

Energex Tariff Structure Statement 2020 - 2025

June 2019



Copyright

© Energex Limited (ABN 40 078 849 055) and Energy Queensland Limited (ABN 612 535 583)

This material is copyright. No part of this material may be copied, reproduced, adapted or transmitted in any form without the prior written consent of the copyright owner/s, except as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968* (Cth). If consent is provided, it will be subject to the requirement that there is due acknowledgement of the copyright owner/s as the source.

Requests and enquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to:

General Manager Customer, Brand & External Relations
11 Enterprise Street
BUNDABERG QLD 4670

Or via tariffs@energyq.com.au

Contents

Contents	3
1. Tariff Structure Statement	5
1.1 Guide to this Tariff Structure Statement.....	5
2. Our Customers	7
3. Compliance with Pricing Principles	8
3.1 Pricing principles and objectives – overview.....	8
3.2 Stand-alone and avoidable costs.....	8
3.3 Calculating Long Run Marginal Cost	9
3.4 Recovery of annual revenue requirement across tariffs.....	11
3.4.1 Efficient costs of serving retail customers	11
3.4.2 Recovery of annual revenue requirement across tariffs	11
3.4.3 Recover efficient costs in a way that minimises distortions to price signals.....	13
3.5 Impact on customers and transitional approach	13
3.6 Customer understanding	14
3.7 Compliance with rules and regulatory instruments	15
4. STANDARD CONTROL SERVICE: TARIFF CLASSES AND TARIFFS	16
4.1 Energex’s tariff classes	16
4.2 Energex’s tariffs	16
5. STANDARD CONTROL SERVICES: TARIFF STRUCTURES	24
5.1 Tariff structures of Energex’s primary tariffs	24
5.2 Time-of-use charging timeframes.....	25
5.3 Capacity-based Tariffs	26
5.3.1 Day and Evening Capacity Time Periods	26
5.3.2 Capacity Levels.....	26
5.3.3 Ongoing development of the Capacity-based Tariffs	27
5.3.4 Within-period evolution of the Capacity-based Tariffs.....	27
6. ASSIGNMENT AND RE-ASSIGNMENT OF CUSTOMERS TO SCS TARIFF CLASS AND TARIFFS	28
6.1 Tariff class and tariff assignment process.....	28
6.2 Customers with micro-generation facilities	29
6.3 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment process	29
6.3.1 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment procedures for major customers	29
6.3.2 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment procedures for SAC customers.....	29
6.3.3 Energex initiated tariff re-assignment.....	30

6.3.4	Retailer initiated reclassification and network tariff code change	30
6.4	Customer notification process for tariff class assignment and re-assignment	31
6.5	Tariff class and tariff assignment objections review process.....	33
6.6	Electric Vehicle (EV) Considerations	34
6.7	In Period Capacity Tariff Assignment Change	35
6.8	Indicative Price Schedule	35
7.	ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES.....	36
7.1	Tariff Classes	36
7.2	Pricing methodologies	39
7.2.1	Fee based (price cap).....	40
7.2.2	Quoted services.....	42
7.2.3	Default Metering Services.....	42
7.2.4	Public Lighting Services.....	43
7.3	Compliance with Pricing Principles.....	45
7.3.1	Long run marginal cost	45
7.3.2	Estimating avoidable and stand-alone costs	45
7.3.3	Revenue recovery	45
7.3.4	Impact on retail customers.....	46
7.3.5	Simplicity and least distortionary to the price signal	46
7.4	Engagement.....	46
7.5	Assignment and re-assignment of customers to ACS tariff classes and tariffs.....	46
7.6	Indicative Price Schedule	47
Attachment A.	Indicative Pricing Schedule for Standard Control Services	48
Attachment B.	Indicative pricing schedule for Alternative Control Services	58
Attachment C.	Compliance Matrix.....	72
Attachment D.	Glossary	74

1. TARIFF STRUCTURE STATEMENT

1.1 Guide to this Tariff Structure Statement

The National Electricity Rules (NER) require network tariffs to reflect the efficient costs of providing network services and set out the pricing principles that we must comply with in setting the structure and level of network prices. Clause 6.18.1 of the NER requires us to develop a Tariff Structure Statement (TSS) that sets out network price structures and indicative network tariffs that will apply during a regulatory control period.

In addition to the TSS, clause 6.8.2(c1a) of the NER requires us to provide a description of how we have engaged with customers and retailers in developing this TSS, and how it has addressed any concerns identified as a result of that engagement. We have developed a Customer Engagement Summary as part of this TSS submission. These documents are available on our¹ and the AER's websites.

Our TSS seeks to provide clear and accessible information on its network tariffs and how these may change in the future. It includes the following information:

- Tariff classes – Retail customers with similar characteristics such as consumption patterns and voltage levels will be grouped together. Each tariff class includes a number of tariffs
- Tariff structures – Each network tariff has its own particular tariff structure, representing how customers are charged for their use of the network and reflecting customer preferences. The components of each tariff constitute its tariff structure, for example, daily supply charge, usage and/or demand components
- Charging parameters – A tariff charging parameter represents the components of tariffs and the associated settings, for example, evening period set between 4pm to 9pm on weekdays
- Demonstration of compliance with the pricing principles
- Indicative price levels – Indicative cost per kilowatt (kW), kilowatt hour (kWh) or kilovolt-ampere (kVA) calculated for each tariff in accordance with the tariff's specific charging parameters and for each year of the 2020-25 regulatory control period.

Under the pricing arrangements set out in the NER, we are also required to publish annual Pricing Proposals to disclose the annual price levels based on the price structures set out in the TSS approved by the AER. The 2020-21 Pricing Proposal will be the first annual Pricing Proposal prepared in accordance with the new TSS requirements, once the TSS is approved by the AER.

Finally, it is important to note that this TSS represents the culmination of our network tariff strategy development up to June 2019; however we acknowledge there are opportunities to further improve this TSS in advance of the AER's Draft Decision later in 2019. In particular we will continue engaging with the AER, customers and retailers with the view to further clarifying tariff assignment arrangements, simplifying tariff implementation, refining the capacity tariff structures and identifying other incremental improvements to this TSS. These changes, together with the outcomes of the AER's Draft Decision, will be incorporated in our Revised TSS at the end of 2019.

¹ <https://www.talkingenergy.com.au/future-network-tariffs>

In addition, whilst this TSS provides the tariff structures, charging parameters and tariff assignment arrangements for Connection Asset Customers (CACs), the indicative rates for CACs will be provided to the AER by 30 June 2019 as advised to the AER in late May 2019.

2. OUR CUSTOMERS

We have been actively listening to our community stakeholders, our different customer segments, and our industry partners to better understand what really matters to them in preparing our TSS. This builds upon our engagement with customers which commenced prior to our 2017-20 TSS submission.

Customer and stakeholder feedback has been pivotal in guiding the development of proposed network tariffs with very clear messages around:

- Affordability for all customer segments including vulnerable customers
- Providing simplicity, transparency and flexibility – customers want clear and simple tariff structures that support customer choice and control
- Fairness – similar customers want to pay similar prices that reflect the impact of customer usage and technology decisions on network costs, and want savings through network efficiencies equitably shared
- Economic efficiency – customers recognise the importance of reform and signalling the efficient costs of providing distribution services to the market.

Electricity affordability remains a core overriding concern for many of our customers – both from a cost of living and a business competitiveness perspective. Customers generally do not consider distribution network charges separately to their retail electricity bill. The community is simply looking to the industry as a whole to deliver electricity price relief, without compromising the safety, security and reliability of the electricity supply they receive or customer service standards. This is particularly relevant for our vulnerable customers. For some, the rise in the cost of electricity in recent years has increased expectations around their electricity supply and the service experience we deliver.

Our customers are also telling us that they want greater choice and control over their energy solutions, with a strong interest in sustainability and renewable energy across the community. We are seeing the profile of our standard customer changing as they seek tailored products and services. More broadly, the energy ecosystem is evolving as our communities and industry partners explore ways to participate in the energy transformation.

Throughout the TSS consultation process, key consultation documents (including technical briefs and webinars relevant to all customer user groups) have been posted on our website www.talkingenergy.com.au. A summary of all customer and stakeholder consultation undertaken to inform the development of the TSS up to January 2019 is available in our *Tariff Structure Statement 2020-25 Engagement Summary*. This will be further updated for our Revised TSS submission at the end of 2019 to include all consultation undertaken between February and September 2019.

This updated TSS submission is evidence of our recognition of feedback received across all consultation avenues. Consequently, we have amended our tariff suite in several ways. We have removed a suite of tariffs (the Package tariffs) that was perceived as being difficult for customers and retailers to understand. We have replaced these tariffs with alternative tariffs that we believe address these concerns, offer customers a real choice in how they would like to be charged for their usage of the network and better align with our long term tariff reform strategy. Additional load control tariffs have also been added in response to calls for greater tariff flexibility for businesses.

3. COMPLIANCE WITH PRICING PRINCIPLES

In complying with the pricing principles, we must meet the Network Pricing Objective. This requires the network tariffs a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) charge - in respect of its provision of direct control services to a customer - to reflect the DNSP's efficient costs of providing those services. This section relates to Standard Control Services (SCS) only, Alternative Control Services (ACS) are discussed further in Chapter 7.

3.1 Pricing principles and objectives – overview

Clause 6.18.1A(b) of the NER requires that a TSS must comply with the pricing principles which are set out in clause 6.18.5 of the NER. The pricing principles require that:

- The revenue to be recovered must lie between an upper bound (stand-alone cost) and a lower bound (avoidable cost) (clause 6.18.5(e))
- Tariffs must be based on the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) of providing the service to which it relates to the retail customers assigned to the tariff (clause 6.18.5(f))
- Tariffs must be designed to recover, in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals, our efficient costs of serving the retail customers that are assigned to the tariffs (clause 6.18.5(g))
- We must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous year and may reasonably vary from the need to comply with the pricing principles after a reasonable period of transition to the extent necessary to mitigate the impact of changes (clause 6.18.5(h))
- The structure of each tariff must be reasonably capable of being understood by retail customers that are assigned to that tariff, having regard to the type and nature of those customers, and feedback resulting from the engagement with customers (clause 6.18.5(i))
- A tariff must comply with the NER and all applicable regulatory instruments (clause 6.18.5(j)).

These are further discussed in the sections below. Further details on how we have addressed these principles, as well as the pricing principles that we consulted upon during the TSS engagement process, are set out in the accompanying TSS Explanatory Notes.

3.2 Stand-alone and avoidable costs

Clause 6.18.5(e) of the NER requires that the revenue expected to be recovered from a tariff class must lie on or between:

- An upper bound representing the stand-alone cost of serving the retail customers who belong to that class
- A lower bound representing the avoidable costs of not serving those retail customers.

This requirement is to ensure that there are no inefficient economic cross-subsidies contained within the tariff classes for the following reasons:

- **Avoidable cost:** If customers were to be charged below the avoidable cost, it would be economically beneficial for the business to stop supplying the customers as the associated costs would exceed the revenue obtained from the customer
- **Stand-alone cost:** If customers were to pay above the stand-alone cost, then it would be economically beneficial for customers to switch to an alternative provider. It would also be economically feasible for an alternative service provider to operate. This creates the possibility of inefficient bypass of the existing infrastructure

The NER does not prescribe the methodology that should be used to calculate the stand-alone and avoidable costs of tariff classes of the network. We have chosen to base our cost estimations using

the hypothetical modification of the existing network, rather than by devising and costing optimal new network structures. This has been done for two reasons:

- To avoid the very substantial resource requirements that would be involved in a full network redesign
- In recognition that the economic regulatory framework for distribution supports the existence and value of existing (sunk) network investments and does not support the optimisation of existing networks.

The methodology to determine our lower and upper bounds for each tariff class is set out in the TSS Explanatory Notes. The table below demonstrates that total revenue for 2020-25 from each tariff class falls between the stand-alone and avoidable cost estimates.

Table 1 - Demonstration of compliance with stand-alone and avoidable cost test for 2020-25 (Nominal)

Pricing zone	Tariff class	Avoidable cost	Distribution Use Of System (DUOS) Total	Stand-alone cost	Clause 6.18.5(e) Compliance
South East	ICC	\$27,371,448	\$28,812,051	\$383,162,972	Yes
South East	CAC	\$98,765,839	\$103,975,613	\$666,293,393	Yes
South East	SAC	\$947,897,012	\$1,023,678,696	\$1,153,836,942	Yes

Note:
Figures above are GST exclusive

3.3 Calculating Long Run Marginal Cost

In accordance with clause 6.18.5(f) of the NER, we have estimated the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) values at each major voltage level of our network for use as the basis of network tariffs. The pricing principles set out in this clause require each tariff to be “based on” the LRMC of providing the service to the retail customers assigned to that tariff class, with the method of calculating such cost and the manner in which that method is applied to be determined having regard to:

- The costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying the method
- The additional costs associated with meeting incremental demand for the customers assigned to the tariff at times of greatest utilisation of the relevant part of the distribution network
- The location of customers and the extent to which costs vary between different locations.

In response to these obligations, we commissioned an LRMC review which was used to consult with customers on the approach to calculating and applying LRMC to network tariffs for the 2020-25 TSS. This review ‘Energex and Ergon Energy Network Tariffs 2020-25 Customer Consultation Brief (June 2018) Long Run Marginal Cost’ is presented as an LRMC Briefing Document on our Talking Energy Website.²

In summary, our LRMC has been estimated using a Long Run Incremental Cost (LRIC) model, similar to that developed by Energy Networks Association (UK) and approved by Ofgem - their

² <https://www.talkingenergy.com.au>

industry regulator.^{3,4} Please refer to Attachment 14.008 of the Regulatory Proposal submission for further details.

We are of the view that pricing on the basis of LRMC better reflects customers' impact on the long term network investment requirements. This forward-looking pricing approach enables customers to make more informed consumption decisions and encourages a more efficient utilisation of the network.

In applying the LRMC to tariff classes, we considered:

- The high-level trade-offs involved in establishing LRMC-based tariffs
- The various tariff options for charging components and charging parameters.

We applied a process for developing LRMC signalling structures for each tariff class based on:

- An assessment of the extent and manner in which real world conditions diverge from the simple stylised conditions that informed our high-level thinking on applying LRMC to tariff-setting
- An assessment of the likely economic efficiency consequences of making various compromises or trade-offs between different options
- An assessment of practical considerations in setting efficient tariffs, such as the role and implications of distributed energy resources (DER).

We identified a peak period that best reflected network peak demand based on analysis of zone substation load profiles, taking into account random and systematic factors. This was identified by the major customer type associated with the substation load (residential and business).

In accordance with the NER, we also considered the impact on retail customers when considering the transition to LRMC-based pricing and, in particular, the level of LRMC that would be passed on to customers through an LRMC-based charge.

Based on the changing technology environment and associated customer response and market development, we have also extended our network tariff strategy to include capacity tariffs. Under this scenario there would be a bias towards the network providing adequate capacity rather than simply facing upstream network peak driven constraints. Initially demand is predominantly used as a proxy for capacity in the tariffs proposed and LRMC is an integral component within the proposed tariffs.

Having undertaken the above steps, our updated suite of network tariffs includes:

- 'Legacy' flat tariffs that have been in place for many years and which do not reflect the degree of LRMC signalling inherent in more cost-reflective demand or capacity-based tariff structures
- For our non-site specific Standard Asset Customer (SAC) tariff class, alternative 'LRMC-based tariffs' which place a higher and more appropriate weight on signalling the LRMC of using the distribution network and load control tariffs
- For our site specific Connection Asset Customer (CAC) and Individually Calculated Customer (ICC) tariff classes, the time-of-use demand tariffs convey the full LRMC signal through the demand charge parameter.

Full details on this methodology, comparisons to our previous LRMC approaches and outcomes are available in the TSS Explanatory Notes.

³ Energy Networks Association (UK), *CDCM model user manual Model Version: CDCM model user manual Model Version: 103*, 28 August 2015.

⁴ Ofgem, *Electricity distribution structure of charges: the common distribution charging methodology at lower voltages*, Decision Document Ref: 140/09, 20 November 2009.

3.4 Recovery of annual revenue requirement across tariffs

Clause 6.18.5(g) of the NER requires that the revenue we are expected to recover from each tariff must:

- 1) Reflect the total efficient costs of serving the retail customers that are assigned to that tariff
- 2) Permit the DNSP to recover the expected revenue for the relevant services in accordance with the applicable distribution determination
- 3) Minimise distortions to the price signals for efficient usage that would result from tariffs that comply with the pricing principles.

3.4.1 Efficient costs of serving retail customers

In meeting clause 6.18.5(g)(1) of the NER, we have ensured our network tariffs reflect the total efficient costs of serving the retail customers assigned to them by:

- Ensuring the revenue to be recovered from each tariff class lies between the stand-alone and avoidable costs
- Establishing network tariffs on LRMC and linking the tariff signals to the network cost drivers
- Providing tariff signals that encourage and reward efficient use of the network and reduce the risk of suboptimal economic bypass
- Reducing cross-subsidies inherent in existing legacy network tariffs and developing cost-reflective network tariffs.

It also should be noted that in setting network tariffs to an efficient level, we must consider these objectives with regard to customer impact.

