# Network tariff application guide 2024-2029

As submitted to the Australian Energy Regulator

TasNetworks | Powering a Bright Future

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# 1 Introduction

As Tasmania's licensed distribution network service provider (**DNSP**), TasNetworks offers a range of pricing structures (**network tariffs**) to customers connected to its distribution network. The range of tariffs reflects the characteristics of different types of customers, the demands that their energy use places on the network and the typical costs of serving those customers.

This Network Tariff Application Guide (**Guide**) provides information for the 2024-2029 regulatory control period. This Guide provides customers and retailers seeking to identify and understand the network tariff which is best suited to the circumstances of individual customers and the criteria for the application of those tariffs, specifically this Guide:

- outlines the terms and conditions that will apply to the network tariffs for standard control services from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2029. Standard control services are the core network services associated with providing customers with access to the network and the delivery of electricity to customers;
- explains how TasNetworks assigns customers to tariff classes and the review process which is followed if a customer lodges an objection to a tariff assignment or reassignment; and
- describes the typical metering arrangements required for each network tariff.

More information about network tariffs can be found on TasNetworks' website at https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/poles-and-wires/pricing/Our-prices and in our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal.

Customers and retailers who are uncertain about the network pricing process or the pricing arrangements that may be applicable to their circumstances or those of their customers are encouraged to contact TasNetworks at:

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## 1.1 Complementary documents

There are several documents which should be read in conjunction with this Guide. The following documents submitted to the AER for the Regulatory Proposal have precedence over this document:

- Attachment 21 - Tariff Structure Statement (2024-2029 Regulatory Proposal)
- Attachment 22 - Tariff Structure Explanatory Statement (2024-2029 Regulatory Proposal)

# 2 Glossary

| Term/Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| **AER** | Australian Energy Regulator. |
| **Any-time maximum demand (ATMD)** | A customer's maximum demand recorded at any time during a defined billing period. |
| **AS/NZS** | Australia and New Zealand Standards. |
| **Billing period** | The period covered by the bill sent by TasNetworks to a retailer or customer. |
| **Connection point** | In relation to a Customer, the point at which electricity leaves the Distribution System for delivery to the Customer provided that where the Customer's Electrical Installation is not directly connected to the Distribution System, the Connection Point is the point at which the electricity last leaves the Distribution System before being delivered to the Customer, whether or not the electricity passes through facilities owned or operated by another person before being delivered to the Customer. |
| **Customer** | A person to whom TasNetworks provides regulated services. |
| **Deemed Supply Contract** | TasNetworks' adopted form of the *deemed standard connection contract*, as amended and published by TasNetworks from time to time. |
| **Distribution network** | As defined in the Rules. |
| **Distribution network service provider** | A person who engages in the activity of owning, controlling, or operating a Distribution System. |
| **Distribution system** | As defined in the Rules. |
| **Distribution use of system (DUoS)** | A charge to a Distribution Network User for use of the Distribution System for the conveyance of electricity. |
| **Electrical contractor** | A Person or Company licensed as an Electrical Contractor under the Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997 and the Occupational Licensing Act 2005. |
| **Embedded generation** | A generation unit connected within a Distribution System and not having direct access to a Transmission System. |
| **Excess demand** | The difference between a customer's Specified Demand and their Maximum Demand during a specified period, where the Maximum Demand exceeds the customer's Specified Demand. |
| **Generation unit** | The actual generator of electricity and all the related equipment essential to its functioning as a single entity. |
| **HV or high voltage** | A voltage exceeding 1,000 volts. |
| **Interval metering services** | Reading services for interval meter types 1-5, as defined in the Rules, and provision of other related services. |
| **Irrigation** | The provision of water pumping capability that facilitates primary production. |
| **ITC** | Individual Tariff Calculation. |
| **Kilovolt-Ampere (kVA)** | A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 kVA is equivalent to 1,000 volt-amperes. |
| **kW, kWh** | Kilowatt, Kilowatt hour |
| **Load factor** | The ratio of a customer's average electrical load divided by the maximum electrical load. |
| **LV or low voltage** | A voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts. |
| **Maximum demand** | The highest amount of electrical power delivered (measured over a 15-minute average), or forecast to be delivered, over a defined period (day, week, month, season or year) either at a connection point, or simultaneously at a defined set of connection points. |
| **Megavolt-Ampere (MVA)** | A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 MVA is equivalent to 1,000,000 volt-amperes. |

| Term/Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| **National electricity market (NEM)** | As defined in the Rules. |
| **NECF** | National Energy Customer Framework. |
| **NER, or the Rules** | National Electricity Rules. |
| **Network** | The apparatus, equipment, plant, and buildings used to convey, and control the conveyance of electricity to customers (whether wholesale or retail) excluding any connection assets. In relation to a Network Service Provider, a network owned, operated, or controlled by that Network Service Provider. |
| **Network tariff** | The fees (including the rate or rates) TasNetworks uses to calculate the amount it charges customers, or a class of customers, for network services, as amended from time to time. |
| **Network use of system (NUoS)** | Relates to utilisation of the total electricity network (transmission and distribution) to convey electricity to consumers. NUoS charges to network users represent a combination of the transmission and distribution charges (i.e., NUoS = DUoS + TUoS). |
| **Obsolete tariff** | Network tariffs that have been superseded but remain in place until such time as they are rescinded, or the electrical configuration of a customer's installation is altered. |
| **Private residential dwelling** | A house, unit, town house or apartment that, in the reasonable opinion of TasNetworks, is not classifiable under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and is used wholly or principally as a place of residence for personal, household or domestic purposes. The ANZSIC system is used to classify businesses and applies to any entity which provides goods and services, including companies, non-profit organisations, government departments and enterprises. |
| **Published tariffs** | Those network tariffs published from time to time, usually annually, by TasNetworks. |
| **Registered electrician** | A Person or Company licensed under the *Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997* and the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* to perform maintenance, alteration or installation work on electrical infrastructure and associated fittings. |
| **Retailer of choice** | A customer's current or chosen electricity retailer. |
| **Special meter read** | As defined in the Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services Application and Price Guide. |
| **Specified demand** | Means the value of the electrical demand at the site to which a Specified Demand network tariff applies, as nominated by the operator of that site to TasNetworks. |
| **Supply voltage** | The nominal voltage measured at the Connection Point. |
| **TasNetworks** | Unless otherwise stated means TasNetworks Energy Pty Ltd<br>ABN 24 167 357 299 in its capacity as a Distribution Network Service Provider. |
| **Time of use** | A tariff that has variable rates depending on the time-of-day electricity is consumed. |
| **Transmission network** | As defined in the Rules. |
| **Transmission system** | As defined in the Rules. |
| **Transmission use of system (TUoS)** | A charge to a Transmission Network User for use of the Transmission System for the conveyance of electricity. |

# 3 Application of network tariffs

## 3.1 TasNetworks

All references to TasNetworks within this Guide, unless otherwise stated, are to TasNetworks in its capacity as a licensed distribution network service provider in the Tasmanian region of the National Electricity Market (**NEM**) only.

## 3.2 Time zones

All times referred to in this Guide are expressed in Australian Eastern Standard Time (**AEST**). This primarily impacts those network tariffs that include time of use tariff components.

## 3.3 Metering services charges

Standard charges for the provision of metering services will apply where TasNetworks provides Type 6 metering services to the customer.

Where a customer requires Type 1 – 4 metering services, these services will be provided by a third-party Metering Coordinator rather than TasNetworks.

