** | ***9,53%*** | |

4.6. The adjustment promotes cost reflectivity, tariff affordability and regulatory efficiency, while ensuring that the municipality remains financially capable of operating, maintaining and sustaining its electricity distribution network.

4.7. The actual figures were verified using Eskom invoices and verified electricity-related operating costs (tested against 2024/25 D-forms, trial balance and audited annual financial statements). This forms the basis from which costs for the 2026/27 financial year will be projected using assumptions to calculate revenue requirements.

4.8. Furthermore, NERSA has verified all expense items included in the revenue requirements to ensure that they relate only to the electricity function of the licensee. In instances where expenses are deemed inflated or unjustified, these have been adjusted accordingly.

**Bulk Purchases**

4.9. For the 2026/27 financial year, the licensee has applied for a bulk purchase expenditure of R8 967 398, which accounts for 65% of total costs inclusive of the 12% energy loss allowance. Bulk purchases were verified against Eskom invoices in the 2024/25 financial year.

4.10. To calculate the 2026/27 estimate, the licensee provided the year-to-date figures for 2025/26, then estimated that this cost item would increase by 9.01% in line with the approved Eskom Retail Tariff Structural Adjustments (ERTSA).

**Operating Expenditure (Including Depreciation)**

4.11. The licensee applied for operating expenditure of R12 059 860 for the 2026/27 financial year. NERSA assessed the proposed operating expenditure against the historical expenditure, supporting documentation, COS study and the requirement that only prudent and efficient costs directly attributable to the regulated electricity business be recovered through electricity tariffs.

4.12. During the assessment, NERSA identified that an amount of R3 287 808 had been included under shared operating expenditure (OPEX), relating to FBE payments to Eskom. As FBE costs are funded through the municipality's equitable share allocation and do not constitute an operating cost recoverable through electricity tariffs, NERSA excluded this amount from the allowable operating expenditure.

4.13. Accordingly, NERSA reduced the proposed operating expenditure by R3 287 808, resulting in an approved operating expenditure of R8 772 052. The adjustment promotes cost reflectivity, operational efficiency and tariff affordability, and ensures that only prudent costs directly attributable to the regulated electricity business are recovered through the approved electricity tariffs.

**Surplus**

4.14. The licensee proposed a surplus of R630 818 for the 2026/27 financial year. Following NERSA's assessment and adjustments to the operating expenditure, the allowable surplus amounts to R532 183.

4.15. The approved surplus is considered reasonable and prudent as it provides a modest financial buffer to support the sustainability of the electricity distribution business. The surplus is not intended to generate excessive profit but to strengthen the financial resilience of the electricity undertaking and ensure the continued provision of reliable electricity services.

4.16. The approved surplus will assist the municipality to:

a) provide a financial buffer to absorb unforeseen operational and financial risks;
b) fund emergency repairs arising from network failures and unplanned outages;
c) support the maintenance, refurbishment and replacement of ageing electricity infrastructure where immediate capital funding may not be available;
d) improve network reliability and quality of supply through ongoing preventative and corrective maintenance;
e) strengthen the municipality's cash flow and working capital to sustain electricity operations; and
f) reduce the need for significant future tariff increases by enabling the municipality to address maintenance backlogs and preserve the condition of its electricity assets.

**Conclusion on Costs to Serve**

4.17. NERSA assessed the licensee's COS submission to determine whether the proposed costs are prudent, reasonable and efficiently incurred in providing regulated electricity distribution services. The assessment included a review of the energy balance, Eskom bulk electricity purchases, operating expenditure, depreciation, surplus and other revenue requirements.

4.18. The assessment found that the projected Eskom bulk purchase costs are reasonable and consistent with the forecast energy requirements and the approved energy loss level of 11.15%. However, NERSA identified that FBE costs amounting to R3 287 808 had been incorrectly included in the operating expenditure and revenue requirement. As these costs are funded through the municipality's equitable share allocation, they were excluded from the allowable revenue.