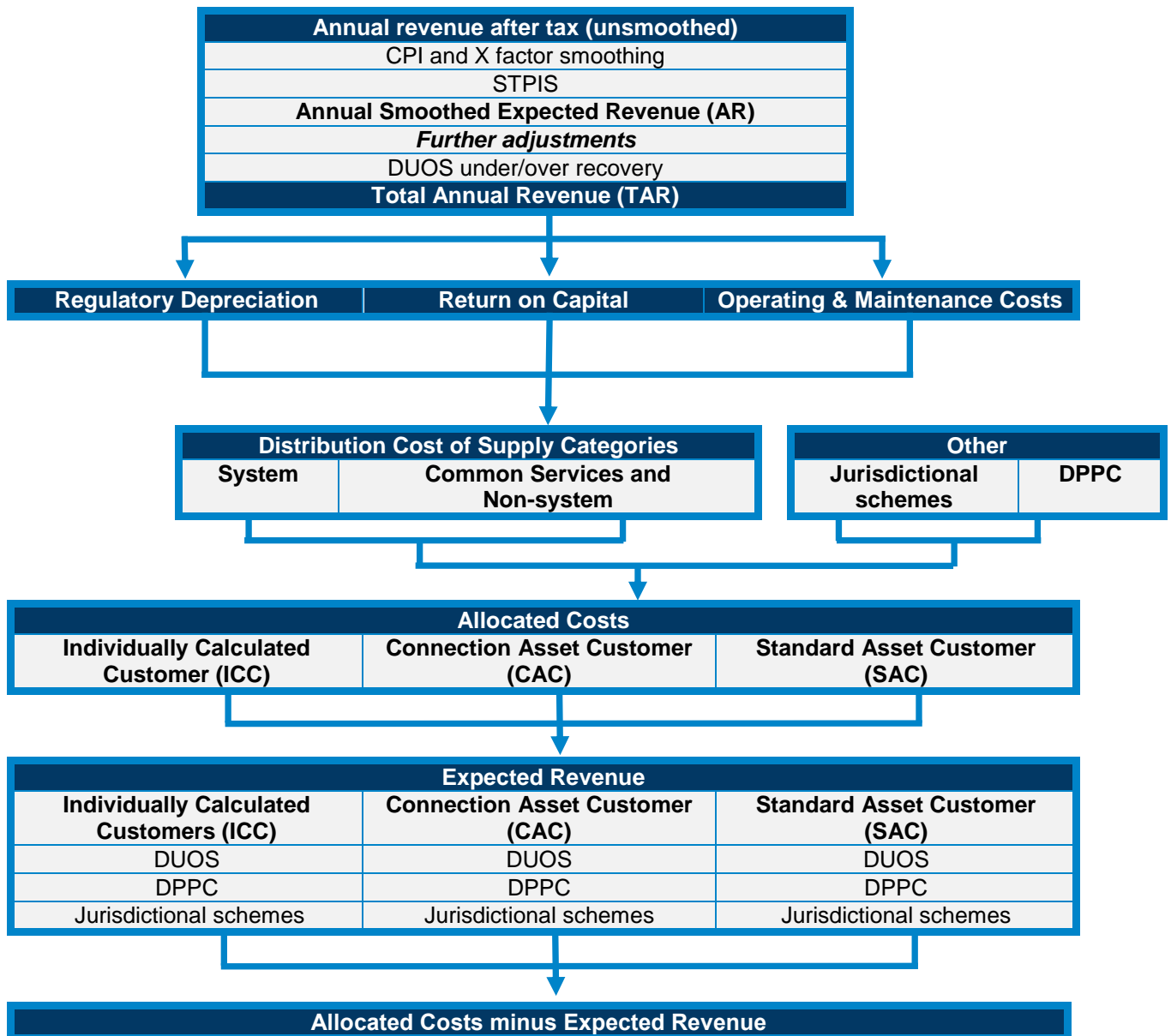
3.4.2 Recovery of annual revenue requirement across tariffs

We are regulated under a revenue cap mechanism and therefore have no scope to recover more (or less) revenue - when summed across all tariffs - than the total revenue allowed by the AER. To meet the requirement under clause 6.18.5(g)(2) of the NER, we are required to demonstrate that we have recovered only the expected revenue - summed from all network tariffs - in accordance with the distribution determination via the annual Pricing Proposal. Under a revenue cap control mechanism, tariffs are set at the start of each year based on forecast demand and usage. At the end of the year, we may under or over recover the allowed revenue due to a range of factors including differences in forecast and actual demand, usage, or customers churning to cost-reflective tariffs.

As a result, we maintain an 'unders and overs' balance to record the allowed revenue shortfalls/over-recoveries prior to the financial balance being cleared through an annual network tariff adjustment. We will use the residual charging parameters to manage customer impacts and in doing so will meet our price stability pricing objective. The AER must assess the way in which we clear our 'unders and overs' balance as part of its assessment of our annual Pricing Proposal.

We allocate our allowed revenue to our tariff classes using our Distribution Cost of Supply (DCOS) model, which allocates network costs to the tariff classes, network voltage levels and then to specific tariffs in an economically efficient manner while taking into consideration the pricing principles. Our high-level revenue allocation method is set out in the following diagram.

Figure 1 - Revenue allocation flowchart



In addition to the distribution network costs - known as Total Annual Revenue (TAR) - transmission network costs and jurisdictional scheme amounts are then allocated to customers. Transmission network costs, also known as Designated Pricing Proposal Charges (DPPC), include:

- Payments made to Powerlink for transmission network services
- Avoided charges for the locational component of prescribed transmission services referred to as avoided Transmission Use of System (avoided TUOS)
- Payments made to other DNSPs for use of their network.

DPPC are recovered from our network tariffs transparently via distinct tariff charging elements.

Jurisdictional schemes include Solar Bonus Scheme Feed-in Tariff (FiT), and the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) Levy payments. It should be noted that on 1 June 2017 the Queensland Government directed us to remove the jurisdictional scheme amounts (Solar Bonus Scheme and other amounts) from our network charges until at least 2020. Rather than predicting the Queensland Government's funding decision on jurisdictional scheme amounts post 1 July 2020, we have decided

to exclude jurisdictional scheme amounts from the calculation of the indicative rates for the 2020-25 regulatory control period included in this TSS.

We will set network tariffs in each regulatory year in our annual Pricing Proposal in such a way as to comply with the requirements of 6.18.7 and 6.18.7A of the NER as they apply to the recovery of DPPC and jurisdictional scheme amounts respectively.

3.4.3 Recover efficient costs in a way that minimises distortions to price signals

Clause 6.18.5(g)(3) of the NER requires that we recover our efficient costs in a way that minimises distortions to price signals. As set out in the previous section, we recover our efficient cost by ensuring our tariffs are set to recover no more or less than the annual revenue requirement for each regulatory year. To minimise distortions to price signals, for each tariff we have met this requirement by identifying a tariff charge parameter that will be used to signal LRMC (refer to Section 3.3) and by recovering residual revenues through other tariff charge parameters.

For the demand tariffs (Residential Demand B, Small Business Demand B, LV Demand ToU and Demand ToU 11kV), we signal LRMC only through the demand charge (\$/kW/month) and recover all the other revenues (residual costs) through the fixed (supply) and volume (usage) charges.

For the capacity tariffs, we signal LRMC through the monthly fixed charge and capacity charges which are linked to customers' network capacity requirements during the day and evening periods. Residual costs are recovered through the volume (usage) charges.

It should be noted that for a number of legacy and volumetric tariffs some residual costs are recovered through the same tariff charge parameter that signals LRMC.

3.5 Impact on customers and transitional approach

We understand that a move to new tariff structures and cost-reflective prices will impact customers differently. We have consulted with customers and stakeholders to seek feedback on our network tariff implementation strategy.

Based on this consultation, we are planning to invest in tariff support and collateral which is generic in nature and available to all market participants. The network role does not and is not intended to supplant the role of the retailer, other market participants or the Queensland Government. We will seek to develop educational materials and facilitate innovative products and bundling of energy management platforms and technologies to support the smooth transition of customers towards greater levels of network tariff cost reflectivity.

We intend to ensure that there is relevant and targeted support for vulnerable and hardship customers. The Capacity tariffs will be offered to residential and small business customers on an optional basis during the 2020-25 regulatory control period. Furthermore, and in consideration of stakeholder concerns about the transition to the Residential and Small Business Demand and Capacity tariffs, it is proposed that hardship customers (as identified by their retailer) who have been assigned to a Demand or Capacity tariff will be permitted to revert back to the Basic tariff.

We are also proposing to allow small customers who may experience adverse financial impacts on the Basic or Demand tariffs to remain on the Residential Flat and Business Flat tariffs. However, it should be noted that the rates of the legacy Flat tariffs would be set at a level that would not reflect the bill saving commitment made in our 2020-25 regulatory proposal.

Customers who, after 1 July 2020, have upgraded from a basic to a digital meter without having initiated the change will be granted a 12-month grace period. During this period, customers will remain on the Basic tariff but will be given the right to opt in to a Demand or Capacity tariff. It should be noted that the grace period would not extend to new customers with digital meters and customer-

initiated metering upgrades (alterations or additions to metering equipment) from a basic to a digital meter.

3.6 Customer understanding

Clause 6.18.5(i) of the NER requires that the structure of each tariff must be reasonably capable of being understood by customers. To support this requirement, we have engaged significantly with our customers and stakeholders as outlined in the *Tariff Structure Statement 2020-25 Engagement Summary* which accompanied our initial TSS submission.

Recognising that many residential and business customers may find seasonal demand charging challenging, our response in this updated TSS is to no longer offer the Package tariffs. These tariffs had been included in our initial TSS submission as the default tariffs for residential and business customers with a digital meter.

During consultation, customer advocates raised the issue of large numbers of customers not being able to access digital meters in the short and medium term. In addition, feedback was received that a default network tariff needs to be unambiguous and that customers need 12 months of usage data before they move to a cost-reflective tariff. Customers also expressed a strong desire for us to manage customer impacts from network tariff reform but still wanted cost-reflective tariffs as soon as possible.

In response to this feedback, we explored two potential default network tariff options (referred to as the intermediate tariff options in the Explanatory Notes accompanying our initial TSS submission). These tariffs emerged as 'stepping stones' towards cost reflectivity and a capacity focused future. These initial concepts have evolved further into new cost-reflective tariff options for residential and small business customers namely the 'Residential and Small Business Basic Tariffs' and 'Residential and Small Business Demand and Capacity Tariffs'. The proposed tariffs recognise greater customer access to digital meters.

The Residential and Business Basic tariffs would be available to existing small customers with basic or digital metering at their current premises. Similar to the structure of the Ergon Energy legacy inclining block tariff, the proposed Basic tariffs comprise two parts: a fixed charge per day plus an inclining block volume charge per kWh. However the volume blocks proposed in this TSS are much wider, with blocks increasing in 10,000kWh per annum increments for our residential and 20,000kWh for our small business customers. It is proposed that the daily rate would be set comparable to the fixed daily charge of our legacy default tariffs (Residential Flat for residential customers and Business Flat for small business customers). This approach would ensure that most residential and small business customers would not experience any significant bill impact when moved to this new tariff. It would also ensure that larger residential and small business customers with consumption higher than their respective first block would pay network charges that better reflect their network usage requirements. It is believed this tariff structure offers a credible path toward a capacity-based future, greater cost reflectivity and is relatively easy for customers to understand.

For customers with digital meters, we are proposing two network tariff options, being the Residential and Small Business Demand tariffs and the Residential and Small Business Capacity tariffs. The Demand tariffs include a fixed charge, two demand charges (measured in kW/month) for daytime (10am to 4pm) and for evening (4pm to 9pm) and a volume charge in \$/kWh. The evening demand charge would be based on the maximum monthly half-hourly demand recorded within the evening

charging window and the daytime demand charges would be based on maximum half-hourly monthly demand recorded during the daytime charging window during the billing month⁵.

The Residential and Small Business Capacity tariffs include a fixed charge in \$/day, which includes prepayment for a selected kW capacity level, two demand charges (measured in kW/month) for daytime (10am to 4pm) and for evening (4pm to 9pm) which apply to demand in excess of the selected capacity level, and a volume charge in \$/kWh. Customers can exceed their capacity level on 3 separate days per billing month during both the evening charging window and the daytime charging window. Customers who exceed their capacity level on more than 3 separate days per month will pay for the highest monthly daytime and/or evening window exceedances of their capacity level at the daytime demand rate and/or evening time demand rate respectively. It is anticipated that demand charges for additional capacity use will apply infrequently if the selected capacity level is at least equal to 80% of the customer's maximum annual demand.

The Residential and Small Business Capacity tariffs are designed for simplicity and stability – if the capacity level is appropriate, then the tariff behaves like the familiar 'fixed plus flat' tariff. Controlled load (i.e. on a secondary circuit) is not counted towards the customer capacity.

With regards to SAC Large customers, we have taken a different consultation approach as these customers have been exposed to demand charging for some time and are therefore familiar with the concept of demand based network tariffs. Charging timeframes for demand and capacity tariffs are outlined in Table 6.

Existing SAC Large customers will have the opportunity to opt in to the time-of-use demand tariff, LV Demand ToU, or the proposed new primary load control tariff, SAC Large Load Control Tariff A, as well as retaining the option to access the existing anytime demand tariffs: Large Demand and Small Demand. Large customers will be familiar with the load control structure based on its similarity to existing small business and residential load control structures. Further, large customers may already be familiar with ToU demand and the practice of applying an off peak excess demand charge where the off peak demand exceeds the peak period demand (as per the existing LV Demand ToU tariff).

3.7 Compliance with rules and regulatory instruments

In developing this TSS, we have complied with all rules and regulatory instruments as demonstrated in Attachment C (Compliance Matrix).

⁵ These charges would typically be assessed at calendar month end as part of the normal billing cycle.

4. STANDARD CONTROL SERVICE: TARIFF CLASSES AND TARIFFS

The NER defines tariff classes as ‘a class of customers for one or more direct control services who are subject to a particular tariff or particular tariffs’. All customers who take supply from us for direct control services are a member of at least one tariff class.

Our tariff classes group retail customers on the basis of their usage, voltage level and nature of connection in accordance with clause 6.18.4 of the NER. Further, in accordance with clause 6.18.3(d) of the NER, our tariff classes group retail customers together on an economically efficient basis and to avoid unnecessary transaction costs as set out in section 4.2.

For our SCS, we have established voltage levels which are used in defining our tariff classes. These voltage levels are grouped as follows:

- Sub-transmission (ST): 33kV and above
- High voltage (HV): 11kV
- Low-voltage (LV): 400/230V.

4.1 Energex’s tariff classes

The proposed tariff classes and tariff structures for SCS over the 2020-25 regulatory control period are set out in the table below:

Table 2 - Tariff class

Tariff class	Eligible customers
Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	All customers connected at LV with installed capacity up to 1,000kVA are classified as SACs.
Connection Asset Customers (CAC)	Customers with a network coupling point at 11kV and installed capacity above 1,000kVA who are not allocated to the ICC tariff class are allocated to the CAC tariff class.
Individually Calculated Customers (ICC)	Customers are allocated to the ICC tariff class if they are coupled to the network at 110kV or 33kV and with installed capacity above 10MVA Or where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A customer has a dedicated distribution system which is quite different and separate from the remainder of our distribution system ○ At the determination of the DNSP, the nature of the customer’s connection to the network, and/or usage of the network, make average prices inappropriate ○ A customer is connected at or close to a Transmission Connection Point, or ○ Inequitable treatment of other customers would arise from the application of the 10MVA threshold.

4.2 Energex’s tariffs

Each tariff class consists of a number of individual tariffs that are established on a similar basis as the tariff classes. In grouping customers with similar usage and connection to the network, we ensure that there are not an excessive number of tariffs and transactional costs are minimised. Furthermore, in developing our network tariffs, we have ensured that they are clear and easily understood by customers.

In accordance with clause 6.1.4 of the NER, we do not apply Distribution Use of System (DUOS) charges for the export of electricity generated by the user into the distribution network. However, should the provisions of the NER change during the 2020-25 regulatory control period to permit such charges, we propose to review our network pricing methodology relating to DUOS charges for the export of electricity. Such a change may necessitate a change to the 2020-25 TSS to ensure the provisions of any such NER change are reflected in our tariff structures.