Further information on TasNetworks' metering services tariffs can be found in TasNetworks' Metering Services Application Guide[1].

## 3.4 Standby electricity supply

Where customers with critical electricity supply needs require standby electricity supply capability, the network charges applying to that connection will be negotiated between TasNetworks and the customer. In such a situation, network charges will be determined considering the assets and network capacity required to be kept in reserve to accommodate the standby supply.

## 3.5 Embedded generation

Network use of system (**NUoS**) charges for embedded generation will be individually calculated (refer to section 7 of this Guide).

[1] This document can be found at https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/poles-and-wires/pricing/Our-prices.

# 4 How network prices are determined

## 4.1 Network tariffs

Network tariffs are the rates used to determine how much each customer connected to the distribution network is charged for their connection to the network and the delivery of the electricity they use. However, rather than billing customers directly, TasNetworks – like distribution network service providers elsewhere in Australia – charge electricity retailers on behalf of their customers.

There are several key concepts and terms relating to network tariffs which people need to be familiar with to understand how TasNetworks develops prices and charges retailers which are explained in this section of the Guide.

### 4.1.1 What is a network tariff?

Network tariffs are used to determine the cost supplying electricity to approximately 290,000 households, businesses and institutions in Tasmania that are connected to and take their energy supply from TasNetworks' distribution network.

However, rather than charging the customer directly, in the NEM, these distribution network charges are levied on retailers.

Retailers then pass those costs on to their customers, usually bundled together into retail tariffs, along with the cost of the energy each customer consumes and a contribution towards the retailer's own costs. It is these retail tariffs that customers see in their electricity bills.

### 4.1.2 Choice of network tariff

As a rule, the customer nominates a retail tariff, which their retailer passes through to the network as a network tariff. If, however, TasNetworks receives a request from a retailer for a network tariff assignment which would be inconsistent with the terms and conditions applying to that tariff, then TasNetworks may reject that tariff request.

If at any time a retailer requests that a customer's supply be reassigned to a different network tariff and TasNetworks approves of that change, the reassignment of network tariff(s) – except in the case of high voltage or demand customers – will apply from the requested date, which must be future dated. Changes of network tariff will not be made retrospectively.

TasNetworks reserves the right to review the assignment of a customer to a particular network tariff in the event of any significant changes in electrical load (either import or export) or changes in connection characteristics and will notify the customer's retailer regarding any network tariff changes resulting from such a review.

There may be instances where a customer may have a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, under which TasNetworks directly invoices the customer for network use. In such cases, the customer's retailer will provide only energy related commercial services, including billing, meaning that the customer will advise TasNetworks directly of their preferred network tariff, rather than through their retailer.

### 4.1.3 Obsolete tariffs

Obsolete network tariffs[2] are those tariffs that are no longer available to:

- new installations; or
- existing installations not already assigned to the obsolete tariff e.g., a customer that opts to move off an obsolete tariff will be unable to revert to that obsolete tariff.

Customers who are on a network tariff when it is made obsolete can continue to use the tariff until such time as it is eventually discontinued (or abolished), according to the default network tariff assignment policy set out in section 5.1 of this document.

The following network tariffs are proposed to be obsolete by TasNetworks during the 2024-2029 regulatory control period:

- TAS61 – Low voltage controlled energy – off-peak with afternoon boost;
- TAS31 – Low voltage residential general light and power[3];
- TAS41 – Low voltage uncontrolled heating[3]; and
- TAS22 – Low voltage small business general light and power[3].

Customers become eligible to be reassigned to the default network tariff where the metering arrangements support reassignment. Retailers, customers, and their agents should refer to the specific terms and conditions relating to each obsolete tariff.

Eligibility to remain on these obsolete tariffs is covered later in this Guide in section 6.1.4 for TAS31, section 6.1.5 for TAS41, section 6.1.7 for TAS61, and section 6.2.4 for TAS22.

### 4.1.4 Abolished network tariffs

Once a network tariff is abolished it ceases to be available to any customer. If there are still customers assigned to a network tariff at the time it is abolished, unless they actively opt-in to another network tariff through their retailer, they will be reassigned by TasNetworks to an appropriate alternative network tariff. The following network tariffs will be abolished in the 2024-2029 regulatory control period:

- TAS92 – Low voltage residential PAYG time of use.
- TAS101 – Low voltage residential PAYG.

## 4.2 Network tariff classes

Customers with similar characteristics are grouped together so that similar customers pay similar prices. These groupings are known as our ‘network tariff classes’.

As of 1 July 2024, the following network tariff classes apply:

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[2] Obsolescence of a network tariff is not the same as abolition. Making a network tariff obsolete is usually the first step towards phasing out that tariff, a process which ends with the tariff being abolished at some point in the future.

[3] Network tariff is being made obsolete from 1 July 2024

- low voltage residential;
- low voltage small business;
- irrigation;
- low voltage large business;
- high voltage business; and
- unmetered supplies

Each network tariff class will have one or more network tariffs which can be applied to customers within that class, although there are a small number of network tariffs which customers in multiple tariff classes may be eligible for.

In setting the prices of our network tariffs we allocate to each network tariff class the amount of TasNetworks' allowable revenue that reflects the cost of supplying that part of our customer base. We then allocate an amount of the revenue to be recovered from each tariff class to the network tariff(s) applying to each tariff class. Further information on the setting of our prices can be found in the *2024-2029 Tariff Structure Statement* and the *2024-2029 Tariff Structure Explanatory Statement.*

## 4.3 Network tariff structure

Network tariffs are usually made up of several components, or charges, which together are referred to as the network tariff structure. All network tariffs will have at least one charging component, like a service charge, but most have more. Network tariff structures determine how we calculate how much an individual customer is charged for using our network.

Once customers are grouped into network tariff classes and assigned to network tariffs, the structure for each network tariff is determined. The use of appropriate tariff structures enables us to recover from each network tariff an amount of revenue that reflects the costs of providing network services to the customers in a particular tariff class.

The right network tariff structures can also send customers appropriate price related signals about how their usage of electricity, such as at peak times, impacts on the cost of the network.

Network tariff structures are not updated often and will only be updated after consulting with customers. Changes to the network tariff structures are only considered when there is a need to reflect changes in market conditions or to improve price signals for customers.

## 4.4 Network tariff components

A network tariff structure can comprise one or many tariff components. Possible network tariff components include:

- Service charges – charges designed to recover the costs that arise from the connection and management of each customer. This sends a signal to customers about the value of the network connection and sets a constant and foreseeable price that assists customers in deciding to connect and remain connected to the network.
- Consumption charges – charges based on the energy consumed by the customer (and delivered via the network), multiplied by a per unit rate (price).

- Demand charges – charges based on the maximum amount of energy used by a customer at a given moment during a particular period (often an average maximum demand figure, to avoid customers being charged based on instantaneous spikes in the amount of energy they draw). More information about how TasNetworks' applies demand-based charges is available in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 of this Guide.
- Capacity charges – charges that reflect the maximum rate energy is used at a connection point, expressed in terms of maximum demand at a point in time (KVA), whether that capacity is utilised in full or not.

## 4.5 Charging parameters

Specific characteristics called charging parameters are also defined for each network tariff component, such as the time periods that will apply to a particular tariff component or other eligibility criteria.

For example, some tariff components include peak and off-peak charging parameters which ensure customers receive appropriate price signals about how their usage affects the network at times when the network is working at its hardest. Tariff components that utilise different time periods are called Time of Use (ToU) tariff components.