4.19. Following the regulatory adjustments, the allowable operating expenditure was reduced to R8 772 052, and the total allowable revenue was reduced from R21 658 075 to R18 370 267. NERSA is satisfied that the approved costs are prudent, efficient and directly attributable to the regulated electricity distribution business.

4.20. Furthermore, the approved surplus of R532 183 provides a reasonable financial buffer to support network maintenance, emergency repairs and the refurbishment of ageing electricity infrastructure, thereby contributing to the long-term sustainability and reliability of the electricity distribution network.

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## Commercial Customers

| Commercial Conventional | Approved Tariffs FY 2025/26 | FY 2026/27 Proposed % Increase | FY 2026/27 Proposed Tariffs | Recommended Tariffs FY 2026/27 | FY 2026/27 Recommended % Increase | Analysis and Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic charge: R/month | *538.31* | 9.50% | *589.45* | *589.45* | 9.50% | The increase will assist the municipality in recovering rising bulk electricity and operational costs to sustain service delivery. Commercial customers will pay slightly higher monthly electricity charges due to the 9.50% tariff increase. |
| Energy charge: c/kWh | *311.37* | 9.50% | *340.95* | *340.95* | 9.50% | |

| Commercial Medium Prepaid | Approved Tariffs FY 2025/26 | FY 2026/27 Proposed % Increase | FY 2026/27 Proposed Tariffs | Recommended Tariffs FY 2026/27 | FY 2026/27 Recommended % Increase | Analysis and Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy charge: c/kWh | 195.93 | 9.50% | 214.54 | 214.54 | 9.50% | The 9.50% increase represents a balanced and near cost-reflective adjustment, supporting both financial sustainability and affordability, with limited impact on commercial prepaid customers. Demand is expected to remain stable, with only minor efficiency adjustments. |

| Commercial Prepaid (Business, Commercial and | Approved Tariffs FY 2025/26 | FY 2026/27 Proposed % Increase | FY 2026/27 Proposed Tariffs | Recommended Tariffs FY 2026/27 | FY 2026/27 Recommended % Increase | Analysis and Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Taung Taxi Rank Prepayment) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Energy charge: c/kWh | 311.37 | 9.50% | 340.95 | 340.95 | 9.50% | The 9.50% increase represents a balanced and near cost-reflective adjustment, supporting financial sustainability while maintaining manageable affordability impacts on commercial prepaid customers. Demand is expected to remain stable, with only minor efficiency adjustments. |

| Availability Charge (Vacant Stands) Business | Approved Tariffs FY 2025/26 | FY 2026/27 Proposed % Increase | FY 2026/27 Proposed Tariffs | Recommended Tariffs FY 2026/27 | FY 2026/27 Recommended % Increase | Analysis and Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic charge: (R/year) | 515.85 | 9.50% | 564.85 | 564.85 | 9.50% | Owners of vacant business stands will pay higher availability charges in 2026/27.<br><br>The charge will assist the municipality in recovering fixed electricity network and operational costs, even when no electricity is consumed. |

## Industrial

| Industrial | Approved Tariffs FY 2025/26 | FY 2026/27 Proposed % Increase | FY 2026/27 Proposed Tariffs | Recommended Tariffs FY 2026/27 | FY 2026/27 Recommended % Increase | Analysis and Key Findings |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic charge: R/month | *1905.16* | 9.50% | *2086.15* | *2086.15* | 9.50% | The proposed tariffs were recommended for approval to enable the municipality to recover increasing electricity supply and operational costs. The increase above Eskom's 9.01% bulk supply increase may place additional financial pressure on industrial operations and production costs. |
| Energy charge: c/kWh | *195.93* | 9.50% | *214.54* | *214.54* | 9.50% | |
| Demand charge (R/kVA) | *344.00* | 9.50% | *376.68* | *376.68* | 9.50% | |
| | | | | | | |

## 7. CONFIDENTIALITY

7.1. None.

## 8. CONCLUSION

8.1. From a conspectus of the facts and evidence presented to the REC, the supporting information, stakeholder inputs, and applicable legal framework, it is appropriate to consider and approve GTLM's tariff application for the 2026/27 financial year as set out in this Reasons for Decision document.

***End.***