The tariffs for SCS for 2020-25 are described in Table 3:

Table 3 - SCS SAC tariffs for 2020-25

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
Primary tariffs:		
<u>SAC Small tariffs for eligible low-voltage (LV) small customers</u> ^{a, b, c}		
Residential Basic	<p>This is the default tariff for existing residential customers with a basic meter and digital meter previously on a non-demand tariff. This tariff comprises two parts: an access charge in \$ per day, plus an inclining block volume charge per kWh, with blocks increasing in 10,000kWh per annum increments.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff.</p>	Introduce from 1 July 2020
Residential Flat	<p>This tariff is only available to residential customers who are adversely financially impacted on either Residential Basic or Residential Demand B (as determined and advised to the distributor by the retailer). It cannot be used in conjunction with any other primary tariffs.</p> <p>This tariff comprises two parts: a fixed charge in \$ per day plus a flat volume charge per kWh.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff.</p>	Ongoing
Residential Demand B	<p>This tariff is the default tariff for new residential customers with digital meters, existing residential customers who have upgraded (alteration or addition to) their metering to a digital meter after 1 July 2020 and residential customers who were previously on the retired Residential Demand tariff. This tariff is also available on an optional basis to existing residential customers with a digital meter who are not on a cost-reflective tariff after 1 July 2020.</p> <p>This tariff comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day, two demand charges (measured in a single peak kW/month) for daytime and for the evening, and a volume charge in \$ per kWh. This tariff's demand day and evening charging windows are outlined in Table 6</p> <p>Customers must have appropriate digital metering to access this tariff.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with Residential Flat.</p>	Introduce from 1 July 2020
Residential Demand	<p>This optional tariff was available to residential customers with digital meters and could be used in conjunction with Residential Flat.</p> <p>This proposed tariff comprised three parts: a daily fixed charge, a demand charge measured in a single peak kW/month during the peak period, and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p> <p>This tariff will be retired on 1 July 2020. Residential customers on this tariff will be automatically re-assigned to the new default Residential Demand B tariff.</p>	Retire from 1 July 2020
Residential Capacity	<p>This optional tariff is available to residential customers and cannot be used in conjunction with any other primary tariffs.</p> <p>This tariff comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day which includes payment for a selected capacity level, two monthly demand charges in \$/kW for daytime and the evening which apply to demand in excess of the selected capacity level for the calendar month, and a volume</p>	Introduce from 1 July 2020

Tariff description	2020-25 Status
<p>charge in \$/kWh. This tariff's day and evening charging windows are outlined in Table 6. Customers must have appropriate digital metering to access this tariff.</p> <p>Note the demand charges only apply to customers who exceed their capacity level on more than 3 separate days per month in either or both of the daytime and evening charging windows. The charge will be based on the highest monthly daytime and evening window exceedances of their capacity level at the daytime demand rate or evening time demand rate respectively.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with Residential Flat.</p>	
<p>Residential Time-of-use (ToU)</p> <p>This optional tariff is available to existing residential customers and cannot be used in conjunction with Residential Flat or Residential Basic. Customers must have a ToU-capable meter to access this tariff.</p> <p>This proposed tariff comprises two parts: a daily fixed charge in \$ per day plus a volume charge in \$ per kWh with different rates applying to the energy consumed at different times of the day.</p> <p>It is closed to new customers after 1 July 2020.</p>	Grandfathered
<p>Business Basic</p> <p>This is the default tariff for existing small business customers with a basic meter and digital meter customers previously on a non-demand tariff. This tariff comprises two parts: an access charge in \$ per day, plus an inclining block volume charge per kWh, with blocks increasing in 20,000kWh per annum increments.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff.</p>	Introduce from 1 July 2020
<p>Business Flat</p> <p>This tariff is only available to small business customers who are adversely financially impacted on Small Business Demand B or Business Basic. It cannot be used in conjunction with any other primary tariffs.</p> <p>This tariff comprises two parts: a daily fixed charge in \$ per day plus a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff.</p>	Ongoing
<p>Small Business Demand B</p> <p>This tariff is the default tariff for new small business customers with digital meters and existing small business customers who have upgraded (alteration or addition to) their metering to a digital meter after 1 July 2020, and small business customers who were previously on the retired Small Business Demand tariff. This tariff is also available on an optional basis to existing small business customers with a digital meter who are not on a cost-reflective tariff after 1 July 2020.</p> <p>This tariff comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day, two demand charges (measured in kW/month) for daytime and for the evening, and a volume charge in \$ per kWh. This tariff's demand day and evening charging windows are outlined in Table 6.</p> <p>Customers must have appropriate digital metering to access this tariff. Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff option. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with Business Flat.</p>	Introduce 1 July 2020
<p>Small Business Capacity</p> <p>This optional tariff is available to small business customers and cannot be used in conjunction with any other primary tariffs. This tariff comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day which includes payment for a selected capacity level, two demand charges in \$/kW/month for daytime and evening which apply to demand in excess of the selected capacity level, and a volume charge in \$ per kWh. This tariff's daytime and evening charging windows are outlined in Table 6. Customers must have appropriate digital metering to access this tariff.</p> <p>Note the demand charges only apply to customers who exceed their capacity level on more than 3 separate days per month during the</p>	Introduce from 1 July 2020

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
	<p>daytime and evening charging window. The charge will be based on the highest monthly daytime and evening window exceedances of their capacity level at the daytime demand rate or evening time demand rate respectively.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be accessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with Small Business Flat.</p>	
SAC Small Load Control Tariff A	This optional tariff is available to small business customers with basic or digital meters and will be subject to the terms and conditions set out in Energex's annual Pricing Proposal. It comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day and a volume charge in \$ per kWh.	Introduce from 1 July 2020
Business ToU	<p>This optional tariff is available to existing small business customers. Customers must have ToU-capable metering installed to access this tariff.</p> <p>This tariff comprises two parts: a fixed charge in \$ per day, plus a volume charge in \$ per kWh with different rates applying to the energy consumed at different times of the day. The ToU energy charging timeframes are set out in Table 6.</p>	Grandfather from 1 July 2020
Small Business Demand	<p>This optional tariff was available to business customers classified as small with digital meters.</p> <p>This proposed tariff comprised three parts: a fixed charge in \$ per day, a peak demand charge in \$/kW/month during the peak period, and a volume charge per kWh.</p> <p>This tariff will be retired on 1 July 2020. Customers on this tariff will be automatically re-assigned to the new default tariff for small business customers with a digital meter, Small Business Demand B, on 1 July 2020.</p>	Retire from 1 July 2020
SAC Large tariffs for eligible LV large customers^{b,d}		
Large Demand	<p>This optional tariff is available to existing large business customers with a digital meter.</p> <p>This tariff comprises three parts: a fixed charge in \$ per day, a single peak demand charge in \$/kVA/month and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p>	Ongoing
Small Demand	<p>This optional tariff is available to existing large business customers with a digital meter.</p> <p>This tariff comprises three parts: a fixed charge in \$ per day, a single peak demand charge in \$/kVA/month and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p>	Ongoing
LV Demand ToU	<p>This is the default tariff for new large business customers with a digital meter and is available on an opt in basis to existing large business customers with a digital meter.</p> <p>This tariff comprises four parts: a fixed charge in \$/day, a single peak demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the peak period outlined in Table 6, an excess demand charge in \$/kVA/month based on the maximum of zero or the difference between a single peak outside the peak charging period and the peak demand quantity during the peak period, and a volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p> <p>This tariff's demand charging window is outlined in Table 6.</p>	Ongoing
SAC Large	This optional tariff is available to new and existing large business customers at the absolute discretion of Energex. Total connected load	Introduce from 1 July 2020

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
Load Control Tariff A	is controlled by network equipment with supply available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. This tariff comprises a fixed charge in \$ per day and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.	
Secondary tariffs for eligible LV small customers^a		
Super Economy	Specified connected appliances are controlled by network equipment so supply will be permanently available for a minimum period of 8 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. This tariff can be used in conjunction with any primary SAC Small tariff. Full terms and conditions are provided in Energex's annual Pricing Proposal. This tariff is available for customers with basic or digital meters. This tariff comprises a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.	Ongoing
Economy	Specified connected appliances are controlled by network equipment so supply will be available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. This tariff can be used in conjunction with any primary SAC Small tariff). Full terms and conditions are provided in Energex's annual Pricing Proposal. This tariff is available for customers with basic or digital meters. This tariff comprises a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.	Ongoing
Smart Control	This tariff could only be accessed by SAC Small customers with digital meters in conjunction with primary tariffs Residential Demand and Business Demand. Specified connected appliances could be controlled by network equipment so supply would be available for a minimum period of 8 hours per day. This tariff will be retired on 1 July 2020.	Retire from 1 July 2020
SAC Large Load Control Tariff B	This optional tariff is available to new and existing SAC Large customers at the absolute discretion of Energex. Total connected load is controlled by network equipment so supply will be available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. It comprises a volume charge in \$ per kWh.	Introduce from 1 July 2020
Other:		
Unmetered	This tariff is applicable to unmetered supplies. This includes facilities such as public lighting, public telephones, traffic signals, and public barbecues and watchman lights. Energex only provides connection to the network for these services. The unmetered supply tariff therefore seeks to only recover a contribution towards the shared network (use of system charge). For the provision of public lighting services, additional levies may be incurred; these will be recovered as an ACS.	Ongoing
Public Lighting Metered Supply	This tariff is not currently offered. However, should the metrology requirements set out in chapter 7 of the NER change within the 2020-25 regulatory control period for metered public lighting, we will make the tariff and associated rates for this tariff available in the annual Pricing Proposal. The tariff would have a similar structure to the Unmetered tariff. It would be an optional tariff, applicable to public lighting with smart control used as metering equipment. Like the unmetered supply tariff, the metered supply tariff would seek to recover a contribution of the shared network (use of system charge) by public lighting with a smart control device used as metering equipment.	Introduced subject to NER change ^e

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
Solar FiT	<p>This tariff is part of the Solar Bonus Scheme (SBS), and is available to eligible customers participating in the SBS. The Queensland Government sets the FiT rate (cents per kWh) to be paid for the excess electricity generated and fed back into the electricity grid.</p> <p>A 44c/kWh FiT rate is available to existing customers until 2028 where they continue to meet eligibility requirements.</p>	Ongoing

Notes:

- A small customer is defined in the National Energy Retail Law (Queensland) Act 2014 as a residential or small business customer with annual energy consumption lower than the threshold determined in Section 7 of the National Energy Retail Regulations.
- Customers with dedicated connection assets coupled at the 11kV distribution network cannot access any of the SAC tariffs.
- Residential customers who exceed the small customer energy consumption threshold will be considered LV large customers and will be assigned a SAC Large network tariff.
- A large customer is defined as an LV customer with annual energy consumption greater than that of a small customer.
- Availability to be confirmed in the relevant annual Pricing Proposal.

Table 4 - SCS CAC and ICC Tariffs for 2020-25

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
Embedded Generator (EG) 11kV	<p>Previously, this tariff was allocated to customers who were predominantly generation customers with a generation capacity greater than 30kVA. New customers with these characteristics are allocated to either NTC7400 – Demand ToU 11kV if they share an 11kV feeder with other customers or to tariff 11kV Bus if they have an 11kV bus configuration.</p> <p>This tariff comprises three parts: a daily fixed charge in \$ per day (this charge varies for each customer), a demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the billing period and a volume charge per kWh during the peak and off-peak timeframes outlined in Table 6.</p>	Grandfather from 1 July 2020
HV Demand	<p>Previously, this tariff was allocated to 11 kV customers with energy less than 4 GWh per year and demands less than 1 MVA.</p> <p>This tariff comprised three parts: a daily fixed charge (this charge varies for each customer), a demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the billing period and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p> <p>On 1 July 2020 this tariff will be retired. Existing customers on this tariff will be allocated to either tariff Demand Time-of-Use 11 kV if they share an 11 kV feeder with other customers or to 11 kV Bus if they have an 11 kV bus configuration.</p>	Retire from 1 July 2020
11kV Bus	<p>Default tariff for customers with a network coupling point at an 11kV zone substation bus via a dedicated 11kV feeder that is not shared with any customer.</p> <p>This tariff comprises three parts: a daily fixed charge (this charge varies for each customer), plus a demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the billing period and a volume charge per kWh during the peak and off-peak timeframes outlined in Table 6.</p>	Ongoing
11kV Line	<p>This tariff is only available to existing customers with a network coupling point at an 11kV feeder shared with other customers.</p>	Grandfather from 1 July 2020

Tariff description		2020-25 Status
	This proposed tariff comprises three parts: a daily fixed charge (this charge varies for each customer), plus a demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the billing period and a volume charge per kWh during the peak and off-peak timeframes outlined in Table 6.	
Demand ToU 11kV	<p>This is the default tariff for new customers with a network coupling point at 11kV feeder shared with other customers. This tariff is optional for existing 11kV line customers.</p> <p>This tariff comprises a daily fixed charge (based on a Capital Charge in \$/day/\$M of non-contributed asset value and an Operating and Maintenance Charge in \$/day/\$M of connection asset value), a peak demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the peak period outlined in Table 6, an excess demand charge in \$/kVA/month based on the maximum of zero or the difference between a single peak outside the peak charging period and the peak demand quantity during the peak charging period, and a flat volume charge in \$ per kWh.</p>	Ongoing
ICC	<p>Customers in the ICC tariff class are assigned to this tariff.</p> <p>This tariff comprises a daily fixed charge in \$ per day (this charge varies for each customer), a capacity charge in \$/kVA/month, a volume charge per kWh during the peak and off-peak timeframes outlined in Table 6, and a peak demand charge in \$/kVA/month during the billing period.</p>	Ongoing

5. STANDARD CONTROL SERVICES: TARIFF STRUCTURES

The term ‘tariff structure’ refers to the combination of the charging parameters within a specific tariff. Charging parameters are structured to provide signals to customers about the efficient use of the network and their impact on future network capacity and costs.

The proposed tariff structures and their constituent charging parameters have been developed to achieve the pricing principles in the NER as discussed in Chapter 3 of this TSS.

5.1 Tariff structures of Energex’s primary tariffs

Our tariffs, tariff structures and implementation approach for residential customers are outlined in Chapter 4 of this TSS. The network tariff codes will be finalised pending AER approval of the TSS. Our proposed tariff structures for the 2020-25 regulatory control period are set out in the table below:

Table 5 - Tariff structures for the proposed tariffs offered from 1 July 2020

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Application to tariffs
Fixed (or access) charge	Represented as a rate (\$) per day or rate (\$) per day per device.	Applies to all primary tariffs.
Usage (or volume) charge	Represented as a rate (\$) per kWh. Different parameters apply to this charge for different tariffs. Within a tariff structure, usage charge rates can be flat or be applied to different blocks (based on consumption) or times (peak and off-peak).	Applies to all primary and secondary tariffs except EGs ^a
Block usage (or volume)	Represented as a rate (\$) per kWh. Different charges apply to each block.	Applies to the following tariffs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Basic Business Basic
Demand charge	<p>Represented as either a rate (\$) per kW or a rate (\$) per kVA. Different parameters apply to this charge for different tariffs. Within a tariff structure, demand charge rates can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied year round (with different peak window rates) Calculated based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A single period in the month, or The maximum demand within a peak demand window <p>Some tariff structures include a threshold (the demand charge is only calculated for demands recorded above a particular level).</p>	Applies to all primary tariffs except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential IBT Residential Basic Residential Capacity Business IBT Business Basic Small Business Capacity Controlled load Unmetered supplies.
SAC Small Capacity tariff demand charge	<p>Represented as a rate (\$) per band (expressed in kW) per month during the day and the evening.</p> <p>Customers can exceed their capacity level on three separate days in each month in each window. Customers who exceed their capacity level on more than 3 separate days per month during the daytime charging window will pay a monthly charge for the highest exceedance at the day demand rate \$ per kW. Similarly customers who exceed their capacity level on more than 3 separate days per month during the evening charging window will pay a monthly charge for the highest exceedance at the evening demand rate \$ per kW.</p>	<p>The charge applies to the following primary tariffs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Capacity Small Business Capacity

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Application to tariffs
Excess Demand Charge	Represented as a rate (\$) per excess kVA. It is measured as the single maximum demand outside the peak charging window minus the maximum demand during the peak period in the billing period. Where the maximum demand outside the evening window is less than the highest maximum demand inside the evening window in the billing period, the excess demand charge for that billing period is set to zero.	This charge applies to the following primary tariff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAC Large LV Demand ToU tariff
Capacity Charge (ICC)	Represented as a rate (\$) per kVA	The charge applies to the following primary tariffs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICC site-specific tariffs.
Note:		
a. In accordance with clause 6.1.4 of the NER, EGs are not charged for the electricity exported into the distribution network.		

5.2 Time-of-use charging timeframes

Time-of-use (ToU) tariffs offer different charges during peak or off-peak periods and day or evening periods.

The charging timeframes for ToU tariffs are included in the table below:

Table 6 - ToU charging timeframes

Tariff class	Network Tariffs	Charging timeframes	Weekdays ^a	Workdays ^b	Weekends
SAC	SAC Small tariffs				
	Business ToU Energy	Peak	7am – 9pm	N/A	No peak
		Off-peak	9pm – 7am	N/A	Anytime
	Residential Demand B	Day	10am – 4pm	10am – 4pm	10am – 4pm
		Residential Capacity	Evening	4pm – 9pm	4pm – 9pm
	Small Business Demand B	Day	N/A	10am – 4pm	N/A
		Small Business Capacity	Evening	N/A	4pm – 9pm
	Residential Capacity, and Small Business Capacity	Day	N/A	10am – 4pm	10am – 4pm
		Evening	N/A	4pm – 9pm	4pm – 9pm
	SAC Large tariffs				
LV Demand ToU and	Peak	4pm – 9pm	N/A	No peak	
	Off-peak	9pm – 4pm	N/A	Anytime	
ICC, CAC	ICC,	Off-Peak	11pm – 7am	N/A	Anytime

Tariff class	Network Tariffs	Charging timeframes	Weekdays ^a	Workdays ^b	Weekends
	11kV Bus, 11kV Line, and Embedded Generator (EG) 11kV	Peak	7am – 11pm	N/A	No peak
	Demand ToU 11kV	Peak	4pm – 9pm	N/A	No peak
		Off-peak	9pm – 4pm	N/A	Anytime

Notes:

a. Weekdays include government specified public holidays
b. Workdays are weekdays but exclude government specified public holidays.

5.3 Capacity-based Tariffs

5.3.1 Day and Evening Capacity Time Periods

A key defining parameter of the Demand and Capacity Tariffs is the time periods during which customers are exposed to the capacity component of the tariff. These periods, as set out in Table 6 above, should align with those times when demand on network asset capacity requirements are high and by extension when additional customer capacity needs are more likely to contribute to demands that are going to influence future asset capacity investment decisions. These time periods establish the day and evening capacity time periods during which the network capacity price signal (as referenced to the LRMC) is “turned on” in these tariffs.

5.3.2 Capacity Levels

The Capacity tariffs are offered in a format which allows customers to choose from a range of capacity levels. Each tariff incorporates the right for customers to use a specified level of network capacity during the day and evening periods as specified in Table 7.

As long as customers do not use more than the included capacity no additional network capacity charges apply. Should customers use more than the capacity included in their tariff on three separate days then the demand charges apply reflecting the use of additional network capacity in that month.