Other network tariffs may be applied chronologically, on a daily or monthly basis for example, and others might be applied on a take or pay basis, which means that the customer might pay for a nominated level of service, whether they utilise that capacity in full or not.

# 5 Assigning and reassigning customers to network tariffs

Each customer is assigned to at least one tariff class. Assignment to tariff classes is based on:

- the nature of the customer's connection;
- the customer's forecast/expected usage and size, or typical usage by customers in the same customer class; and
- the principle that customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated on a consistent basis.

For each tariff class, there will be at least one network tariff to which customers in that tariff class can be assigned.

## 5.1 Default network tariff assignment

TasNetworks continues to progress its network tariff reforms to ensure network tariffs are reflective of the impact customers have on the network.

This section discusses the default network tariff assignment policy that was applied during the 2019-2024 regulatory control period which has been revised and updated for the 2024-2029 regulatory control period where, residential and small business customers may – under certain circumstances – be assigned to a network tariff by default.

Customers who underwent a 'trigger event' up to and including 30 June 2024 will have the 2019-2024 default network tariff assignment policy applied to them, i.e., the default network tariff assignment of these customers will be delayed by 12 months from the trigger date as outlined in section 5.1.1.

Customers whose 'trigger event' occurred on or after 1 July 2024 will have the network tariff assignment policy for the 2024-2029 regulatory control period applied (section 5.1.2).

The customer's retailer will communicate with TasNetworks if the customer chooses to opt-out of the default network tariff.

### 5.1.1 2019-2024 default network tariff assignment policy

#### Network tariff assignment policy trigger events for 2019-2024

To accelerate the take up of cost-reflective network tariffs during the 2019-2024 regulatory control period, customers within the residential and low voltage small business tariff classes were assigned, on an opt-out basis, to a time of use consumption-based network tariff by default, in response to several 'trigger' events:

- moved into newly connected premises from 1 July 2019; or
- upgraded their connection to the distribution network from 1 July 2019 (e.g., by changing from a single phase to multi-phase power supply); or
- modified their connection to the distribution network from 1 July 2019 (e.g., through the installation of solar panels); or

- have their existing accumulation meter replaced with an advanced[4] meter (e.g., when the existing meter reaches the end of its service life or fails).

The default network tariff assignment of these customers to a time of use consumption-based network tariff was delayed by 12 months from the 'trigger' date (e.g., installation of the meter).[5] The 12-month delay enabled customers to collect time of use metering data, which is used to inform the customer's choice about the retail, and by association, network tariffs they want to be supplied under in the future[6].

### Opt-out assignment policy for 2019-2024

Following the 12-month data sampling period, TasNetworks will inform the residential or small business customer's retailer of the intention to reassign the customer to the relevant default network tariff associated with the customers' tariff class. Customers have a further two-month 'notification period' in which to consider their usage profile and inform their retailer of their decision to:

- accept the transition to the default time of use network tariff; or
- switch to another network tariff for which they are eligible; or
- retain their existing flat rate network tariffs (e.g., TAS31, TAS41, TAS22).

### Tariff changes after the notification period

Following the expiry of the 'notification period', a retailer may inform TasNetworks of a customer's request to change to a different network tariff or move back to their previous pricing arrangements (if those tariffs have not been made obsolete). However, the retailer is required to submit a Service Order Request to TasNetworks, and the standard tariff change fee will apply.

## 5.1.2 2024-2029 default network tariff assignment policy

The uptake of cost reflective network tariffs among newly connecting residential customers remains low – approximately less than 20 per cent of new residential customers elect to use a time of use consumption network tariff at the time of connecting to the network. To ensure progress to cost reflectivity, our 2024-2029 tariff assignment policy includes assigning newly connected residential and small business premises to our default network tariffs.

### Network tariff assignment policy trigger events for 2024-2029

TasNetworks continues to progress its tariff reform to accelerate the take up of cost reflective tariffs for residential and small business customers. From 1 July 2024, the 'trigger events' to assign a residential or small business customer to the default time of use consumption network tariff are:

- customers receiving an advanced[7] meter but does not otherwise alter their connection arrangements (i.e., meter replacement); or

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4 An advanced meter refers to an electricity meter capable of measuring electricity usage in specific time intervals, enabling the application of network (and retail) tariffs that can vary by time of day.

5 Note: one trigger event will be applied per residential or small business installation, as it is recorded at the national metering identifier (NMI) level.

6 Refer to pages 11-13 of TasNetworks' 2019-2024 Tariff Structure Statement as approved by the AER.

7 An advanced meter refers to an electricity meter capable of measuring electricity usage in specific time intervals, enabling the application of network (and retail) tariffs that can vary by time of day.

- premises being connected to the distribution network for the first time; or
- existing customers opting to the default time of use consumption network tariffs; or
- an EV fast charger installation.

## Default assignment policy for 2024-2029

TasNetworks is proposing the following network tariff assignment policy:

- From 1 July 2024, the time of use consumption network tariffs for residential customers (TAS93) and small business customers (TAS94) will be the default network tariff. The low voltage residential general light and power (TAS31), low voltage small business general light and power (TAS22) and low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water (TAS41) network tariffs will be made obsolete[8].
- All existing residential and small business customers who, as at 30 June 2024, were assigned to an obsolete network tariff may continue to use those network tariffs from 1 July 2024, until such time as there is a 'trigger event'.
- Residential and small business customers who are assigned to those obsolete network tariffs as at 30 June 2024 and subsequently **receive an advanced meter**, will be given 12 months[9] from the trigger event to either[10]:
  - **Opt-out** of the default network tariff assignment to remain on their existing network tariff(s); or
  - **Nominate an alternative** cost reflective network tariff; or
  - **Accept the reassignment** to the default time of use consumption network tariff.

  If a customer opts to remain on the flat rate network tariffs (TAS31, TAS41, TAS61 and TAS22) during the 12 month opt-out period, no fee will apply, however the retailer is required to notify TasNetworks prior to the expiry of the 12 month opt-out period.

  If TasNetworks does not receive an opt-out notification from a customer's retailer during the 12-month opt-out period, the customer will be reassigned to the applicable default network tariff (either TAS93 in the case of a residential customer or TAS94 in the case of a small business) at the end of the 12-month period.
- All **new residential and small business connections** on or after 1 July 2024 will be assigned to the default time of use consumption network tariff.
- A residential or small business customer who **voluntarily opts into a time of use consumption network tariff** on or after 1 July 2024 will be unable to revert to any of the obsolete network tariffs.

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8 TasNetworks' low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost network tariff (TAS61) was made obsolete on 1 July 2019. This network tariff assignment policy will apply to TAS61.

9 The 12-month data sampling period provides customers with an opportunity to better understand their electricity usage before choosing the most suitable network tariff through their retailer, i.e., opt-out, nominate alternative or accept the reassignment.

10 Note: one trigger event will be applied per residential or small business installation, as it is recorded at the national metering identifier (NMI) level.

- Residential and small business customers who **move into established premises** will be assigned to the same network tariff(s) as the previous occupants of those premises. If the previous occupants of the property were assigned to a now obsolete network tariff, the new occupant will be assigned the same network tariff(s) unless they opt to change their network tariff, or there is a subsequent 'trigger event'.
- A residential or small business customers who installs an **electric vehicle fast charger**[11] at their premises will be assigned to TasNetworks' default time of use consumption network tariff.

TasNetworks recognises that some customers may wish to change to the relevant default network tariff but retain their controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost network tariff (TAS61). In this circumstance, customers would need to request that the retailer reprogram their meter from the low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost network tariff (TAS61) to the low voltage controlled energy off peak [night only] network tariff (TAS63); TAS61 is not a valid network combination with either of the default time of use consumption network tariffs (TAS93 or TAS94).