Table 7 - Capacity Thresholds

Capacity Tariff	Residential (kW)	Small Business (kW)
1	2.5	2.5
2	4.5	4.5
3	7	7
4	10	10
5	15	15

5.3.3 Ongoing development of the Capacity-based Tariffs

We note that at the time of submitting this TSS in June 2019 the capacity-based tariffs for Residential and Small Business are not finalised and that further customer and stakeholder engagement will be required in advance of the AER Draft Decision to refine the capacity levels, potentially simplify the tariff structure and conduct further customer impact analysis informed by behavioural economic analysis. We will provide details of the refined Capacity tariffs proposed to be introduced from 1 July 2020 in our Revised TSS submission in late 2019. The following sections provide an outline of the Capacity tariff structure as at June 2019 which will be further updated in our Revised TSS.

5.3.4 Within-period evolution of the Capacity-based Tariffs

Throughout the 2020-25 regulatory control period, a significant portion of SAC Small customers will continue to have basic meters which would typically not support a demand or capacity-based tariff. The structure of the Capacity tariffs potentially support access for customers with a basic meter if a robust and reliable basis for determining the appropriate capacity level to apply to a SAC Small customer can be established.

It is our intention to research whether a reliable relationship can be established between known customer, premises, technology and metering characteristics and their capacity requirements.

If our research establishes a robust and reliable basis for determining the appropriate capacity level to apply a SAC Small customer with a basic meter, we are seeking approval within the TSS framework to refine the Residential and Small Business capacity tariff structures and indicative rates in response to customer and retailer feedback. We would also seek to expand access to capacity tariffs to customers with basic metering, should changes to the NER permit us to infer the selection of capacity levels and charging parameters using a combination of basic meter data and other data sources.

To this end, we are seeking for the AER to approve the ability for us to refine the capacity tariff structure and rates after 1 July 2022, in response to customer analytics and feedback from the implementation of the capacity tariff proposed in this TSS during 2020-21 and 2021-22. We also seek approval to engage on and resubmit revised Residential and Small Business Capacity tariff structures to accommodate access to this tariff for basic meter customers, if the relevant provisions in the NER change within the 2020-25 regulatory control period.

Whilst we acknowledge the tension between balancing tariff structure flexibility with certainty, we believe that the ability to refine the capacity tariff structures and indicative rates from 1 July 2022, in response to customer and retailer analytics and feedback, is consistent with the National Electricity Objective and in the long term interests of consumers. This allows us an opportunity to improve this tariff structure to better align with customer responses and expectations and the changing longer term investment drivers of our distribution network business.

6. ASSIGNMENT AND RE-ASSIGNMENT OF CUSTOMERS TO SCS TARIFF CLASSES AND TARIFFS

Clause 6.18.1A(1)(a) of the NER requires that our TSS must include the policies and procedures that will apply for assigning retail customers to tariff classes and tariffs, or reassigning customers from one tariff class or tariff to another.

The principles and provisions governing the assignment and re-assignment of customers to or between tariff classes and tariffs are outlined in clause 6.18.4 of the NER and the AER's Final Decision on our 2015-20 Determination (AER's 2015-20 Final Decision).⁶

The process guiding us in assigning and re-assigning customers to tariff classes and tariffs is summarised below.

6.1 Tariff class and tariff assignment process

To comply with the NER and provisions outlined in the AER's 2015-20 Final Decision, our process for tariff class and tariff assignment ensures no direct control services customer can take supply without being a member of at least one tariff class.

Where a new customer connection request is received and no tariff is nominated, using the tariff assignment process in this section, the customer will be allocated first to a tariff class and then to the most appropriate default tariff. In these instances, we will take into account the following connection characteristics:

- The nature and extent of the customer's usage
- The nature of the customer's connection to the network (i.e. voltage at coupling point and/or capacity of connection assets)
- Whether remotely-read interval or other similar metering technology has been installed at the customer's premises as a result of a regulatory obligation or requirement.

In addition to the above, the following procedures apply:

- Customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated equally
- Allocation of a customer with micro-generation facilities to a tariff will be made on the same basis as other connections in so far as they have similar usage profile
- New connections with no previous load history will be assigned to the appropriate default tariff based on their network agreement specifications, expected energy usage, supply voltage and meter type
- Instead of the default tariff, a customer will be assigned to a specific tariff for which they are eligible if requested by their electricity retailer or electrical contractor
- In accordance with clauses 6.18.4(a)(4) and 6.18.4(b) of the NER, assignment of customers to tariff classes and tariffs is reviewed periodically to assess if the tariff assigned to customers is still applicable, given potential changes in usage or load profile. A change in connection voltage means that we will assign the customer to a suitable tariff class set out in Section 6.3 and eligible tariff in accordance with the process set out in Section 6.3.

⁶ The tariff class and tariff assignment policies and procedures included in this TSS developed by us have been developed based on the AER's Final Decision for the 2015-20 regulatory control period and will be amended in the Revised TSS in late 2019 to reflect the constituent decisions made by the AER as part of the 2020-25 Determination process.

Within each tariff class there are a number of tariffs available. Typically, each tariff class has a default tariff that is applied to customers unless a specific tariff is requested by their electricity retailer or electrical contractor.

6.2 Customers with micro-generation facilities

In accordance with clause 6.18.4(a)(3) of the NER, it is our policy to treat customers with micro-generation facilities no less favourably than customers without these facilities but with a similar consumption profile. Allocation of a micro-generation customer to a tariff class will be made on the same basis as other customers; this being the extent and nature of usage and the nature of their connection to the network. The network tariff will include fixed and variable components, and if the customer's demand is met entirely by the micro-generator, then the levied charge will only be the fixed connection component.

Our compliance with clause 6.18.4(a)(3) of the NER is demonstrated by the fact that customers participating in the SBS are treated no less favourably than other customers as the billed consumption of these customers will be unaffected by their participation in the SBS. The tariff class assignment is also unaffected by participation in the SBS.

6.3 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment process

We will periodically review the assignment of customers to tariff classes and tariffs to ensure customers are assigned to the correct tariff.

The decision-making process for tariff class and tariff re-assignment is similar to that used for the assignment of customers to tariff classes and tariffs, and the connection characteristics outlined in Section 6.1. Consistent with clause 6.18.4 of the NER, we will ensure customers with similar characteristics are treated equitably by specifically taking into account the nature and extent of their usage and the nature of their connection to the network.

For customers with demand levels that fluctuate frequently, we may apply a reasonable tolerance limit on tariff thresholds to mitigate frequent tariff re-assignment, and subsequently limit customer impact.

Our detailed procedures for the re-assignment of tariff classes and tariffs for SAC customers have been included in the section below.

Customer requested tariff re-assignments are only allowed once per 12 month period to limit transaction costs and ensure pricing signals are not distorted by constant changes.⁷

6.3.1 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment procedures for major customers

For major customers with connection points coupled at the 11kV network and above, demand and volume characteristics are reviewed annually, while connection assets and network configurations are reviewed periodically or on request.

6.3.2 Tariff class and tariff re-assignment procedures for SAC customers

We undertake a review of the assignment of network tariffs and tariff classes to our customers on a regular basis to ensure customers are assigned to the correct network tariff and have suitable metering in place.

⁷ This customer requested tariff re-assignment is free of charge.

SAC customers are assigned a classification of either Large or Small depending on their annual energy consumption. If a customer has an annual consumption greater than the energy consumption threshold specified in the National Energy Retail Law (Queensland) Act 2014 (the Act) the customer is classified as Large. In addition, a customer who exceeds the annual energy consumption threshold set in the National Electricity Market Metrology Procedure is required to have communication-enabled metering (Type 1 – 4). Large customers are required to be placed on a demand network tariff subject to having the appropriate metering.

Customers with an annual consumption of less than the energy consumption threshold specified in the Act are classified as Small and can either access an energy based tariff or, subject to having the appropriate metering, a demand network tariff or capacity network tariff.

6.3.3 Energex initiated tariff re-assignment

Small to Large reclassification and network tariff re-assignment

We review SAC customers on an annual basis to ensure they are classified correctly and assigned to the appropriate network tariff code. Upon identifying incorrectly classified customers, we will initiate a reclassification and network tariff code re-assignment where the premises is fitted with Type 1-4 metering. We will write to the customer's retailer making it aware of the impending changes.⁸

The notification that is sent to the customer's retailer includes the following:

- The current National Metering Identifier (NMI) classification the customer is moving from and the new NMI classification they are moving to
- The current network tariff class of the customer and what these are changing to
- The reason for the change
- A definition of what a Small or Large customer is
- The specifications relating to the classification as a Large or Small customer (this includes metering and the governing bodies they may refer to)
- How the customer can dispute the decision
- The date the change will take effect (all changes initiated by us are prospective).

Note: Where a NMI is reclassified from Small to Large and has the appropriate metering, we are able to assign the customer to a demand network tariff code as specified in the relevant approved Pricing Proposal.

SAC Large customers upgrading to communication-enabled Type 1 – 4 metering

Where a Large customer has upgraded their metering from Type 6 (accumulation or Basic) to Type 1–4 (Comms), we will initiate a network tariff change to a demand tariff. We will notify the customer and the customer's retailer in writing making them aware of the impending change.

6.3.4 Retailer initiated reclassification and network tariff code change

A customer's retailer is permitted to submit a QESI Application for Review form⁹ or a Supply Service Works (SSW) to change classification on any site with any type of metering. For customers on a Type 6 meter (Basic) wanting a network tariff code change, the meter will either be reprogrammed or

⁸ In the case of a premises fitted with a Type 6 meter, we will notify the customer's retailer that a reclassification has occurred and that the customer's meter is non-compliant and would need to be updated to a Type 1-4 meter.

⁹ Or a Supply Service Works (SSW) if used during the 2020-25 regulatory control period.

may need to be replaced with a Type 1-4 meter depending on the capability of the basic meter. The decision will be at our discretion. Where a meter is able to be reprogrammed and a field visit is required, this type of work is raised as a B2B Meter Reconfiguration.

A customer's retailer is permitted to initiate an application or request by submitting a QESI or an SSW for a reclassification and network tariff code re-assignment where Type 1–4 (Comms) metering is installed at the site.

A customer is able to submit the QESI Application for Review (Form 1634) to us. However, we will seek the endorsement from the customer's retailer prior to proceeding with the tariff change. Upon receipt of the application, we will carry out the following:

Retailer requesting a Large to Small / Small to Large reclassification and network tariff code re-assignment

We will assess the customer's consumption for the last 12 months. Where the request is approved, the customer's classification and network tariff code will be updated. We will notify the requesting retailer of the approval and the date in which the changes have taken place. We will write to the customer and the customer's retailer making them aware of the changes and outlining the following:

- Who initiated the classification change (us or a customer's retailer)
- A definition of what a Small or Large customer is
- The specifications relating to the classification as a Large or Small customer (this includes metering and the governing bodies they may refer to)
- How the customer can dispute the decision
- The date the change will take effect (all retailer initiated changes take place at the first of the month the information is received unless specified otherwise).

Retailer initiated network tariff code re-assignment only

We will approve the request and notify the requesting retailer where the network tariff change aligns to its tariff assignment policy (as per Section 6.3 of this TSS). The notification will include the following:

- Who initiated the network tariff change (us or a customer's retailer)
- The current network tariff class and network tariff of the customer and what these are moving to
- How the customer can dispute the decision
- The date the change will take effect (all retailer initiated changes take place at the first of the month the information is received unless specified otherwise)

6.4 Customer notification process for tariff class assignment and re-assignment

The AER's 2015-20 Final Decision requires us to notify the customer's electricity retailer of the tariff class to which the customer has been assigned or re-assigned. However, it should be noted that we may elect to continue the practice of notifying both the customer's retailer and the customer, particularly when dealing with major customers. The process for notifying a customer's retailer of a tariff class and/or tariff change is outlined in the table below:

Table 8 - Customer notification process for tariff class changes

Input to tariff class assignment process	Notification process
Energex-driven re-assignment based on a change in usage or connection	Based on NMI classification, we identify customers who are assigned to an incorrect tariff class and/or tariff code. The correct tariff class and/or tariff code are determined based on the process outlined in Section 6.3 of this TSS. The customer's retailer is notified in writing of the intended tariff class and/or tariff code re-assignment, and the customer is given the opportunity to object to the proposed re-assignment and request a review ^a of the decision be undertaken prior to the change being initiated.
Retailer or customer-driven re-assignment (through Energex Form 1634 - QESI)	<p>We receive a completed Form 1634 – QESI from the customer or customer's retailer for tariff re-assignment. A customer is able to submit the QESI request to us. However, in the case of SAC customers, we will seek the endorsement from the customer's retailer prior to proceeding with the tariff change.</p> <p>If the request is approved, the customer's retailer is notified in writing of the tariff re-assignment and subsequent tariff class re-assignment.</p> <p>If the request is not approved, the customer's retailer is notified in writing that the tariff re-assignment and subsequent tariff class re-assignment have not been approved.</p> <p>The customer is given the opportunity to object to the decision and request that a review^a be undertaken.</p>
New connection	<p>We receive notification of a new customer connection.</p> <p>For CAC and ICC customers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The correct tariff class and tariff are determined by undertaking a network and connection investigation and following the process outlined in Section 6.1 of this TSS • The customer's retailer and customer are notified of the tariff classification as part of the Connection Agreement, and are given the opportunity to object to the classification and request a review¹ of the decision. <p>For SAC customers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a tariff code is nominated on the connection request thus informing tariff class assignment, we will confirm if this is appropriate • If a tariff code is not nominated on the connection request, the correct tariff class and tariff code are determined based on the process outlined in Section 6.1 of this TSS. The customer will thereafter be assigned to the default tariff • Notification to the retailer will occur electronically by way of a Change Request notice through Market Settlement and Transfer Solution (MSATS) and the customer is given an opportunity to request a review of the decision.^a
Tariff re-assignment	<p>We notify the customer's retailer and/or the customer to inform them about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The customer's current network tariff class and tariff and what these are changed to • The reasons for the change • How the customer can dispute the decision • The date the change will take effect.

Note:

a. The process for tariff class and tariff code assignment or re-assignment objection review is outlined in Section 6.1 of this TSS.

6.5 Tariff class and tariff assignment objections review process

The notification of a tariff class or tariff assignment or re-assignment will include advice that the customer may request further information from us and that they may object to the proposed assignment or re-assignment and request that we undertake a review.

This notification will include:

- Advice that if a customer is not satisfied with their tariff class or tariff code assignment or re-assignment they may request a review of the tariff allocation made by us
- A copy of our internal assignment/re-assignment review procedures or the link to where such information is available on the our website
- Advice that if the customer is not satisfied with the review and their objection has not been addressed adequately by our internal review procedures, the next steps include:
 - For small scale SAC customers – to the extent that resolution of the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Ombudsman Queensland, the customer is entitled to escalate the matter to such a body
 - For Major customers – the customer is entitled to escalate the matter to the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy for resolution.
- Advice that if the dispute is still not resolved to the customer’s satisfaction, the customer is entitled to seek resolution via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the National Electricity Law and enforced by the AER.

If a customer objects to the proposed assignment or re-assignment and requests a review be undertaken, we will follow the process set out in Table 9. In reviewing a customer’s request, we will take into account clauses 6.18.4(a)(1)–(3) of the NER, and the tariff class and tariff assignment process detailed in Section 6.1 of this TSS. We will notify the customer and/or their electricity retailer in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

In accordance with the AER’s 2015-20 Final Distribution Determination, if a customer’s objection to an assignment or re-assignment is upheld by an external dispute resolution body, the tariff adjustments deriving from this decision will be made by us as part of the next network bill.

Table 9 - Tariff class and tariff assignment review objection process

Process	Inputs	Outcome
Written request for review of objection received		We will notify customer within 1 business day acknowledging reception of request
Review energy / demand / voltage / nature of connection	<p>Energy usage will be determined considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any additional information the customer has provided • Estimated energy consumption for new customers • Historical consumption for existing customers. <p>Nature of connection will be determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing connection asset databases. <p>Note: Depending on the nature of the</p>	Customer’s energy use (i.e. consumption and/or demand) and nature of connection is known.

Process	Inputs	Outcome
	connection, there may be exceptions to the application of criteria around energy use.	
	Nature of connection will be determined considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any additional information the customer provided Network connection point / charge Assets 	
Determine tariff class	Using the data collected, the applicable tariff class will be determined according to the approved process for assigning customers to tariff classes.	Key Outcome 1 : Applicable tariff is identified
Determine metering and customer type	For SAC on demand tariffs, CAC and ICC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metering: is the site HV or LV? Customer type: is the customer business or residential? For SAC customer on non-demand tariffs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metering: Is the NMI metered or unmetered? Customer type: Is the customer business or residential? 	Metering and customer type is known.
Determine network tariffs	Using the data collected, the applicable network tariff will be determined according to the approved process for assigning customers to tariff classes.	Key Outcome 2 Applicable network tariff is identified.
Managerial review of identified tariff class / network tariff	The review department's manager will review the tariff class (Key Outcome 1) and network tariff (Key Outcome 2) identified through this process and decide whether the proposed tariff class / tariff assignment / re-assignment is appropriate.	Key Outcome 3 Managerial approval to proceed with assignment / re-assignment.
Notification of outcome	The review outcome and final decision for the appropriate tariff class / tariff assignment or re-assignment confirmed in Key Outcome 3.	We will use best endeavours to notify in writing the customer's retailer of the outcome of the review within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 business days for SAC customers 20 business days for CAC and ICC customers.

6.6 Electric Vehicle (EV) Considerations

We are carefully considering the impact EVs may have on the network and the infrastructure required to support phased customer adoption – both in domestic and commercial applications.

We may need to alter our approach to setting and/or assignment of customers with EVs to network tariff classes as EV uptake escalates. This is to ensure optimal distribution network utilisation and the efficient signalling of network costs to these customers. A number of responses are currently under consideration, including migrating customers with EVs onto Load Control tariffs.

Further updates on these considerations will be provided as part of the Revised TSS submission in late 2019.

Depending on the uptake of EVs, any reassignment of these customers to different network tariff classes and/or network tariffs throughout the 2020-25 regulatory control period will be consistent with the approved network tariff class and network tariff assignment provisions.

6.7 Indicative Price Schedule

Our proposed SCS charges for the 2020-25 regulatory control period are set out in the indicative pricing schedule, included in Attachment A.

7. ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES

In the Framework and Approach (F&A) for the 2020-25 regulatory control period, the AER classified a range of distribution services provided by us as Alternative Control Services (ACS). These services can be attributed to a particular customer rather than shared across our entire customer base and therefore we allocate the costs of providing these services to the particular customer who requested the service.

We are limited in our ability to recover the efficient cost of providing certain ACS due to the operation of clause 226 and Schedule 8 of the *Electricity Regulation 2006 (Qld)*. Clause 226 prevents us from applying the AER approved price for certain ACS and instead we must apply the Schedule 8 maximum price. The Schedule 8 maximum prices are not set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule that accompanies this TSS. For those services, the prices set out in this TSS will not be the same as the Schedule 8 maximum prices that will ultimately be paid by customers.

7.1 Tariff Classes

Compliance with clause 6.18.3(c) of the NER is met by us distinguishing between the tariff classes for SCS and for ACS. Our tariff classes for ACS have been determined according to the classification of services set out in the AER's F&A.

In accordance with clause 6.18.3(d) of the NER, ACS tariff classes have been developed to group retail customers together on an economically efficient basis and to avoid unnecessary transaction costs. It should also be noted that customers are provided with the option to request services specific to their needs on a price on application basis.

The proposed ACS tariff classes for the 2020-25 regulatory control period are defined in Table 10 below.

Table 10 - ACS tariff classes

Tariff classes	Description	Basis of control mechanism
Connection services – Services relating to the electrical or physical connection of a customer to the network		
Connection application and management services	<p>The F&A defines this service grouping as a range of services and activities provided by distributors, and sought by customers, which are specific to a connection point, and encompasses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection application related services • De-energisations and re-energisations • Temporary connections • Temporary disconnections and reconnections • Supply abolishment • Remove or reposition connections • Overhead service line replacements (e.g. as a result of a point of attachment relocation) • Protection and power quality assessment • Customer requested change requiring secondary and primary plant studies for safe operation of the network (e.g. 	<p>Fee based – a formula based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period.</p> <p>Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).</p>

Tariff classes	Description	Basis of control mechanism
	<p>change protection settings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade from overhead to underground service • Rectification of illegal connections or damage to overhead or underground service cables • Power factor correction. 	
Enhanced connection	<p>The F&A defines this service grouping as activities to provide customers with a higher standard of services that exceeds the minimum technically feasible standard. These include services at the request of customer or third party that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided with higher quality of reliability standards, or lower quality of reliability standards (where permissible) than required by the NER or any other applicable regulatory instruments, or • In excess of levels of service or plant ratings required by the distributor, or • For embedded generators, including the removal of network constraints. 	<p>Fee based – a formula based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period.</p> <p>Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).</p>
Network ancillary services – Customer and third party initiated services related to the common distribution service		
Network safety services	<p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of aerial markers (or Powerlink Hazard Identifiers) on overhead lines • Customer requested disconnection and reconnection of supply, coverage of LV mains and/or switching to allow customer/contractor to work close, e.g. Tiger Tails. 	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Attendance at customers' premises to perform a statutory right where access is prevented.	<p>A follow up attendance at a customer's premises to perform a statutory right where access was prevented or declined by the customer on the initial visit. This includes the costs of arranging, and the provision of, a security escort or police escort (where the cost is passed through to the distributor).</p>	<p>Fee based – a formula based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period.</p>
Customer, retailer or third party requested appointments	<p>Works initiated by a customer, retailer or third party which are not covered by another service and are not required for the efficient management of the network, or to satisfy distributor purposes or obligations. Includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of supply due to customer action • Re-test at customer's installation (i.e. customer has submitted Form A and the Retailer has issued a Service Order Request, but installation fails test and cannot be connected, requiring a re-test of the installation) 	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).

Tariff classes	Description	Basis of control mechanism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety observer • Tree trimming • Switching • Cable bundling • Checking pump size for tariff eligibility. 	
Removal/rearrangement of network assets	Removal, relocation or rearrangement of network assets (other than connection assets) at customer request that would not otherwise have been required for the efficient management of the network.	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Sale of approved materials or equipment	Includes the sale of approved materials/equipment to third parties for connection assets that are gifted back to become part of the shared distribution network.	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Network related property services	<p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network related property services such as property tenure services relating to providing advice on, or obtaining: deeds of agreement, deeds of indemnity, leases, easements or other property tenure in relation to property rights associated with a connection or relocation • Conveyancing inquiry services relating to the provision of property conveyancing information at the request of a customer. 	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Security lights	<p>Provision, installation, operation and maintenance of equipment mounted on a distribution equipment used for security services, e.g. night watchman lights.</p> <p>Note: excludes connection services.</p>	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Non-standard network data requests	Customer requests provision of electricity network data requiring customised investigation, analysis or technical input (e.g. requests for pole assess information and zone substation data).	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Metering services (Type 5 and 6)		
Type 5 and 6 metering services	These services support the continued operation of existing type 5 and 6 meters.	Price cap based on a limited building block in the first year of the regulatory control period and then a price path for the remaining years.
Auxiliary metering services	<p>Examples of auxiliary metering services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off cycle meter reads for Type 5 and 6 meters • Change distributor's load control relay channel • Works to reseal a Type 5 and 6 meter 	<p>Fee based - a formula based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period.</p> <p>Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).</p>

Tariff classes	Description	Basis of control mechanism
	<p>due to customer or third party action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing and maintenance of instrument transformers for Type 5 and 6 metering purposes. 	
Provision of services for approved un-metered supplies	Provision of services to extend / augment the network, to make supply available for the connection of approved un-metered equipment, e.g. public telephones, streetlights, extension to the network to provide a point of supply for a billboard & city cycle, e.g. Installation of a pillar to supply connection for R3 public lighting.	Quoted - A formula based approach (cost build-up).
Public Lighting Services		
Public lighting services	Provision, construction and maintenance of public lighting.	Price cap based on a limited building block in the first year of the regulatory control period and then a price path for the remaining years.
Auxiliary public lighting services	<p>Ad hoc, customer requested public lighting services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal /rearrangement of public lights Provision of unique luminaire glare screening or customer requests Review, inspection and auditing of design or construction works carried out by an accredited service provider Exit fees for the residual asset value of non-contributed public lights when the entire assets (pole, cabling, bracket, luminaire and lamp) are replaced before the end of their expected life^a Public lighting technologies. 	Quoted - a formula based approach (cost build-up).
<p>Note:</p> <p>a. Excludes the replacement of conventional lights with Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology.</p>		

7.2 Pricing methodologies

Under clause 6.2.6 of the NER, the prices and/or pricing methodologies for ACS must be established by the AER in the relevant distribution determination. For the purpose of this TSS, the relevant determination is the F&A for the 2020-25 regulatory control period. In accordance with the F&A, we have applied the formulas as set out in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 of the F&A to the maximum price for the first year to set the price paths for each subsequent regulatory year.

The ACS service types, charges and charging parameters are summarised in the table below:

Table 11 - Types of services, charges and charging parameters for ACS

Services	Charges	Charging parameter
Fee based services	Fixed charge	Represented as a fixed rate (\$) per service. Reflects the estimated cost of providing each service and varies depending on the type of service requested.

Services	Charges	Charging parameter
		Where call out fees apply, the fixed charge varies depending on the type of fee based service that the original call out was for.
Quoted services	Quoted price	<p>Represented as a quoted rate (\$) per service. The quoted price varies based on actual resources required to deliver the type of service requested.</p> <p>Where call out fees apply, the quoted price reflects actual costs incurred in attending the premises.</p>
Default metering services	Fixed charge	<p>Represented as a fixed rate (\$) per day per meter. Within the tariff structure, metering service charges differ by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of metering service (primary, controlled load, embedded generation) • The type of cost recovery (capital, non-capital). <p>For call outs associated with Default Metering Services - a fixed rate (\$) per call out applies.</p>
Public Lighting Services	Fixed charge and in some circumstances, a quoted price	<p><u>Daily public lighting charges</u></p> <p>Represented as a fixed rate (\$) per day per light. Within the tariff structure, daily public lighting charges differ by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ownership status (Energex owned and operated, or Gifted and Energex operated) • The size of the lamp (major or minor lantern type) • The type of technology (conventional or LED). <p><u>Exit fees</u></p> <p>Represented as a quoted service (\$) per light. Exit fees apply when a customer requests the replacement of an existing public light.</p> <p><u>Non-standard public light charges</u></p> <p>Represented as a quoted rate (\$) per service. Non-standard public lighting charges apply where the cost of constructing public lights is not expected to be fully recovered through daily public lighting charges over a 20 year term. In these circumstances we may require the customer to pay an additional upfront amount.</p>

7.2.1 Fee based (price cap)

The prices for fee based (price cap) services are set in accordance with specified service assumptions due to the standardised nature of the services.

Fee based services are determined via a cost build up approach at the individual service level and relate to activities undertaken by us at the request of customers or their agents (e.g. retailers or contractors). The costs for these activities can be directly attributed to customers and service-specific prices can be charged.

Charging parameters

The prices for fee based services are determined using a cost build-up approach in 2020-21 based on the following formula:

Equation 1: Cost build-up formula for fee based services in first year of regulatory control period

$$\text{Price} = \text{Labour} + \text{Contractor services} + \text{Materials}$$

Where:

- Labour (including on costs and overheads) - consists of all labour costs directly incurred in the provision of the service which may include, but is not limited to, labour on costs, fleet on costs and overheads. The labour cost for each service is dependent on the skill level and experience of the employee/s, time of day/week in which the service is undertaken, travel time, number of hours, number of site visits and crew size required to perform the service
- Contractor services (including overheads) - reflects all costs associated with the use of external labour in the provision of the service, including overheads and any direct costs incurred as part of performing the service. The contracted services charge applies the rates under existing contractual arrangements. Direct costs incurred as part of performing the service, for example permits for road closures or footpath access, are passed on to the customer
- Materials (including on costs and overheads) - reflects the cost of materials directly incurred in the provision of the service, material storage and logistics on costs and overheads.

Prices in subsequent years of the regulatory control period will be based on the cost build-up developed for 2020-21, escalated using the AER's approved formula in Equation 2 as per the AER's F&A¹⁰:

Equation 2: Control mechanism formula for fee based services

$$p_i^t = p_i^{t-1}(1 + \Delta CPI_t)(1 - X_i^t) + A_i^t$$

Where:

p_i^t is the cap on the price of service i in year t

p_i^{t-1} is the cap on the price of service i in year t-1

ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Consumer Price Index All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from December in year t-2 to December in year t-1

X_i^t is the X-factor for service i in year t. The X factors for fee-based services are based on the forecast indicative labour escalation rates.¹¹ Refer to the ACS fee-based pricing model provided for further details on the rates used to calculate fee-based services.

A_i^t is an adjustment factor likely to include, but not limited to, adjustments for residual charges when customers choose to replace assets before the end of their economic life.

The indicative prices for fee based services are included in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in Attachment B of this TSS. It should be noted that these indicative prices do not represent binding maximum prices. The actual prices for price capped services each year are subject to an annual escalation process and submitted as part of the annual Pricing Proposal process.

¹⁰ In accordance with clause 6.8.2(c)(3) we provide a demonstration of this calculation in the ACS fee based pricing model provided as part of the Regulatory Proposal submission

¹¹ Energex and Ergon Energy, Our Draft Plans 2020-25.

7.2.2 Quoted services

Prices for quoted services are determined at the time the customer makes an enquiry and therefore reflect the individual nature and scope of the requested service which cannot be known in advance.

Charging parameters

The indicative prices for quoted services are determined using the AER's approved formula based price cap control mechanisms:

Equation 3: Cost build-up formula for quoted services

$$Price = Labour + Contractor Services + Materials$$

Where:

- Labour (including on costs and overheads) - consists of all labour costs directly incurred in the provision of the service which may include, but is not limited to, labour on costs, fleet on costs and overheads. The labour cost for each service is dependent on the skill level and experience of the employee/s, time of day/week in which the service is undertaken, travel time, number of hours, number of site visits and crew size required to perform the service
- Contractor services (including overheads) - reflects all costs associated with the use of external labour in the provision of the service, including overheads and any direct costs incurred as part of performing the service. The contracted services charge applies the rates under existing contractual arrangements. Direct costs incurred as part of performing the service, for example permits for road closures or footpath access, are passed on to the customer
- Materials (including on costs and overheads) - reflects the cost of materials directly incurred in the provision of the service, material storage and logistics on costs and overheads.

Indicative prices for every quoted service have not been provided given the customer-specific nature of quoted services. However, a demonstration of the control mechanism is set out in Attachment 15.009 of the Regulatory Proposal submission.

7.2.3 Default Metering Services

Type 6 metering services involve services provided by us on legacy meters in our role as the initial Metering Coordinator. Type 6 metering services classified as ACS in the Final F&A include:

- Recovery of capital cost of Type 6 meters installed prior to 1 December 2017
- Meter maintenance works to inspect, test, maintain and repair metering
- Meter reading costs for quarterly or other regular meter reading activities
- Metering data services that involve the collection, processing, storage and delivery of data services to relevant market participants and customers
- Management of NMI standing data in accordance with the NER

For these metering services, a limited building block approach is used to determine the allowable revenues over the 2020-25 regulatory control period, which are then used to calculate the charges in the first regulatory year which are then escalated using the CPI minus X formula for the remainder of the regulatory control period as per the formula set out in figure 2.2 of the F&A.¹²

¹² In accordance with clause 6.8.3(c)(3), we provide a demonstration of this calculation in the ACS metering pricing model provided as part of the Regulatory Proposal submission

Consistent with the 2015-20 regulatory control period, we have developed the following types of ACS default metering charges to recover the annual revenue requirement from customers:

- An annual metering service charge for the primary metering service
- A supplementary charge for each secondary controlled load
- A supplementary charge for solar.

Our proposed metering tariffs from 1 July 2020 are set out in the table below:

Table 12 – Default Metering Services

Tariff grouping	Tariffs	Charging parameters
Primary tariff	Non-capital	Fixed rate (\$ per day per light
	Capital charge	
Controlled load	Non-capital charge	
	Capital charge	
Solar PV	Non-capital charge	
	Capital charge	

Power of Choice Review:

It should be noted that the Australian Energy Market Commission’s recommendations in the Power of Choice review was implemented in Queensland on 1 December 2017. Under these new arrangements, we are no longer responsible for providing metering installations as they are subject to contestability. We are only able to provide metering services to existing regulated meters as long as they are in operation. As a result, on 1 December 2017, a number of ACS were either discontinued or had the metering provision component separated from the service with the remaining service components covering the services still performed by us.

Metering services charges

The indicative metering services charges are provided in the Indicative Pricing Schedule provided with this TSS. It should be noted that these charges are not binding as they are subject to a further annual escalation update, submitted as part of the annual Pricing Proposal process.

Details of the approach used to develop the metering services charges are provided in the accompanying TSS Explanatory Notes.

7.2.4 Public Lighting Services

For public lighting services (provision, installation and maintenance of assets), a limited building block approach is used to determine the allowable revenues over the 2020-25 regulatory control period, which are then used to calculate the charges in the first regulatory year which are then escalated using the CPI minus X formula for the remainder of the regulatory control period as per the formula set out in figure 2.2 of the F&A.¹³

¹³ In accordance with clause 6.8.2(c)(3), we provide a demonstration of this calculation in the ACS public lighting pricing model provided as part of the regulatory proposal submission

We propose for the 2020-25 regulatory control periods, Network Public Lighting (“NPL”) charges which will reflect whether:

- The public lighting services are located on minor or major roads¹⁴
- The assets have been funded by us or by the customer, i.e. “Energex owned and operated” versus “customer gifted and operated by Energex”
- The type of public lighting technology (i.e. conventional or LED)

The proposed public lighting tariffs to be offered by us are set out in the table below:

Table 13 - Proposed public lighting tariffs

Tariff grouping	Conventional Lights tariffs	LED specific tariffs	Charging parameters
NPL1-Minor	NPL1C Minor – funded by Energex	NPL1L Minor – Funded by Energex ^a	Fixed rate (\$ per day per light
NPL1 - Major	NPL1C Major – funded by Energex	NPL1L Major – Funded by Energex ^a	
NPL2 - Minor	NPL2C Minor – Funded by Council	NPL2L Minor – Funded by Councils ^a	
NPL2 - Major	NPL2C Major – Funded by Council (and DTMR)	NPL2L Major – Funded by Councils (and DTMR) ^a	
NPL4 - Minor	N/A	NPL4 Minor – Funded by Councils ^a	
NPL4 - Major	N/A	NPL4 Major – Funded by Councils ^a	

Note:

- a. New tariff offered from 1 July 2020

The proposed new tariffs for LEDs have been developed to account for the specific characteristics of LED technology. Key features include:

- It is a new technology involving an integrated lamp and luminaire, which together have a significantly longer expected life than conventional lamps
- Ability to include smart electronic features such as self-diagnostics which will reduce inspections and patrols, resulting in lower maintenance costs.