Table 1 summarises the circumstances in which the 12-month opt-out period will be applied.

**Table 1 – Our proposed default tariff assignment policy for residential and small business customers**

| Trigger events | Retain current network tariff | Default network tariff | Cost-reflective network tariff | 12 month opt-out period |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advanced meter installation | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| New connection | | ✓ | | |
| Opt into alternative network tariff | | | ✓ | |
| Customer relocation | ✓† | | | |
| EV fast charger installation | | ✓ | ✓ | |

† Refers to the network tariff(s) applying to the property the customer moves into, rather than the network tariffs applying to the customer's previous abode or business premises.

### Tariff changes after the 12 month opt-out period

Following the expiry of the 12-month opt-out period, a retailer may inform TasNetworks of a customer request to be reassigned to a different network tariff available within their tariff class. However, the retailer is required to submit a Service Order Request to TasNetworks, and the standard tariff change fee will apply.

## 5.2 Reassignment of network tariffs

Once a customer has been assigned to a network tariff, they may be eligible to request, through their retailer, reassignment to another network tariff, provided they meet the following criteria:

(a) be eligible for tariff reassignment;
(b) provide TasNetworks with advance notification of their request to change the network tariff; and

[11] TasNetworks' recognises the lack of visibility of EV charger installations and this assignment rule will be dependent on customers self-declaring an EV fast charger installation. An EV fast charger refers to a dedicated EV charger i.e., the EV is not charged from a regular household electricity outlet.

(c) pay any applicable tariff change fee;[12] and
(d) reassignment to the nominated network tariff would be consistent with the terms and conditions applying to that network tariff.

Except in the case of customers with a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, tariff reassignment requests must be made through the customer's retailer, in which case the retailer notifies TasNetworks via a Service Order Request.

There are, restrictions on the frequency with which customers can request reassignment to a different network tariff depending on the type of customer and the network tariff class assigned to:

- High voltage business customers must remain on their network tariff of choice for a minimum of 12-months after reassignment, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. This condition prevents customers from taking advantage of seasonal variations in both their load profile and network tariffs by changing network tariffs to avoid contributing towards the cost of the network in a way that reflects their usage over a full 12-month cycle.
- Residential and LV business customers are permitted to change their network tariff more frequently.

In the case of customers with a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, the customer's retailer will usually provide only energy-related commercial services, including billing, meaning the customer will advise TasNetworks directly of their preferred network tariff, rather than their retailer.

Network tariff reassignment will not be made retrospectively.

## 5.3 Mandatory network tariff assignment

TasNetworks does not currently assign any customers to a network tariff on a mandatory basis.

[12] TasNetworks' fee-based services tariffs for alterations are discussed in TasNetworks' *Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services Application and Price Guide*. As is the case with network charges, TasNetworks does not bill customers directly for tariff alteration fees, instead charging the customer's retailer, with the retailer then recovering the cost from their customer.

# 6 Network tariffs for Standard Control Services

Table 2 sets out the Standard Control Services network tariffs that TasNetworks will offer during the 2024-2029 regulatory control period.

**Table 2: Standard control services network tariffs**

| Network tariff class | Network tariff | Network tariff code | Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Low voltage residential** | Low voltage residential time of use consumption | TAS93 | Published tariff - default |
| | Low voltage residential time of use demand | TAS87 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage residential time of use CER | TAS97 | Published tariff |
| | *Low voltage residential general light and power* | *TAS31* | *Published obsolete tariff* |
| | *Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water* | *TAS41* | *Published obsolete tariff* |
| | Low voltage controlled energy off-peak [night only] | TAS63 | Published tariff |
| | *Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost* | *TAS61* | *Published obsolete tariff* |
| | *Low voltage residential PAYG time of use* | *TAS92* | *Abolished* |
| | *Low voltage residential PAYG* | *TAS101* | *Abolished* |
| **Low voltage small business** | Low voltage small business time of use consumption | TAS94 | Published tariff - default |
| | Low voltage small business time of use demand | TAS88 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage small business time of use demand CER | TAS98 | Published tariff |
| | *Low voltage small business general light and power* | *TAS22* | *Published obsolete tariff* |
| **Irrigation** | Low voltage irrigation time of use consumption | TAS75 | Published tariff |
| **Low voltage large business** | Low voltage large business time of use demand | TAS89 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage large business kVA | TAS82 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage embedded network Tier 1 | TAS84T1 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage embedded network Tier 2 | TAS84T2 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage embedded network Tier 3 | TAS84T3 | Published tariff |
| | Low voltage embedded network Tier 4 | TAS84T4 | Published tariff |
| **High voltage large business** | High voltage kVA specified demand (>2 MVA) | TAS15 | Published tariff |
| | High voltage kVA specified demand (<2 MVA) | TASSDM | Published tariff |
| | Individual tariff calculation | TASCUS | Published tariff |
| | High voltage embedded network Tier 1 | TAS14T1 | Published tariff |
| | High voltage embedded network Tier 2 | TAS14T2 | Published tariff |
| **Unmetered supplies** | Unmetered supply general | TASUMS | Published tariff |
| | Unmetered supply public lighting | TASUMSSL | Published tariff |
| **Feed-in-tariffs** | Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable | TASX4I | Published tariff |
| | Business low voltage import fair and reasonable | TASX5I | Published tariff |
| | Non-qualifying import | TASX6I | Published tariff |
| | *Residential low voltage import transitional* | *TASX1I* | *Published obsolete tariff* |
| | *Business low voltage import transitional* | *TASX2I* | *Published obsolete tariff* |

Table 3 summarises the key tariff components of the Standard Control Services network tariffs that TasNetworks will offer during the 2024-2029 regulatory control period. The conditions for these tariffs are set out in the relevant sections in this document.

**Table 3: Standard control services network tariffs[13]**

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| **Low voltage residential network tariffs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1.1 | TAS93 | Low voltage residential time of use consumption | Default network tariff | Primary network tariff, may be used with TAS63 | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | All other times |
| 6.1.2 | TAS87 | Low voltage residential time of use demand | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | × | c/kW/day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | All other times |
| 6.1.3 | TAS97 | Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (CER) | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | c/kW[14] | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-22:00 | × | Anyday Midnight – 04:00 | All other times |

[13] Abolished tariffs (as noted in Table 2) are excluded from this table

[14] This network tariff has a demand threshold, where if demand exceeds 8.5kW at any time, an excess demand charge is charged

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| 6.1.4 | TAS31 | Low voltage residential general light and power | Obsolete[15] | Primary network tariff, may be used with TAS41, TAS63, TAS61 | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| 6.1.5 | TAS41 | Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water | Obsolete[15] | Secondary network tariff, may be used with TAS31, TAS22 | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| 6.1.6 | TAS63 | Low voltage controlled energy off-peak [night only] | Opt-in | Secondary network tariff, may be used with TAS31, TAS93, TAS22, TAS94 | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | Energy will be available during certain times [16] |
| 6.1.7 | TAS61 | Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost | Obsolete[15] | Secondary network tariff, may be used with TAS31, TAS22 | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | Energy will be available during certain times[17] |

[15] Obsolete tariffs are no longer available for new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to obsolete tariffs. Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2024, assigned to an obsolete tariff are able to remain assigned to that network tariff and will continue to apply to customers after that date unless there is a "trigger event" as outlined in section 5.1.2.

[16] Energy will be available between 22:00 and 07:00

[17] Energy will be available for a least nine hours between 20:00 and 07:00, and a further two hours between 13:00 and 16:30

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| **Low voltage small business network tariffs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.2.1 | TAS94 | Low voltage small business time of use consumption | Default network tariff | Primary network tariff, may be used with TAS63 | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | Weekdays 10:00-16:00 | × | All other times |
| 6.2.2 | TAS88 | Low voltage small business time of use demand | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | × | c/kW/day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | All other times |
| 6.2.3 | TAS98 | Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources (CER) | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | × | c/kW/day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | All other times |
| 6.2.4 | TAS22 | Low voltage small business general light and power | Obsolete[15] | Primary network tariff, may be used with TAS41, TAS63, TAS61 | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| **Low voltage irrigation network tariff** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.3.1 | TAS75 | Low voltage irrigation time of use consumption | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | Winter (1 April – 30 September)<br>Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | Weekends 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Summer (1 October – 31 March)<br>× | Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |
| **Low voltage large business network tariffs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4.1 | TAS89 | Low voltage large business time of use demand | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | × | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | All other times |
| 6.4.2 | TAS82 | Low voltage large business kVA | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | × | c/kVA/ day | × | × | × | × |

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| 6.4.3 | TAS84T1 | Low voltage embedded network Tier 1 | Opt-in[18] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |
| 6.4.3 | TAS84T2 | Low voltage embedded network Tier 2 | Opt-in[18] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |
| 6.4.3 | TAS84T3 | Low voltage embedded network Tier 3 | Opt-in[17] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |
| 6.4.3 | TAS84T4 | Low voltage embedded network Tier 4 | Opt-in[17] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |

[18] From 1 July 2024, all new connecting embedded networks on the low voltage network must select an embedded network tariff i.e., they are not eligible for other low voltage business network tariffs, however they may select the Tier that is most suitable for their embedded network.

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| **High voltage large business network tariffs**[19] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.5.1 | TAS15 | High voltage kVA specified demand (>2 MVA) | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | c/kVA/ day | Winter (1 April – 30 September) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | Weekends 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Summer (1 October – 31 March) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | × | Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |
| 6.5.2 | TASSDM | High voltage kVA specified demand (<2 MVA) | Opt-in | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | c/kWh | × | × | × | c/kVA/ day | Winter (1 April – 30 September) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | Weekends 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Summer (1 October – 31 March) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | × | Weekdays 07:00-22:00 | × | All other times |

[19] Excluding TASCUS network tariffs, which apply customer-specific charging structures.

| Section number | Network tariff | | Status | Primary or secondary tariff | Fixed charge | Consumption | | | Demand | | Time of use periods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Time of use | Flat rate | Controlled load | Time of use | Flat rate | Peak | Shoulder | Super off-peak | Off-peak |
| 6.5.4 | TAS14T1 | High voltage embedded network Tier 1 | Opt-in[20] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |
| 6.5.4 | TAS14T2 | High voltage embedded network Tier 2 | Opt-in[20] | Primary network tariff, no secondary tariff available | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | c/kVA/ day | × | Weekdays 07:00-10:00 16:00-21:00 | × | × | × |
| **Unmetered supplies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.6.1 | TASUMS | Unmetered supply general | | | Daily service charge c/day | × | c/kWh | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| 6.6.2 | TASUMSSL | Unmetered supply public lighting | | | × | × | × | × | × | c/lamp watt/day | × | × | × | × |

[20] From 1 July 2024, all new connecting embedded networks on the low voltage network must select an embedded network tariff i.e., they are not eligible for other high voltage business network tariffs, however they may select the Tier that is most suitable for their embedded network.

# 6.1 Low voltage residential network tariffs

## 6.1.1 Low voltage residential time of use consumption (TAS93)

### 6.1.1.1 Network tariff description and use

This tariff is the default time of use consumption network tariff for residential customers.

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

### 6.1.1.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.1.1.3 Secondary tariff availability

Some network tariffs can be used in conjunction with a secondary network tariff. The low voltage residential time of use consumption network tariff (TAS93) may also be used in conjunction with:

- TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off peak [night only].

A customer with combination network tariffs TAS93 and TAS63 can access an import tariff linked to the TAS93 circuit only.

### 6.1.1.4 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it remains a private residential dwelling:

- TAS87 – Low voltage residential time of use demand; or
- TAS97 – Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources.

### 6.1.1.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The time of use consumption (energy-based charge), the rate of which varies according to the time of day that energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in section 6.1.1.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

## 6.1.2 Low voltage residential time of use demand (TAS87)

### 6.1.2.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is an opt-in time of use demand network tariff for residential customers.

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

### 6.1.2.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.1.2.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.1.2.4 Network tariff of choice

This tariff is an opt-in tariff, however an installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it remains a private residential dwelling:

- TAS93 – Low voltage residential time of use consumption; or
- TAS97 – Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources.

### 6.1.2.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | × | ✓ | Demand-based charges are calculated according to the method detailed in section 6.1.2.6.<br>The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in section 6.1.2.2 |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | × | ✓ | |

### 6.1.2.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.1.2.6.1 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS87.

(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS87.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

#### 6.1.2.6.2 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 6.1.2.6.1.

#### 6.1.2.6.3 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 6.1.2.6.1.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

## 6.1.3 Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (TAS97)

### 6.1.3.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is an opt-in time of use consumption network tariff for residential customers, with a demand charge when demand exceeds 8.5 kW.

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings where electricity storage, generation, or electricity management devices – collectively referred to as "consumer energy resources" (CER) – have been deployed behind the meter.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

### 6.1.3.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 22:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |
| **Super off-peak** | All days (Monday to Sunday) | 00:00 – 04:00 |
| **Demand threshold > 8.5 kW** | All days (Monday to Sunday) | All day |

### 6.1.3.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.1.3.4 Network tariff choice

This network tariff is an opt-in network tariff, however an installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it remains a private residential dwelling:

- TAS93 – Low voltage residential time of use consumption; or
- TAS87 – Low voltage residential time of use demand.

### 6.1.3.5 Tariff components and application

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption), the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods shown in section 6.1.3.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | ✓ | The demand-based charge is calculated according to the method given in section 6.1.3.6. |

### 6.1.3.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.1.3.6.1 Measurement of demand

The monthly demand-based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the demand threshold set for the tariff (8.5 kW), the demand charge will be zero;
- for any day where the daily ATMD is greater than the demand threshold set for the tariff (8.5 kW), the demand charge will be the difference between the ATMD and the demand threshold set for the tariff (8.5 kW) multiplied by the excess demand rate.

Note: demand-based charges are only paid when demand exceeds 8.5 kW.

## 6.1.4 Low voltage residential general light and power (TAS31)

### 6.1.4.1 Tariff description and use

It is proposed that this network tariff be made obsolete on 30 June 2024 and is no longer available for new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are unable to be reassigned to this network tariff after 30 June 2024. (Refer 5.1 for assignment and re-assignment rules).

Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2024, assigned to TAS31 are able to remain assigned to this network tariff, unless they are subject to a trigger event for assignment to the default network tariff (TAS93), or subsequently initiate to be assigned to another tariff applying to the residential tariff class.

For existing connections, this network tariff is for low voltage installations located at premises that are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this network tariff provided that the connection is through the meters of the farm residence.

### 6.1.4.2 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – Low voltage uncontrolled energy low voltage heating and hot water;
- TAS61 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off peak [night only].