The new proposed NPL4 tariff will apply for assets where customers fund the replacement of the NPL1 luminaire and lamp with an LED and gift the LED luminaire to us. In this circumstance, the associated pole and cabling remain legacy and non-contributed assets owned by us. We will operate and maintain the entire public lighting asset.

Exit fee

We will apply an exit fee for the residual asset value of non-contributed public lights when the entire assets (pole, cabling, bracket, luminaire and lamp) are replaced before the end of their expected life in the following circumstances: e.g. customer requested relocations or road diversions. The fees will be developed on a price-on-application basis as they cannot be estimated in advance.

¹⁴ Public lighting on minor roads is used primarily for the visual requirements of pedestrians. It is typically the responsibility of councils. Public lighting on major roads is used primarily for the visual requirements of motorists (e.g. traffic routes). It is typically the responsibility of a state or territory road authority (DTMR).

7.3 Compliance with Pricing Principles

7.3.1 Long run marginal cost

Clause 6.18.5(f) of the NER requires us to base network tariffs on LRMC. The NER defines LRMC as “the cost of an incremental change in demand for direct control services provided by a DNSP over a period of time in which all factors of production required to provide those direct control services can be varied.” It should be noted that ACS are priced on a price path basis and, as such, an LRMC based pricing approach is not applicable.

Notwithstanding, it could be argued that for fee-based and quoted services, by virtue of their being customer specific or customer driven, customers are provided with the ability to respond to the price signal by deciding to proceed with the decision to request a service or not. This is therefore considered to be a proxy for LRMC.

For default metering services, the charges are based on the need to recover the capital and non-capital charges associated with legacy metering assets and do not include LRMC values. The ability of customers to avoid these charges in response to price signal is limited.

Similarly for public lighting services, the charges do not include LRMC as they are only based on the costs to acquire, maintain/operate and replace the light if it fails in service. Customer ability to respond to the efficient cost of the service is limited to the type and number of lights customers require, and the funding arrangements.

7.3.2 Estimating avoidable and stand-alone costs

The price build up for ACS has been designed to ensure prices will represent the efficient costs of providing and delivering the service, and signal the economic costs of service provision by being subsidy-free.

Prices are cost-reflective, representing costs derived through the same allocation method as that used to determine costs for SCS, in accordance with the AER’s approved Cost Allocation Method. The prices for each tariff class within ACS will be between the bounds of avoidable and stand-alone costs due to the economies of scale in providing each service.

The avoidable cost for a particular service is equivalent to the direct labour, contractor cost and materials cost. Overhead costs and capital allowance will be incurred regardless of whether the service is provided.

The stand-alone cost is equal to the costs of serving each tariff class within ACS on a stand-alone basis. For example, the stand-alone cost would require the use of dedicated resources and assets. As these costs can be shared among tariff classes within SCS and ACS, the cost calculated for each individual service will be less than the stand-alone cost, and therefore ACS complies with clauses 6.8.5(c)(1) and (2) of the NER.

7.3.3 Revenue recovery

The AER, through its price cap control mechanism, sets the basis on which we are allowed to recover the efficient costs of providing each service. The total amount of revenue recovered depends on the volume of services provided in the relevant year multiplied by the rates (or the schedule of rates, as is the case for quoted services) determined by the AER. As a result, we consider that our ACS comply with clauses 6.18.5(g)(1) and (2) of the NER.

7.3.4 Impact on retail customers

The price cap control mechanism limits customer impact by constraining annual price increases to a certain level. The indicative prices included in Attachment B of this TSS have been escalated using the AER's approved formula as per figure 2.2 of the F&A. In doing so, we are of the view that we have considered the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year when setting our ACS prices and therefore complies with clause 6.18.5(h) of the NER.

7.3.5 Simplicity and least distortionary to the price signal

Our ACS are accessed by all types of customers – from residential customers to large business customers. We have therefore structured each of our ACS tariffs with a view to being as simple and as easy to understand as possible, cost-reflective and providing a clear signal to customers about the efficient costs of these services.

Each ACS tariff comprises one charging parameter only. For most ACS tariffs, this is a fixed charge – the simplest and easiest to understand charging type. For quoted services, we develop a user-specific quote based on the requestor's needs. This quote includes a breakdown of the costs we expect to incur in delivering the requested service. We also provide information in this TSS on how quoted prices are determined, so that stakeholders can understand how their charge has been derived.

Accordingly, we consider that, in developing our ACS, we have complied with clauses 6.18.5(g)(3) and 6.18.5(i) of the NER.

7.4 Engagement

It should be noted that in relation to public lighting, we have extensively consulted with our customers throughout 2018. The introduction of new public lighting tariffs specific to LED lights (NPL4) is in response to the feedback from customers who have indicated a strong desire to adopt LED technologies to replace existing conventional lights. This is consistent with the approach adopted by other DNSPs.

Further details on the engagement process and customer feedback are provided in the *Tariff Structure Statement 2020-25 Engagement Summary* which accompanies this TSS.

7.5 Assignment and re-assignment of customers to ACS tariff classes and tariffs

All of our customers for Direct Control Services are a member of one or more tariff classes, thereby meeting clause 6.18.3(b) of the NER. Being a subset of Direct Control Services, this obligation extends to ACS. In accordance with clause 6.18.4 of the NER, this section sets out our procedures on assigning and reassigning customers to ACS tariff classes and tariffs.

Prior to the provision of an ACS, a customer will be assigned to the relevant tariff class and tariff based on the type of ACS required. Similar to tariff class membership requirement for SCS, described in Section 4 of this TSS, an ACS customer will not receive the service prior to being allocated to the appropriate tariff class and tariff.

Assignment to an ACS tariff class

Assignment to our ACS tariff classes occurs when:

- Major customers request a new connection to the network or an upgrade to their existing connection

- Real estate developers request a new connection to the network
- Public lighting customers request installation of a new public light or gifting a new public light to us
- New service orders or work requests are raised as a result of a request for service by either a customer and/or customer's retailer

For ACS, customers or customers' retailers self-assign to a tariff class included in Table 10, when requesting the service they require.

Re-assignment to an ACS tariff class

We generally do not initiate tariff class re-assignments for ACS. However, there are some circumstances where a field crew attends a site and the scope of work does not match the service order or work request. This may mean a different service type and/or tariff class may be more appropriate. In these instances, the job is generally returned as not completed and a new service order or work request would need to be submitted. Consequently, a new tariff class assignment, rather than reassignment, would occur.

Notification of a tariff class assignment and re-assignment

It should be noted that in the 2015-20 Final Distribution Determination the AER considered that it was not practical for us to provide written notification to a customer's retailer for each tariff class assignment or reassignment in relation to ACS. The AER was of the view that customers or customers' retailers essentially assign themselves to a tariff class when requesting the ACS they require. We agree with the AER's view and will continue to apply this approach in the 2020-25 regulatory control period.

Objection

If a customer makes an objection about the proposed assignment or re-assignment to an ACS tariff class, we will follow the procedures set out in the process used for objection of SCS tariff class assignment as outlined in Chapter 6 of this TSS.

7.6 Indicative Price Schedule

Our proposed ACS charges for the 2020-25 regulatory control period are set out in the indicative pricing schedule, included in Attachment B.

Attachment A. Indicative Pricing Schedule for Standard Control Services

Indicative SCS Network Tariffs 2020-25 price estimates nominal

Table 14 - Standard Asset Customers

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
SAC									
Residential Basic									
Residential Basic	8400B	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.431	0.442	0.452	0.463	0.474
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.05933	0.06077	0.06224	0.06375	0.06529
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00315	0.00322	0.00330	0.00338	0.00346
	8400B	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.069	0.070	0.072	0.074	0.076
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.02064	0.02114	0.02165	0.02217	0.02271
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00050	0.00051	0.00053	0.00054	0.00055
	8400B	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.500	0.512	0.524	0.537	0.550
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.0799740	0.0819094	0.0838916	0.0859218	0.0880011
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00365	0.00374	0.00383	0.00392	0.00401
Small Business Basic									
Small Business Basic	8500B	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.485	0.497	0.509	0.522	0.534
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.06371	0.06525	0.06683	0.06844	0.07010
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00266	0.00272	0.00279	0.00286	0.00292
	8500B	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.160	0.164	0.168	0.172	0.176
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.01947	0.01995	0.02043	0.02092	0.02143
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00088	0.00090	0.00092	0.00094	0.00097
	8500B	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.646	0.661	0.677	0.694	0.710
			Volume Charge Block 1	\$/kWh	0.0831803	0.0851933	0.0872550	0.0893665	0.0915292
			Volume Charge Inclining Block	\$/kWh	0.00354	0.00362	0.00371	0.00380	0.00389

Tariff			Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Residential Demand									
Residential Demand	7000	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.100	0.102	0.105	0.107	0.110
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	0.677	0.693	0.710	0.727	0.745
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	3.521	3.606	3.693	3.783	3.874
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04874	0.04992	0.05113	0.05236	0.05363
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.033	0.034	0.035	0.035	0.036
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	0.223	0.229	0.234	0.240	0.246
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	1.162	1.190	1.219	1.248	1.278
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01124	0.01151	0.01179	0.01207	0.01236
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.133	0.136	0.140	0.143	0.146
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	0.901	0.922	0.945	0.967	0.991
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	4.683	4.796	4.912	5.031	5.153
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05998	0.06143	0.06291	0.06444	0.06599
Small Business Demand									
Small Business Demand	7100	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.457	0.468	0.479	0.491	0.503
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	1.250	1.280	1.311	1.343	1.375
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	2.500	2.561	2.622	2.686	2.751
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05222	0.05349	0.05478	0.05611	0.05746
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.151	0.154	0.158	0.162	0.166
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	0.413	0.422	0.433	0.443	0.454
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	0.825	0.845	0.865	0.886	0.908
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01380	0.01414	0.01448	0.01483	0.01519
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.608	0.622	0.637	0.653	0.669
			Demand Day	\$/kW/month	1.663	1.703	1.744	1.786	1.829
			Demand Evening	\$/kW/month	3.325	3.405	3.488	3.572	3.659
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06603	0.06763	0.06926	0.07094	0.07265
Residential Capacity									
Residential Band 1	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	9.740	9.975	10.217	10.464	10.717

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
South East		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415	
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	3.896	3.990	4.087	4.186	4.287	
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04769	0.04885	0.05003	0.05124	0.05248	
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	3.214	3.292	3.372	3.453	3.537
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.424	0.435	0.445	0.456	0.467
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01089	0.01115	0.01142	0.01170	0.01198
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	12.954	13.267	13.588	13.917	14.254
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.710	1.751	1.794	1.837	1.882
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	5.181	5.307	5.435	5.567	5.702
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05858	0.06000	0.06145	0.06294	0.06446
		Residential Band 2 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	17.531	17.956	18.390
Capacity Day	\$/kW/month				1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415
Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month				3.896	3.990	4.087	4.186	4.287
Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh				0.04769	0.04885	0.05003	0.05124	0.05248
DPPC	Fixed Charge			\$/month	5.785	5.925	6.069	6.216	6.366
	Capacity Day			\$/kW/month	0.424	0.435	0.445	0.456	0.467
	Capacity Evening			\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415
	Volume Charge Flat			\$/kWh	0.01089	0.01115	0.01142	0.01170	0.01198
NUOS	Fixed Charge			\$/month	23.317	23.881	24.459	25.051	25.657
	Capacity Day			\$/kW/month	1.710	1.751	1.794	1.837	1.882
	Capacity Evening			\$/kW/month	5.181	5.307	5.435	5.567	5.702
	Volume Charge Flat			\$/kWh	0.05858	0.06000	0.06145	0.06294	0.06446
Residential Band 3 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	27.271	27.931	28.607	29.299	30.008
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	3.896	3.990	4.087	4.186	4.287
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04769	0.04885	0.05003	0.05124	0.05248
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	8.999	9.217	9.440	9.669	9.903
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.424	0.435	0.445	0.456	0.467

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25			
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415			
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01089	0.01115	0.01142	0.01170	0.01198			
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	36.270	37.148	38.047	38.968	39.911		
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.710	1.751	1.794	1.837	1.882		
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	5.181	5.307	5.435	5.567	5.702		
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05858	0.06000	0.06145	0.06294	0.06446		
Residential Band 4 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	38.958	39.901	40.867	41.856	42.869		
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415		
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	3.896	3.990	4.087	4.186	4.287		
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04769	0.04885	0.05003	0.05124	0.05248		
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	12.856	13.167	13.486	13.812	14.147		
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.424	0.435	0.445	0.456	0.467		
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415		
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01089	0.01115	0.01142	0.01170	0.01198		
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	51.815	53.068	54.353	55.668	57.015		
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.710	1.751	1.794	1.837	1.882		
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	5.181	5.307	5.435	5.567	5.702		
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05858	0.06000	0.06145	0.06294	0.06446		
		Residential Band 5 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	58.438	59.852	61.300	62.784	64.303
					Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415
					Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	3.896	3.990	4.087	4.186	4.287
					Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04769	0.04885	0.05003	0.05124	0.05248
DPPC	Fixed Charge			\$/month	19.284	19.751	20.229	20.719	21.220		
	Capacity Day			\$/kW/month	0.424	0.435	0.445	0.456	0.467		
	Capacity Evening			\$/kW/month	1.286	1.317	1.349	1.381	1.415		
	Volume Charge Flat			\$/kWh	0.01089	0.01115	0.01142	0.01170	0.01198		
NUOS	Fixed Charge			\$/month	77.722	79.603	81.529	83.502	85.523		
	Capacity Day			\$/kW/month	1.710	1.751	1.794	1.837	1.882		
	Capacity Evening			\$/kW/month	5.181	5.307	5.435	5.567	5.702		

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.05858	0.06000	0.06145	0.06294	0.06446	
Small Business Capacity									
Small Business Band 1 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	11.719	12.002	12.293	12.590	12.895
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	2.344	2.400	2.459	2.518	2.579
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	4.688	4.801	4.917	5.036	5.158
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04790	0.04906	0.05024	0.05146	0.05270
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	3.867	3.961	4.057	4.155	4.255
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.773	0.792	0.811	0.831	0.851
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.547	1.584	1.623	1.662	1.702
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01224	0.01254	0.01284	0.01315	0.01347
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	15.586	15.963	16.349	16.745	17.150
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	3.117	3.193	3.270	3.349	3.430
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	6.234	6.385	6.540	6.698	6.860
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06014	0.06159	0.06308	0.06461	0.06617
Small Business Band 2 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	21.094	21.604	22.127	22.663	23.211
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	2.344	2.400	2.459	2.518	2.579
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	4.688	4.801	4.917	5.036	5.158
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04790	0.04906	0.05024	0.05146	0.05270
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	6.961	7.129	7.302	7.479	7.660
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.773	0.792	0.811	0.831	0.851
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.547	1.584	1.623	1.662	1.702
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01224	0.01254	0.01284	0.01315	0.01347
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	28.055	28.734	29.429	30.141	30.871
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	3.117	3.193	3.270	3.349	3.430
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	6.234	6.385	6.540	6.698	6.860
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06014	0.06159	0.06308	0.06461	0.06617
Small Business Band 3 South East	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	32.813	33.607	34.420	35.253	36.106
			Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	2.344	2.400	2.459	2.518	2.579
			Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	4.688	4.801	4.917	5.036	5.158

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	DPPC	Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.04790	0.04906	0.05024	0.05146	0.05270
		Fixed Charge	\$/month	10.828	11.090	11.359	11.633	11.915
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.773	0.792	0.811	0.831	0.851
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.547	1.584	1.623	1.662	1.702
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01224	0.01254	0.01284	0.01315	0.01347
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	43.641	44.697	45.778	46.886	48.021
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	3.117	3.193	3.270	3.349	3.430
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	6.234	6.385	6.540	6.698	6.860
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06014	0.06159	0.06308	0.06461	0.06617
	Small Business Band 4 South East	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	46.875	48.009	49.171	50.361
Capacity Day			\$/kW/month	2.344	2.400	2.459	2.518	2.579
Capacity Evening			\$/kW/month	4.688	4.801	4.917	5.036	5.158
Volume Charge Flat			\$/kWh	0.04790	0.04906	0.05024	0.05146	0.05270
DPPC		Fixed Charge	\$/month	15.469	15.843	16.226	16.619	17.021
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.773	0.792	0.811	0.831	0.851
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.547	1.584	1.623	1.662	1.702
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01224	0.01254	0.01284	0.01315	0.01347
NUOS		Fixed Charge	\$/month	62.344	63.852	65.398	66.980	68.601
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	3.117	3.193	3.270	3.349	3.430
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	6.234	6.385	6.540	6.698	6.860
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06014	0.06159	0.06308	0.06461	0.06617
Small Business Band 5 South East		DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	70.313	72.014	73.757	75.542
	Capacity Day		\$/kW/month	2.344	2.400	2.459	2.518	2.579
	Capacity Evening		\$/kW/month	4.688	4.801	4.917	5.036	5.158
	Volume Charge Flat		\$/kWh	0.04790	0.04906	0.05024	0.05146	0.05270
	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/month	23.203	23.765	24.340	24.929	25.532
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	0.773	0.792	0.811	0.831	0.851
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	1.547	1.584	1.623	1.662	1.702
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.01224	0.01254	0.01284	0.01315	0.01347