### 6.1.4.3 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it remains a private residential dwelling:

- TAS93 – Low voltage residential time of use consumption;
- TAS87 – Low voltage residential time of use demand; or
- TAS97 – Low voltage residential time of use consumption CER.

### 6.1.4.4 Tariff components and application

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

### 6.1.4.5 Time of use periods

There is no time of use periods applicable to this network tariff. The energy-based charge is charged at the same rate for any time of the day.

## 6.1.5 Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water (TAS41)

### 6.1.5.1 Network tariff description and use

It is proposed that this network tariff be made obsolete on 30 June 2024 and is no longer available for new installations. Existing installations on other networks tariffs are unable to be reassigned to this network tariff after 30 June 2024. (Refer 5.1 for assignment and re-assignment rules).

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, or for small business customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[21].

Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2024, assigned to TAS41 are able to remain assigned to this network tariff, unless they subsequently initiate or are subject to a trigger event for assignment to the default network tariffs applying to the small business or residential tariff classes.

There are specific conditions and restrictions on the use of the supply, outlined in this section of the document.

### 6.1.5.2 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

### 6.1.5.3 Time of use periods

Time of use periods are not applicable to this network tariff. The energy-based charge is charged at the same rate for any time of day.

### 6.1.5.4 Use with primary network tariffs

This network tariff is a secondary network tariff, meaning that it cannot be used as a stand-alone basis. To be eligible for TAS41, customers must also be supplied under one of the following network tariffs:

- TAS31 – Low voltage residential general light and power
- TAS22 – Low voltage small business general

[21] Existing tariff assignment will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand.

### 6.1.5.5 General conditions

#### 6.1.5.5.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for storage water heating and/or residential space heating and/or domestic indoor pool heating only.

#### 6.1.5.5.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for storage water heating only.

#### 6.1.5.5.3 All installations

Except for thermal storage space heaters or thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

#### 6.1.5.5.4 Requirements of space heating systems

Permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and Acts applying at the time of installation.

## 6.1.6 Low voltage controlled energy off-peak [night only] (TAS63)

### 6.1.6.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is for low voltage installations for premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, or for small business customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[22].

### 6.1.6.2 Time of use periods

This network tariff is a "controlled load" tariff. Energy to installations connected on this network tariff will only be available between 22:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day.

### 6.1.6.3 Use with primary network tariffs

This network tariff is not available in its own right and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – Low voltage residential general light and power;
- TAS93 – Low voltage residential time of use consumption;
- TAS22 – Low voltage small business general light and power; or
- TAS94 – Low voltage small business time of use consumption.

This network tariff is not eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.1.6.4 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for the time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

### 6.1.6.5 General conditions

#### 6.1.6.5.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations that are located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for:

- storage water heating and/or residential space heating as approved by TasNetworks; and
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

[22] Existing tariff assignment will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand.

#### 6.1.6.5.2 Other installations

For installations that are located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for storage water heating and/or space heating as approved by TasNetworks.

#### 6.1.6.5.3 All installations

For all installations, this network tariff may be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets.

#### 6.1.6.5.4 Requirements of space heating systems

Permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and Acts applying at the time of installation.

## 6.1.7 Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost (TAS61)

### 6.1.7.1 Network tariff description and use

This low voltage network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TAS61. Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2019, assigned to TAS61 will be able to remain assigned to this network tariff, and TAS61 will continue to apply to customers who move in to those premises after that date.

### 6.1.7.2 Tariff components and application

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

### 6.1.7.3 Time of use periods

This network tariff is a "controlled load" tariff. For installations connected on this network tariff, energy will be available daily for:

- at least nine hours between 20:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day; and
- a further two hours between 13:00 hours and 16:30 hours.

### 6.1.7.4 Use with primary network tariffs

This network tariff is not available on its own and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – Low voltage residential general light and power; or
- TAS22 – Low voltage small business general light and power.

This network tariff is not eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.1.7.5 General conditions

#### 6.1.7.5.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for either or both of the following purposes:

- storage water heating and/or residential space heating; and/or
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

#### 6.1.7.5.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for storage water heating and/or space heating.

#### 6.1.7.5.3 All installations

Except for thermal storage space heaters and thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets, other than existing outlets supplied on this tariff.

#### 6.1.7.5.4 Requirements of space heating systems

Permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and Acts applying at the time of installation.

## 6.2 Low voltage small business network tariffs

### 6.2.1 Low voltage small business time of use consumption (TAS94)

#### 6.2.1.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is the default network tariff for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings. Small business customers are defined for customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[23].

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

#### 6.2.1.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Shoulder** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 10:00 – 16:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

#### 6.2.1.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may be used in conjunction with the network tariff TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off peak [night only]. A customer with combination network tariffs TAS94 and TAS63 can access an import tariff linked to the TAS94 circuit only.

#### 6.2.1.4 Network tariff choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- TAS88 – Low voltage small business time of use demand; or
- TAS98 – Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources.

#### 6.2.1.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption), the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods shown in section 6.2.1.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

[23] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

## 6.2.2 Low voltage small business time of use demand (TAS88)

### 6.2.2.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is an opt-in time of use demand network tariff for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings. Small business customers are defined for customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[24].

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

### 6.2.2.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.2.2.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.2.2.4 Network tariff choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- TAS94 – Low voltage small business time of use consumption; or
- TAS98 – Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources.

### 6.2.2.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | × | ✓ | The demand-based charge is calculated according to the method given in section 6.2.2.6. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in section 6.2.2.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | × | ✓ | |

[24] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

### 6.2.2.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.2.2.6.1 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS88.
(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS88.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

#### 6.2.2.6.2 Calculation of the peak demand threshold

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 6.2.2.6.1.

#### 6.2.2.6.3 Calculation of the off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 6.2.2.6.1.

## 6.2.3 Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources (TAS98)

### 6.2.3.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is an opt-in time of use demand network tariff for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and where electricity storage, generation, or electricity management devices – collectively referred to as "consumer energy resources" (CER) – have been deployed behind the meter. Small business customers are defined for customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[25].

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

### 6.2.3.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.2.3.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.2.3.4 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- TAS94 – Low voltage small business time of use consumption; or
- TAS88 – Low voltage small business time of use demand.

### 6.2.3.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | × | ✓ | The demand-based charge is calculated according to the method given in section 6.2.3.6.<br>The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in section 6.2.3.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | × | ✓ | |

[25] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

### 6.2.3.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.2.3.6.1 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS98.

(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS98.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

#### 6.2.3.6.2 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand charge for a customer on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge (NUoS) applying to peak periods by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 6.2.3.6.1

#### 6.2.3.6.3 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand charge for a customer on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge applying to off-peak periods (NUoS) by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 6.2.3.6.1

## 6.2.4 Low voltage small business general light and power (TAS22)

### 6.2.4.1 Network tariff description and use

It is proposed that this network tariff be made obsolete on 30 June 2024 and is no longer available for new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TAS22 after 30 June 2024. (Refer 5.1 for assignment and re-assignment rules). Small business customers are defined for customers whose demand is equal to or less than 70kVA (i.e., less than or equal to 100 amps per phase)[26].

Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2024, assigned to TAS22 are able to remain assigned to this network tariff, unless they subsequently initiate or are subject to a trigger event for assignment to the default network tariff (TAS94) applying to the residential tariff class.

For existing connections, this network tariff is for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

### 6.2.4.2 Time of use periods

There is no time of use period applicable to this network tariff.

### 6.2.4.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water;
- TAS61 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off peak [night only].

### 6.2.4.4 Network tariff choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- TAS94 – Low voltage small business time of use consumption; or
- TAS88 – Low voltage small business time of use demand; or
- TAS98 – Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources.

[26] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

### 6.2.4.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

# 6.3 Low voltage irrigation network tariff

## 6.3.1 Low voltage irrigation time of use consumption (TAS75)

### 6.3.1.1 Tariff description and use

This low voltage network tariff is for primary producers' business installations that are used solely for the irrigation of crops (including pasture) and classified as ANZSIC class 01.

### 6.3.1.2 Time of use periods

| Season | Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)** | **Shoulder** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other summer times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |
| **Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)** | **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Shoulder** | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other winter times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All other winter times |

### 6.3.1.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

### 6.3.1.4 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned (depending on the maximum demand of the connection) to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- TAS94 – Low voltage small business time of use consumption; or
- TAS88 – Low voltage small business time of use demand; or
- TAS98 – Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources; or
- TAS89 – Low voltage large business time of use demand; or
- TAS82 – Low voltage large business kVA.

### 6.3.1.5 Tariff components and application

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | × | The energy-based charge (consumption), the rate of which varies according to the season and time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in section 6.3.1.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | × | |

# 6.4 Low voltage large business network tariffs

## 6.4.1 Low voltage large business time of use demand (TAS89)

### 6.4.1.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is for installations taking a for low voltage multi-phase supply that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings or for large business customers whose demand is greater than 70kVA (i.e., greater than 100 amps per phase)[27].

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

### 6.4.1.2 Time of use periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All times not covered above |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.4.1.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.4.1.4 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- Low voltage large business kVA (TAS82)

### 6.4.1.5 Tariff components and application

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | × | ✓ | A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 6.4.1.6.<br>The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in section 6.4.1.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | × | ✓ | |

[27] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

### 6.4.1.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.4.1.6.1 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The monthly billing period peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the peak period within the period.
(b) The monthly billing period off-peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the off-peak period within the period.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

#### 6.4.1.6.2 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the billing period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 6.4.1.6.1.

#### 6.4.1.6.3 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 6.4.1.6.1.

## 6.4.2 Low voltage large business kVA (TAS82)

### 6.4.2.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings or for large business customers whose demand is greater than 70kVA (i.e., greater than 100 amps per phase)[28]. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

### 6.4.2.2 Time of use periods

There is no time of use period applicable to this network tariff.

### 6.4.2.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

### 6.4.2.4 Network tariff of choice

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to the following network tariffs provided it does not become a private residential dwelling:

- Low voltage large business time of use demand (TAS89)

### 6.4.2.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | ✓ | The demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated in accordance with section 6.4.2.6. |

### 6.4.2.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced based on maximum demand measured in kilovolt-Amperes (kVA). Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

For each monthly billing period, the demand-based charges for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the sum of the daily demand-based charges (NUoS) by the number of days in the billing period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the anytime maximum demand recorded during the billing period.

[28] Customers assigned to this network tariff as at 30 June 2024 will be grandfathered irrespective of the customer's current demand. However, if the customer chooses to change their connection or their tariff, the customer must select a tariff according to their demand and may not revert to this network tariff.

## 6.4.3 Low voltage embedded network Tier 1 to Tier 4 (TAS84T1 – TAS84T4)

### 6.4.3.1 Tariff description and use

These network tariffs are for low voltage installations connecting to the distribution network as embedded networks that on-supply electricity to individual installations behind the embedded network's meter(s).

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

If there are multiple connections at one site, then all connections must be on the same network level e.g., all supply into a facility must either be solely on the low voltage or solely on the high voltage network. A site may not have a connection to the low voltage network, and then a separate connection to the high voltage network. This will ensure safety and reliability at connections where some customers will be supplied from the same transformer with an embedded and non-embedded network.

There are four tiers of tariffs for low voltage embedded networks.

| | Tier 1<br>TAS84T1 | Tier 2<br>TAS84T2 | Tier 3<br>TAS84T3 | Tier 4<br>TAS84T4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Capacity allowance** | 0-100 kVA | >100-300 kVA | >300-750 kVA | >750 kVA |
| **Amps** | 0-140 amps | >140-400 amps | >400-1,000 amps | >1,000 amps |

The above tiers represent the network connection capacity required by an embedded network. The tier an embedded network is assigned to will determine the daily service charge for the embedded network.

TasNetworks will review the demand for embedded networks each financial year to ensure customers remain assigned to the correct capacity tier.

### 6.4.3.2 Time periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak (demand only)** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Anytime (consumption only)** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All day |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.4.3.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, customers assigned to this tariff are still eligible to be assigned to import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.4.3.4 Network tariff of choice

Embedded networks are not eligible to use other network tariffs other than those tariffs specifically designed for embedded networks.

### 6.4.3.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed.<br>The demand-based charge will be calculated according to the method given in section 6.4.3.6 and will apply to the peak network demand periods as defined in Appendix 1. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | ✓ | |

### 6.4.3.6 Calculation of the demand-based charge

#### 6.4.3.6.1 Measurement of demand

The demand charges for an installation on this network tariff are applied to peak periods only, as defined in section 6.4.3.6.2. The calculation methodology for the peak demand charge is outlined below.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

#### 6.4.3.6.2 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand charge by the number of days in the billing period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section Error! Reference source not found..

# 6.5 High voltage large business network tariffs

## 6.5.1 High voltage kVA specified demand (>2 MVA) (TAS15)

### 6.5.1.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff applies to customers with an ATMD greater than 2 MVA, supplied directly from the TasNetworks distribution network with no TasNetworks owned assets beyond the connection point.

The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff.

### 6.5.1.2 Time of use periods

| Season | Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)** | **Shoulder** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other summer times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |
| **Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)** | **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Shoulder** | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other winter times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All other winter times |

### 6.5.1.3 Secondary tariff availability

A site connected with this network tariff is not eligible for any other network tariff.

### 6.5.1.4 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption), the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods in section 6.5.1.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | × | ✓ | |
| **Connection** | × | × | ✓ | The demand-based charge for use of system and connection charges is calculated according to the method in section 6.5.1.5. |

The TUoS charges for customers connected on this network tariff are based on the actual charges received from the transmission network service provider for the relevant transmission connection point. This provides the greatest cost-reflectivity and preserves the pricing signals within the transmission charges for these customers.

### 6.5.1.5 Calculation of the demand-based charge

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced based on maximum demand measured in kVA. Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

#### 6.5.1.5.1 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand-based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for the day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which the daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
  - (a) the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
  - (b) the difference between the ATMD and the customer's specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 5 times the specified demand rate.

### 6.5.1.6 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming, and reviewing specified demand, refer to Appendix 2 of this Guide.

## 6.5.2 High voltage kVA specified demand < 2 MVA (TASSDM)

### 6.5.2.1 Network tariff description and use

This network tariff is for installations taking supply at high voltage, with an expected ATMD less than 2 MVA.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff.

### 6.5.2.2 Time of use periods

| Season | Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)** | **Shoulder** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other summer times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |
| **Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)** | **Peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Shoulder** | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | 07:00 – 22:00 |
| | **Off-peak** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All other winter times |
| | | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All other winter times |

### 6.5.2.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

### 6.5.2.4 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption), the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods in section 6.5.2.2. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | ✓ | The daily demand-based charges, calculated according to the method in section 6.5.2.5 |

### 6.5.2.5 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced based on maximum demand measured in kVA.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

#### 6.5.2.5.1 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand-based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for that day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD exceeds the customer's specified demand by, but not by more than 20 per cent, the demand charge for the day will be the ATMD recorded on that day multiplied by the specified demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand by more than 20 per cent, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
    - 120 per cent of the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
    - the difference between the ATMD and 120 per cent of the specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 10 times the specified demand rate.