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/month	93.516	95.779	98.097	100.470	102.902
		Capacity Day	\$/kW/month	3.117	3.193	3.270	3.349	3.430
		Capacity Evening	\$/kW/month	6.234	6.385	6.540	6.698	6.860
		Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.06014	0.06159	0.06308	0.06461	0.06617
Residential Flat								
Residential Flat	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.433	0.454	0.476	0.499	0.523
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.07371	0.07728	0.08102	0.08494	0.08905
	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.069	0.072	0.075	0.079	0.083
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.01603	0.01680	0.01762	0.01847	0.01936
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.502	0.526	0.552	0.578	0.606
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.08974	0.09408	0.09864	0.10341	0.10842
Business Flat								
Business Flat	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.488	0.511	0.536	0.562	0.589
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.07661	0.08032	0.08421	0.08828	0.09255
	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.194	0.203	0.213	0.223	0.234
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.01212	0.01270	0.01332	0.01396	0.01464
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.681	0.714	0.749	0.785	0.823
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.08873	0.09302	0.09752	0.10224	0.10719
Residential ToU								
Residential ToU	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.431	0.452	0.474	0.497	0.521
		Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.05899	0.06185	0.06484	0.06798	0.07127
		Volume Shoulder	\$/kWh	0.06145	0.06443	0.06754	0.07081	0.07424
		Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.13163	0.13800	0.14468	0.15168	0.15902
	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.069	0.072	0.075	0.079	0.083
		Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.0028	0.00299	0.00313	0.00328	0.00344
		Volume Shoulder	\$/kWh	0.0146	0.01529	0.01603	0.01681	0.01762
		Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.0400	0.04189	0.04392	0.04604	0.04827
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.500	0.524	0.549	0.576	0.604

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
		Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.0618412	0.0648343	0.0679723	0.0712621	0.0747112	
		Volume Shoulder	\$/kWh	0.0760366	0.0797168	0.0835751	0.0876201	0.0918609	
		Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.1715842	0.1798889	0.1885955	0.1977235	0.2072934	
Business ToU									
Business ToU	8800	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.485	0.509	0.534	0.559	0.587
			Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.06018	0.06309	0.06615	0.06935	0.07271
			Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.09524	0.09985	0.10468	0.10975	0.11506
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.184	0.192	0.202	0.212	0.222
			Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.0074	0.00774	0.00812	0.00851	0.00892
			Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.0148	0.01553	0.01628	0.01707	0.01789
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.669	0.701	0.735	0.771	0.808
			Volume Off-Peak	\$/kWh	0.06757	0.07084	0.07427	0.07786	0.08163
			Volume Peak	\$/kWh	0.11005	0.11538	0.12096	0.12682	0.13295
Controlled Load									
Super Economy	9000	DUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.02000	0.02048	0.02098	0.02149	0.02201
		DPPC	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.01308	0.01339	0.01372	0.01405	0.01439
		NUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.03308	0.03388	0.03470	0.03553	0.03639
Economy	9100	DUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.02000	0.02048	0.02098	0.02149	0.02201
		DPPC	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.01308	0.01339	0.01372	0.01405	0.01439
		NUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.03308	0.03388	0.03470	0.03553	0.03639
Small Business Controlled Load Primary									
Economy Small Business Controlled Load Primary	TBC	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.4855	0.4972	0.5093	0.5216	0.5342
		DUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.0200	0.0205	0.0210	0.0215	0.0220
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.1602	0.1641	0.1681	0.1721	0.1763
		DPPC	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.0131	0.0134	0.0137	0.0140	0.0144
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	0.6457	0.6613	0.6773	0.6937	0.7105
		NUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.0331	0.0339	0.0347	0.0355	0.0364
Demand Small									

Tariff		Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
Demand Small	8300	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	3.340	3.421	3.504	3.588	3.675
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	11.667	11.94900	12.23817	12.53433	12.83766
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00667	0.00683	0.00699	0.00716	0.00734
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	1.503	1.539	1.577	1.615	1.654
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	2.333	2.390	2.448	2.507	2.568
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00468	0.00479	0.00491	0.00503	0.00515
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	4.843	4.960	5.080	5.203	5.329
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	14.000	14.339	14.686	15.041	15.405
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.0113463	0.0116209	0.0119021	0.0121901	0.0124851
Demand Large									
Demand Large	8100	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	25.000	25.605	26.225	26.859	27.509
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	11.083	11.352	11.626	11.908	12.196
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00588	0.00602	0.00617	0.00632	0.00647
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	6.250	6.401	6.556	6.715	6.877
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	3.658	3.746	3.837	3.930	4.025
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00086	0.00088	0.00090	0.00092	0.00094
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	31.250	32.006	32.781	33.574	34.387
			Demand	\$/kVA/month	14.741	15.098	15.463	15.837	16.220
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00674	0.00690	0.00707	0.00724	0.00741
Demand TOU LV									
Demand ToU LV	7200	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	5.486	5.619	5.755	5.894	6.037
			Peak Demand	\$/kVA/month	7.933	8.125	8.322	8.523	8.730
			Excess Demand	\$/kVA/month	1.750	1.792	1.836	1.880	1.926
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.03225	0.03303	0.03383	0.03465	0.03549
		DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	1.811	1.854	1.899	1.945	1.992
			Peak Demand	\$/kVA/month	2.618	2.681	2.746	2.813	2.881
			Excess Demand	\$/kVA/month	0.578	0.591	0.606	0.620	0.635
			Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.00838	0.00859	0.00879	0.00901	0.00922
		NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	7.297	7.474	7.654	7.840	8.029

Tariff	Charging parameter	Units	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	
	Peak Demand	\$/kVA/month	10.551	10.807	11.068	11.336	11.610	
	Excess Demand	\$/kVA/month	2.328	2.384	2.442	2.501	2.561	
	Volume Charge Flat	\$/kWh	0.0406338	0.0416171	0.0426242	0.0436557	0.0447122	
SAC Large Load Control Tariff A								
SAC Large Load Control Tariff A South East	DUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	3.340	3.421	3.504	3.588	3.675
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.02600	0.02663	0.02727	0.02793	0.02861
	DPPC	Fixed Charge	\$/day	1.102	1.129	1.156	1.184	1.213
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.00858	0.00879	0.00900	0.00922	0.00944
	NUOS	Fixed Charge	\$/day	4.442	4.550	4.660	4.772	4.888
		Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.03458	0.03542	0.03627	0.03715	0.03805
SAC Large Load Control Tariff B								
SAC Large Load Control Tariff B South East	DUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.02600	0.02663	0.02727	0.02793	0.02861
	DPPC	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.00858	0.00879	0.00900	0.00922	0.00944
	NUOS	Volume Charge	\$/kWh	0.03458	0.03542	0.03627	0.03715	0.03805

Indicative SCS Network Tariffs 2020-25 price estimates nominal

Table 15 - Connection Asset Customer

The indicative rates for CACs will be provided to the AER by 30 June 2019.

Indicative SCS Network Tariffs 2020-25 price estimates nominal

Table 16 - Individually Calculated Customer

Note: The rates for ICC should be used as a guide only for estimated price trends. The DUOS Fixed, Capacity and Demand charging parameters, and the DPPC Fixed and Locational charging parameters are site specific for each customer.

Attachment B. Indicative pricing schedule for Alternative Control Services

Table 17 - ACS Fee Based Services (nominal)

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25		
Connection Management Services									
De-energisation	Retailer requested de-energisation of the customer's premises where the de-energisation can be performed at the premises i.e. by a method other than main switch seal (e.g. Pole, pillar, transformer or meter isolation link)	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$123.97	\$127.09	\$130.78	\$134.64	\$138.61		
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$173.62	\$177.98	\$183.15	\$188.55	\$194.12		
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$173.56	\$177.92	\$183.09	\$188.49	\$194.06		
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$243.07	\$249.18	\$256.40	\$263.98	\$271.77		
		NON PAYMENT - NO CT	\$123.97	\$127.09	\$130.78	\$134.64	\$138.61		
		NON PAYMENT - CT	\$173.56	\$177.92	\$183.09	\$188.49	\$194.06		
		Retailer requested de-energisation (MSS)	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$111.58	\$114.38	\$117.70	\$121.17	\$124.75	
			AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$156.26	\$160.18	\$164.83	\$169.70	\$174.71	
			BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$161.17	\$165.22	\$170.01	\$175.03	\$180.20	
			AFTER HOURS - CT	\$225.71	\$231.38	\$238.09	\$245.12	\$252.36	
			NON PAYMENT - NO CT	\$136.37	\$139.80	\$143.85	\$148.10	\$152.47	
			NON PAYMENT - CT	\$185.96	\$190.63	\$196.16	\$201.96	\$207.92	
		Re-energisation	Retailer requests a re-energisation of the customer's premises where the customer has not paid their electricity account. No visual required.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$111.58	\$114.38	\$117.70	\$121.17	\$124.75

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$136.37	\$ 139.80	\$ 143.85	\$ 148.10	\$ 152.47
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$156.26	\$ 160.18	\$ 164.83	\$ 169.70	\$ 174.71
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$190.98	\$ 195.78	\$ 201.46	\$ 207.41	\$ 213.53
		ANYTIME - NO CT	\$156.26	\$ 160.18	\$ 164.83	\$ 169.70	\$ 174.71
		ANYTIME - CT	\$190.98	\$ 195.78	\$ 201.46	\$ 207.41	\$ 213.53
	Retailer requests a re-energisation for the customer's premises following a main switch seal (no visual required).	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$111.58	\$ 114.38	\$ 117.70	\$ 121.17	\$ 124.75
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$156.26	\$ 160.18	\$ 164.83	\$ 169.70	\$ 174.71
		ANYTIME - NO CT	\$156.26	\$ 160.18	\$ 164.83	\$ 169.70	\$ 174.71
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$136.37	\$ 139.80	\$ 143.85	\$ 148.10	\$ 152.47
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$190.98	\$ 195.78	\$ 201.46	\$ 207.41	\$ 213.53
		ANYTIME - CT	\$190.98	\$ 195.78	\$ 201.46	\$ 207.41	\$ 213.53
		NON PAYMENT - NO CT	\$111.58	\$ 114.38	\$ 117.70	\$ 121.17	\$ 124.75
		NON PAYMENT - CT	\$136.37	\$ 139.80	\$ 143.85	\$ 148.10	\$ 152.47
	Retailer or metering coordinator/provider requests a visual examination upon re-energisation (physical) of the customer's premises.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$148.77	\$ 152.51	\$ 156.93	\$ 161.57	\$ 166.34
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$185.96	\$ 190.63	\$ 196.16	\$ 201.96	\$ 207.92
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$260.43	\$ 266.97	\$ 274.72	\$ 282.83	\$ 291.18

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		ANYTIME - NO CT	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		ANYTIME - CT	\$260.43	\$ 266.97	\$ 274.72	\$ 282.83	\$ 291.18
	Retailer or metering coordinator/provider requests a visual examination upon re-energisation (physical) of the customer's premises where the customer has not paid their electricity account. NMI de-energised > 30 days.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$148.77	\$ 152.51	\$ 156.93	\$ 161.57	\$ 166.34
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		ANYTIME - NO CT	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$185.96	\$ 190.63	\$ 196.16	\$ 201.96	\$ 207.92
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$260.43	\$ 266.97	\$ 274.72	\$ 282.83	\$ 291.18
		ANYTIME - CT	\$260.43	\$ 266.97	\$ 274.72	\$ 282.83	\$ 291.18
Temporary disconnections and reconnections (which may involve a line drop)	Temporary de-energisation and re-energisation of supply to allow customer or contractor to work close - the service will be physically dismantled or disconnected (e.g. overhead service dropped). This service includes switching if required.	No Dismantling - BUSINESS HOURS	\$123.97	\$ 127.09	\$ 130.78	\$ 134.64	\$ 138.61
		No Dismantling - AFTER HOURS	\$173.62	\$ 177.98	\$ 183.15	\$ 188.55	\$ 194.12
		Dismantling - SINGLE PHASE - BUSINESS HOURS	\$743.85	\$ 762.54	\$ 784.66	\$ 807.83	\$ 831.68
		Dismantling - MULTIPHASE - BUSINESS HOURS	\$1,041.39	\$1,067.55	\$1,098.52	\$1,130.96	\$1,164.35
		Dismantling - SINGLE PHASE - BUSINESS HOURS - Traffic Control	\$1,352.40	\$1,386.38	\$1,426.60	\$1,468.72	\$1,512.09
		Dismantling - MULTIPHASE - BUSINESS HOURS -	\$1,649.94	\$1,691.39	\$1,740.46	\$1,791.85	\$1,844.76

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		Traffic Control					
		Dismantling - SINGLE PHASE - AFTER HOURS	\$520.86	\$ 533.95	\$ 549.44	\$ 565.66	\$ 582.36
		Dismantling - MULTIPHASE - AFTER HOURS	\$729.21	\$ 747.53	\$ 769.21	\$ 791.93	\$ 815.31
		Dismantling - SINGLE PHASE - AFTER HOURS with Traffic Control	\$1,129.41	\$1,157.79	\$1,191.38	\$1,226.55	\$1,262.77
		Dismantling - MULTIPHASE - AFTER HOURS with Traffic Control	\$1,337.76	\$1,371.36	\$1,411.15	\$1,452.82	\$1,495.71
Temporary connection	Customer requested temporary connection (short term) and the recovery of the temporary builders supply. Excludes work on metering equipment.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$1,338.93	\$1,372.56	\$1,412.39	\$1,454.09	\$1,497.02
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$1,875.10	\$1,922.21	\$1,977.98	\$2,036.38	\$2,096.50
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$2,231.55	\$2,287.61	\$2,353.98	\$2,423.48	\$2,495.04
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$3,125.17	\$3,203.68	\$3,296.63	\$3,393.97	\$3,494.17
Supply abolishment	Retailer requests Energex to abolish supply at a connection point and decommission a NMI. May be used where a property is to be demolished; supply is no longer required; an alternative connection point is to be used; or a redundant supply is to be removed. Overhead or Underground	SERVICE ONLY - BUSINESS HOURS - CT (Complex)	\$446.31	\$ 457.52	\$ 470.80	\$ 484.70	\$ 499.01
		SERVICE ONLY - BUSINESS HOURS - CT (Complex) - Traffic control	\$1,054.86	\$1,081.36	\$1,112.74	\$1,145.59	\$1,179.41
		SERVICE ONLY - BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT (Simple)	\$371.92	\$ 381.27	\$ 392.33	\$ 403.91	\$ 415.84

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		SERVICE ONLY - BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT (Simple) - Traffic control	\$980.48	\$1,005.11	\$1,034.27	\$1,064.81	\$1,096.25
		SERVICE ONLY - AFTER HOURS - CT (Complex)	\$625.03	\$ 640.74	\$ 659.33	\$ 678.79	\$ 698.83
		SERVICE ONLY - AFTER HOURS - CT (Complex) - Traffic control	\$1,233.59	\$1,264.58	\$1,301.27	\$1,339.69	\$1,379.24
		SERVICE ONLY - AFTER HOURS - NO CT (Simple)	\$520.86	\$ 533.95	\$ 549.44	\$ 565.66	\$ 582.36
		SERVICE ONLY - AFTER HOURS - NO CT (Simple) - Traffic control	\$1,129.41	\$1,157.79	\$1,191.38	\$1,226.55	\$1,262.77
		SERVICE ONLY - ANYTIME - CT (Complex)	\$625.03	\$ 640.74	\$ 659.33	\$ 678.79	\$ 698.83
		SERVICE ONLY - ANYTIME - CT (Complex) - Traffic control	\$1,233.59	\$1,264.58	\$1,301.27	\$1,339.69	\$1,379.24
		SERVICE ONLY - ANYTIME - NO CT (Simple)	\$520.86	\$ 533.95	\$ 549.44	\$ 565.66	\$ 582.36
		SERVICE ONLY - ANYTIME - NO CT (Simple) - Traffic control	\$1,129.41	\$1,157.79	\$1,191.38	\$1,226.55	\$1,262.77
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$297.54	\$ 305.01	\$ 313.86	\$ 323.13	\$ 332.67
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$74.38	\$76.25	\$78.47	\$80.78	\$83.17

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - AFTER HOURS- CT	\$416.69	\$ 427.16	\$ 439.55	\$ 452.53	\$ 465.89
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$104.17	\$ 106.79	\$ 109.89	\$ 113.13	\$ 116.47
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - ANYTIME - CT	\$416.69	\$ 427.16	\$ 439.55	\$ 452.53	\$ 465.89
		METER ONLY (Per NMI) - ANYTIME - NO CT	\$104.17	\$ 106.79	\$ 109.89	\$ 113.13	\$ 116.47
Supply enhancement	Service upgrade. For example, an upgrade from single phase to multi-phase and/or increase capacity. Applies to underground and overhead service upgrades. Excludes work on metering equipment (if required). Overhead	BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE	\$743.85	\$ 762.54	\$ 784.66	\$ 807.83	\$ 831.68
		BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE - Traffic control	\$1,352.40	\$1,386.38	\$1,426.60	\$1,468.72	\$1,512.09
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY	\$743.85	\$ 762.54	\$ 784.66	\$ 807.83	\$ 831.68
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY - Traffic control	\$1,352.40	\$1,386.38	\$1,426.60	\$1,468.72	\$1,512.09
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE	\$1,041.72	\$1,067.89	\$1,098.88	\$1,131.32	\$1,164.72
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE - Traffic control	\$1,650.27	\$1,691.73	\$1,740.82	\$1,792.21	\$1,845.13

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY	\$1,041.72	\$1,067.89	\$1,098.88	\$1,131.32	\$1,164.72
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY - Traffic control	\$1,650.27	\$1,691.73	\$1,740.82	\$1,792.21	\$1,845.13
	Service upgrade. For example, an upgrade from single phase to multiphase and/or increase capacity. Applies to underground and overhead service upgrades. Excludes work on metering equipment (if required). Underground.	BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE	\$446.31	\$457.52	\$470.80	\$484.70	\$499.01
		BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE - Traffic control	\$1,054.86	\$1,081.36	\$1,112.74	\$1,145.59	\$1,179.41
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY	\$446.31	\$457.52	\$470.80	\$484.70	\$499.01
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY - Traffic control	\$1,054.86	\$1,081.36	\$1,112.74	\$1,145.59	\$1,179.41
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE	\$625.03	\$640.74	\$659.33	\$678.79	\$698.83
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE TO MULTI PHASE - Traffic control	\$1,233.59	\$1,264.58	\$1,301.27	\$1,339.69	\$1,379.24
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY	\$625.03	\$640.74	\$659.33	\$678.79	\$698.83

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE INCREASE CAPACITY - Traffic control	\$1,233.59	\$1,264.58	\$1,301.27	\$1,339.69	\$1,379.24
Point of attachment relocation	Customer requests their existing overhead service to be replaced or relocated, e.g.as a result of point of attachment relocation. No material change to load. This includes de-energisation, followed by physical dismantling then reattachment of service and re-energisation. Excludes work on metering equipment (if required).	BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE PHASE	\$743.85	\$ 762.54	\$ 784.66	\$ 807.83	\$ 831.68
		BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE PHASE - Traffic Control	\$1,352.40	\$1,386.38	\$1,426.60	\$1,468.72	\$1,512.09
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE PHASE	\$1,041.72	\$1,067.89	\$1,098.88	\$1,131.32	\$1,164.72
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE PHASE - Traffic Control	\$1,650.27	\$1,691.73	\$1,740.82	\$1,792.21	\$1,845.13
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTI PHASE	\$1,041.39	\$1,067.55	\$1,098.52	\$1,130.96	\$1,164.35
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTI PHASE - Traffic Control	\$1,649.94	\$1,691.39	\$1,740.46	\$1,791.85	\$1,844.76
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE	\$1,458.41	\$1,495.05	\$1,538.43	\$1,583.85	\$1,630.61
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE - Traffic Control	\$2,066.96	\$2,118.89	\$2,180.37	\$2,244.74	\$2,311.02
Re-arrange connection assets at customer's request	Rearrange connection assets at customer's request - simple (upgrade from overhead to underground where main connection point is in existence). Recovery of the overhead service and connection of the consumer mains to the pre-existing pillar for a customer requested conversion of existing overhead service to underground service.	BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE PHASE	\$1,115.77	\$1,143.80	\$1,176.99	\$1,211.74	\$1,247.52

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		BUSINESS HOURS - SINGLE PHASE - Traffic Control	\$1,724.32	\$1,767.64	\$1,818.93	\$1,872.63	\$1,927.93
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE PHASE	\$1,562.58	\$1,601.84	\$1,648.31	\$1,696.98	\$1,747.09
		AFTER HOURS - SINGLE PHASE - Traffic control	\$2,171.14	\$2,225.68	\$2,290.25	\$2,357.88	\$2,427.49
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTI PHASE	\$1,115.77	\$1,143.80	\$1,176.99	\$1,211.74	\$1,247.52
		BUSINESS HOURS - MULTI PHASE - Traffic Control	\$1,724.32	\$1,767.64	\$1,818.93	\$1,872.63	\$1,927.93
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE	\$1,562.58	\$1,601.84	\$1,648.31	\$1,696.98	\$1,747.09
		AFTER HOURS - MULTIPHASE - Traffic Control	\$2,171.14	\$2,225.68	\$2,290.25	\$2,357.88	\$2,427.49
Ancillary services							
Faults/emergency response	Attending loss of supply. Customer at fault.	BUSINESS HOURS	\$297.54	\$ 305.01	\$ 313.86	\$ 323.13	\$ 332.67
		AFTER HOURS	\$416.69	\$ 427.16	\$ 439.55	\$ 452.53	\$ 465.89
Call out fee	Crews attend site at the customer's request and is unable to perform job due to customer's fault/fault of a third party. TECHNICAL. Wasted travel time and wasted time at customer's premises.	BUSINESS HOURS – 1 crew	\$148.77	\$ 152.51	\$ 156.93	\$ 161.57	\$ 166.34
		BUSINESS HOURS - 2 crews	\$297.54	\$ 305.01	\$ 313.86	\$ 323.13	\$ 332.67
		AFTER HOURS – 1 crew	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		AFTER HOURS - 2 crews	\$416.69	\$ 427.16	\$ 439.55	\$ 452.53	\$ 465.89
	Crews attend site at the customer's request and is unable to	BUSINESS HOURS	\$7.37	\$7.56	\$7.78	\$8.01	\$8.24

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	perform job due to customer's fault/fault of a third party. NON TECHNICAL. Wasted travel time and wasted time at customer's premises.						
		AFTER HOURS	\$9.58	\$9.83	\$10.11	\$10.41	\$10.72
	Travel time to perform the installation of a service requested by a retailer or customer, and the service is unable to be performed due to customer/retailer fault	BUSINESS HOURS - 1 crew	\$148.77	\$ 152.51	\$ 156.93	\$ 161.57	\$ 166.34
		AFTER HOURS - 1 crew	\$208.34	\$ 213.58	\$ 219.78	\$ 226.26	\$ 232.94
		BUSINESS HOURS - 2 crews	\$223.15	\$ 228.76	\$ 235.40	\$ 242.35	\$ 249.50
		AFTER HOURS - 2 crews	\$312.52	\$ 320.37	\$ 329.66	\$ 339.40	\$ 349.42
Auxiliary metering services							
Removal of a meter (type 5 & 6)	After hours removal of meter - no CT (after hours - incremental costs only - base cost included in MSC).	AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$198.02	\$ 202.99	\$ 208.88	\$ 215.05	\$ 221.40
	After hours removal of meter - no CT (after hours - incremental costs only - base cost included in MSC).	AFTER HOURS - CT	\$586.93	\$ 601.67	\$ 619.13	\$ 637.41	\$ 656.23
Meter test	Customer requested meter accuracy testing of type 5-6 meter (physically test meter).	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$389.87	\$ 399.67	\$ 411.26	\$ 423.41	\$ 435.91
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$803.95	\$ 824.15	\$ 848.06	\$ 873.10	\$ 898.88
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$1,097.37	\$1,124.94	\$1,157.58	\$1,191.76	\$1,226.95
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$1,121.68	\$1,149.86	\$1,183.22	\$1,218.16	\$1,254.12
Meter inspection and investigation on request	Inspection required to check reported or suspected fault and no fault in meter is found (no physical meter test).	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$96.97	\$99.41	\$ 102.30	\$ 105.32	\$ 108.43
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$162.97	\$ 167.07	\$ 171.91	\$ 176.99	\$ 182.21

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$367.56	\$ 376.79	\$ 387.72	\$ 399.17	\$ 410.96
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$510.54	\$ 523.36	\$ 538.55	\$ 554.45	\$ 570.82
	A request to conduct a site review of the state of the customer's metering installation(s) (no physical meter test), i.e. Multiple premises. Includes provision of meter data above the minimum requirements and meter inspection to check a reported or suspected fault. Does not include provision of any hardware - first unit.	BUSINESS HOURS	\$149.36	\$ 153.11	\$ 157.56	\$ 162.21	\$ 167.00
		AFTER HOURS	\$204.96	\$ 210.11	\$ 216.21	\$ 222.59	\$ 229.17
	A request to conduct a site review of the state of the customer's metering installation(s) (no physical meter test), i.e. Multiple premises. Includes provision of meter data above the minimum requirements and meter inspection to check a reported or suspected fault. Does not include provision of any hardware - additional units.	BUSINESS HOURS	\$149.36	\$ 153.11	\$ 157.56	\$ 162.21	\$ 167.00
		AFTER HOURS	\$399.42	\$ 409.45	\$ 421.33	\$ 433.77	\$ 446.58
Meter reconfiguration	A request to make a change from one tariff to another tariff (controlled load).	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$96.75	\$99.18	\$ 102.06	\$ 105.07	\$ 108.17
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$162.06	\$ 166.13	\$ 170.95	\$ 176.00	\$ 181.20
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$308.05	\$ 315.79	\$ 324.95	\$ 334.54	\$ 344.42
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$427.20	\$ 437.93	\$ 450.64	\$ 463.94	\$ 477.64
	A request to make a change from one tariff to another tariff.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$96.75	\$99.18	\$ 102.06	\$ 105.07	\$ 108.17
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$162.06	\$ 166.13	\$ 170.95	\$ 176.00	\$ 181.20
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$456.82	\$ 468.30	\$ 481.88	\$ 496.11	\$ 510.76
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$635.54	\$ 651.51	\$ 670.41	\$ 690.21	\$ 710.59

Tariff class	Service description	Permutations	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Load control time switch	Change time switch.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$144.40	\$ 148.03	\$ 152.33	\$ 156.82	\$ 161.45
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$422.11	\$ 432.71	\$ 445.26	\$ 458.41	\$ 471.95
Metering alteration	Meter alteration – meter is being relocated or meter wiring altered and requires DNSP to visit site to verify the integrity of the metering equipment.	BUSINESS HOURS - NO CT	\$134.68	\$ 138.07	\$ 142.07	\$ 146.27	\$ 150.59
		AFTER HOURS - NO CT	\$186.39	\$ 191.07	\$ 196.62	\$ 202.42	\$ 208.40
		BUSINESS HOURS - CT	\$833.70	\$ 854.65	\$ 879.44	\$ 905.41	\$ 932.14
		AFTER HOURS - CT	\$1,163.35	\$1,192.58	\$1,227.18	\$1,263.41	\$1,300.71
Meter reading	Customer requests a check read on the meter due to reported error in the meter reading. This is only used to check the accuracy of the meter reading.	BUSINESS HOURS	\$ 7.37	\$7.56	\$7.78	\$8.01	\$8.24
	Reading undertaken upon customer move in. Retail requested	BUSINESS HOURS	\$ 7.37	\$7.56	\$7.78	\$8.01	\$8.24
	Special meter reading including final read, transfer read and estimated read. Retailer or customer requested	BUSINESS HOURS	\$ 7.37	\$7.56	\$7.78	\$8.01	\$8.24
Type 5-7 non-standard metering data services	Provision of load profile data where available – retailer requested.	BUSINESS HOURS	\$159.28	\$ 163.28	\$ 168.02	\$ 172.98	\$ 178.09
Reseal	Reseal and inspection of meter after customer initiated work	BUSINESS HOURS	\$111.58	\$ 114.38	\$ 117.70	\$ 121.17	\$ 124.75

Table 18 – ACS Metering Primary (cents per day, nominal)

Metering Primary	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Non-capital	3.358	3.439	3.522	3.607	3.695
Capital	6.587	6.746	6.909	7.077	7.248
Total	9.944	10.185	10.432	10.684	10.943

Table 19 – ACS Load Control (cents per day, nominal)

Load Control	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Non-capital	1.007	1.032	1.057	1.082	1.108
Capital	1.976	2.024	2.073	2.123	2.174
Total	2.983	3.056	3.129	3.205	3.283

Table 20 – ACS Solar PV (cents per day, nominal)

Solar PV	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Non-capital	2.350	2.407	2.466	2.525	2.586
Capital	4.611	4.722	4.837	4.954	5.074
Total	6.961	7.130	7.302	7.479	7.660

Table 21 - ACS Public Lighting (dollars per day, nominal)

Public Lighting	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Conventional	LED	Conventional	LED	Conventional	LED	Conventional	LED	Conventional	LED
NPL1 (Energex Owned & Operated)										
Major	\$0.618	\$0.545	\$0.634	\$0.558	\$0.650	\$0.572	\$0.666	\$0.586	\$0.683	\$0.601
Minor	\$0.375	\$0.328	\$0.384	\$0.336	\$0.394	\$0.344	\$0.404	\$0.353	\$0.414	\$0.362
NPL2 (Gifted & Energy Operated)										
Major	\$0.317	\$0.257	\$0.325	\$0.264	\$0.333	\$0.270	\$0.342	\$0.277	\$0.350	\$0.284
Minor	\$0.208	\$0.168	\$0.213	\$0.172	\$0.218	\$0.176	\$0.224	\$0.181	\$0.229	\$0.185
NPL4										
Major		\$0.520		\$0.533		\$0.546		\$0.560		\$0.574
Minor		\$0.320		\$0.328		\$0.336		\$0.345		\$0.353

Attachment C. Compliance Matrix

Table 22 – Compliance matrix

Clause	Requirement	Demonstration of compliance
6.1.4	Energex must not charge for the export of electricity generated by the user.	SCS tariff classes: Chapter 4, Section 4.2
6.8.2(c)(3)	Energex tariff structure statement for direct control services classified under the proposal as alternative control services, must demonstrate application of the control mechanism.	Alternative Control Services Chapter 7, Section 7.2.1
6.8.2(c)(7)	Energex tariff structure statement to provide description how it complies with pricing principles for direct control services.	SCS: Chapter 3. ACS: Chapter 7
6.8.2(d)(1)	Energex tariff structure statement must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule.	SCS indicative rates for each tariff for each year of the regulatory control period: Attachment A. ACS indicative rates for each tariff for each year of the regulatory control period: Attachment B.
6.8.2(d)(2)	Energex tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services.	SCS: Chapter 3. ACS: Chapter 7, Section 7.3.
6.8.2(e)	If more than one distribution system is owned, controlled or operated by a DNSP, then, unless the AER otherwise determines, a separate tariff structure statement is to be submitted for each distribution system.	Not relevant given that Energex owns, controls and operates a single distribution network.
6.18.1A(a)(1)	Energex's tariff structure statement must include the tariff classes into which retail customers for direct control services will be divided during the relevant regulatory control period.	SCS tariff classes: Chapter 4, Section 4.1. ACS tariff classes: Chapter 7, Section 7.1.
6.18.1A(a)(2)	Energex's tariff structure statement must include the policies and procedures Energex will apply for assigning retail customers from one tariff to another (including any applicable restrictions).	Tariff assignment procedures for SCS: Chapter 6. Tariff assignment procedures for ACS: Chapter 7, Section 7.5.
6.18.1A(a)(3)	Energex's tariff structure statement must include the structures for each proposed tariff.	Structures for each SCS tariff: Chapter 4, Section 4.2. Structures for each ACS tariff: Chapter 7, Section 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3, and 7.2.4.
6.18.1A(a)(4)	Energex's tariff structure statement must include the charging parameters for each proposed tariff.	Charging parameters for each SCS: Chapter 5, Section 5.1. Structures for each ACS tariff: Chapter 7, Section 7.2.
6.18.1A(a)(5)	Energex's tariff structure statement must include a description of the approach that Energex will take in setting each tariff in each pricing proposal during the regulatory control period in accordance with clause 6.18.5 (Pricing principles).	Description of the approach in setting each SCS tariff: Chapter 5. Description of the approach in setting each ACS tariff:

Clause	Requirement	Demonstration of compliance
		Chapter 7, Section 7.2 and 7.3. TSS Explanatory Notes accompanying this TSS.
6.18.1A(b)	Energex's tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services set out in clause 6.18.5.	SCS tariffs' compliance with the pricing principles: Chapter 3. ACS tariffs' compliance with pricing principles: Chapter 7, Section 7.3. TSS Explanatory Notes accompanying this TSS.
6.18.1A(e)	Energex's tariff structure statement must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule which sets out, for each tariff for each regulatory year of the regulatory control period, the indicative price levels determined in accordance with the tariff structure statement.	SCS indicative rates for each tariff for each year of the regulatory control period: Attachment A. ACS indicative rates for each tariff for each year of the regulatory control period: Attachment B.
6.18.3	Energex tariff structure statement to provide tariff classes for retail customers for direct control services.	SCS tariff classes: Chapter 4, Section 4.1. ACS tariff classes: Chapter 7, Section 7.1.
6.18.4	Energex tariff structure statement to set assignment or re-assignment of retail customers to tariff classes.	SCS: Chapter 6. ACS: Chapter 7, Section 7.5

Attachment D. Glossary

Table 23 - Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACS	Alternative Control Service
AEMC	Australian Energy Market Commission
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
CAC	Connection Asset Customers
Capex	Capital Expenditure
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DER	Distributed Energy Resources
DCOS	Distribution Cost of Supply
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
DPPC	Designated Pricing Proposal Charges (previously known as TUoS)
DUoS	Distribution Use of System
EG	Embedded Generators
FiT	Feed-in Tariff (Solar FiT) under the Queensland Solar Bonus Scheme
EV	Electric Vehicle
HV	High Voltage
ICC	Individually Calculated Customers
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
kVA	Kilovolt ampere
LRIC	Long Run Incremental Cost
LRMC	Long Run Marginal Cost
LV	Low-voltage
MSATS	Market Settlement and Transfer Solution
NEL	National Electricity Law
NEM	National Electricity Market
NER	National Electricity Rules (or Rules)
NMI	National Metering Identifier

Abbreviation	Description
NPL	Network Public Lighting
NTC	Network Tariff Code
NUoS	Network Use of System
O&M	Operating and Maintenance Allowance (Opex)
Opex	Operating and Maintenance Expenditure
PV	Photovoltaic (Solar PV)
RAB	Regulatory Asset Base
SAC	Standard Asset Customers
SBS	Solar Bonus Scheme
SCS	Standard Control Service
STPIS	Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme
ToU	Time-of-use
TSS	Tariff Structure Statement
TUoS	Transmission Use of System

Table 24 - Units of measurement used throughout this document

Base Unit	Unit name	Multiples used in this document
h	hour	GWh, kWh, MWh
V	volt	kV, kVA, MVA
VA	volt ampere	kVA, MVA
var	var	kvar
W	watt	W, kW, kWh, MW

Table 25 - Multiples of prefixes (units) used throughout this document

Prefix symbol	Prefix name	Prefix multiples by unit	Prefixes used in this document
G	giga	10^9	GWh
M	mega	1 million or 10^6	MW, MWh, MVA
k	kilo	1 thousand or 10^3	kV, kVA, kvar, kW, kWh