#### 6.5.2.6 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming, and reviewing specified demand, refer to Appendix 1 of this Guide.

### 6.5.3 Individual tariff calculation (TASCUS)

Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC) network prices typically apply to customers with an electrical demand in excess of 2.0 MVA or where a customer's circumstances indicate that the average shared network charge would be meaningless or distorted. Individually calculated customer network charges are determined by modelling the connection point requirements as requested by the customer or their agents.

ITC prices are based on actual TUoS charges for the relevant transmission connection point (preserving the pricing signals within the transmission charges), plus charges associated with the actual shared distribution network utilised for the electricity supply and connection charges based on the actual connection assets employed. This approach provides the greatest cost reflectivity for this type of customer and is feasible since the number of such customers is relatively small.

ITC pricing also incorporates distribution network assets being dedicated specifically to meet the requirements of these customers. Where the portion of shared network assets utilised is difficult to determine due to the specific connectivity of the customer, TasNetworks will apply ITC pricing on a mutually agreed basis.

ITC pricing can also be influenced by the load factor of the customer's installation.

ITC pricing for customers with electrical demand of less than 2.0 MVA could occur in any of the following circumstances:

- a customer has a dedicated supply system that is different and separate from the remainder of the supply network;
- there are only a small number of customers in a supply system making average prices inappropriate; or
- inequitable treatment of otherwise comparable customers arises from the electrical demand lower limit of 2.0 MVA.

Selection of these customers will be at TasNetworks' discretion.

## 6.5.4 High voltage embedded network Tier 1 and Tier 2 (TAS14T1, TAS14T2)

### 6.5.4.1 Tariff description and use

These network tariffs are for low voltage installations connecting to the distribution network as embedded networks that on-supply electricity to individual installations behind the embedded network's meter(s).

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e., the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

If there are multiple connections at one site, then all connections must be on the same network level e.g., all supply into a facility must either be solely on the low voltage or solely on the high voltage network. A site may not have a connection to the low voltage network, and then a separate connection to the high voltage network. This will ensure safety and reliability at connections where some customers will be supplied from the same transformer with an embedded and non-embedded network.

There are two tiers of tariffs for high voltage embedded networks.

| | Tier 1<br>TAS14T1 | Tier 2<br>TAS14T2 |
|---|---|---|
| **Capacity allowance** | 0-750 kVA | >750 kVA |
| **Amps** | 0-1,000 amps | >1,000 amps |

The above tiers represent the network connection capacity required by an embedded network. The tier an embedded network is assigned to will determine the daily service charge for the embedded network.

TasNetworks will review the demand for embedded networks each year to ensure customers remain assigned to the correct capacity tier.

### 6.5.4.2 Time periods

| Tariff rate | Time periods (AEST) | |
|---|---|---|
| **Peak (demand only)** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | 07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00 |
| **Anytime (consumption only)** | Weekdays (Monday to Friday) | All day |
| | Weekends (Saturday and Sunday) | All day |

### 6.5.4.3 Secondary tariff availability

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however, customers assigned to this tariff are still eligible to be assigned to import or feed-in-tariffs.

### 6.5.4.4 Choice of tariffs

Embedded networks are not eligible to use other network tariffs other than those tariffs specifically designed for embedded networks.

### 6.5.4.5 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff are composed of the following charging components:

| Network level | Service charge | Energy based charge | Demand based charge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Distribution use of system** | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The energy-based charge (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed. |
| **Transmission use of system** | × | ✓ | ✓ | The demand-based charge will be calculated according to the method given in section 6.5.4.6 and will apply to the peak network demand periods as defined in section 6.5.4.2. |

### 6.5.4.6 Calculation method of the demand-based charge

#### 6.5.4.6.1 Measurement of demand

The peak demand charges for an installation on this network tariff are applied to peak periods only, as defined in section 6.5.4.2. The calculation methodology for the peak demand charge is outlined below.

Further information on demand charges is provided in Appendix 1 of this Guide.

#### 6.5.4.6.2 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand-based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand-based charge by the number of days in the billing period; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 6.5.4.2.

## 6.6 Unmetered supplies

### 6.6.1 Unmetered supply general (TASUMS)

This network tariff is intended to be applied to small, low voltage, low demand installations with a relatively constant load profile, such as:

- illuminated street signs;
- public telephone kiosks;
- electric fences;
- two-way radio transmitters;
- fixed steady wattage installations;
- traffic lights; or
- level crossings.

For an installation to be supplied under this network tariff, the electrical devices being supplied must be permanently connected. An installation containing a general purpose outlet does not qualify for this network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff with a calculation methodology used to determine the energy consumed by these installations.

For more information regarding the eligibility of an installation for this tariff and the calculation of network charges, see TasNetworks' *Service and Installation Rules*.[29]

[29] https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/Documents/Manual-documents/Contractors/Procedures,-standards-and-further-information/Service-Installation-Rules.

## 6.6.2 Unmetered supply public lighting (TASUMSSL)

This low voltage network tariff is for the provision of TasNetworks' public lighting services and is available to councils, road authorities and other customers who wish to install contract lighting.

The street lighting tariff rate is based on a "use of system charge" and charged on a per lamp wattage rate. This network tariff charge is an additional charge to that published by TasNetworks for the provision of public lighting services.[30]

This network tariff does not include charges for the installation and/or replacement of lamps. Costs for the installation and/or replacement of lamps are recovered through additional charges which are included in TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs.[30]

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff and is treated as a Type 7 metering installation.

### 6.6.2.1 Calculation of "use of system charge"

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff will be calculated as follows:

(a) the use of system charge is the sum of monthly use of system charges for each light type;
(b) the use of system charge for each light type is calculated by multiplying each of the following:
    (i) the number of lights in the light type;
    (ii) the assessed wattage of the light type;
    (iii) the number of days in the billing period; and
    (iv) the published rate.

[30] TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs are discussed in TasNetworks' *Public Lighting Services Application and Price Guide*.

## 6.7 Feed-in tariffs

Prior to 1 January 2020 there had been two types of feed-in tariffs (**FiT**) that were used to pay customers with micro-embedded generation for any electricity that they injected (or exported) into the State's electricity distribution network. One was the 'Transitional' FiT applying to customers who had applied to connect an embedded generation system prior to 31 August 2013, had their embedded generation approved as an eligible embedded generation system and had their embedded generation installed by 31 August 2014. Transitional FiT rates and terms were different for residential and small business customers.

Customers who did not meet the 'Transitional' conditions are only eligible for the 'Standard' or 'Fair and Reasonable' FiT, which is set by the Tasmanian Economic Regulator.

Due to the changes that have occurred over a number of years in the State Government's policy framework in relation to feed-in tariffs, TasNetworks uses a number of network tariff codes to record the quantity of energy exported to the distribution network by retail customers with micro-embedded generation. Assignment to those network tariffs in the past has depended on the FiT for which a customer is eligible.

To meet the State Government's revised feed-in tariff arrangements, the Transitional FiT rate has been set at the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate since 1 January 2020. As a result, from that date all customers with micro-embedded generation have been on the FiT rate set by the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, removing the current two-tiered arrangement.

This change did not require TasNetworks to reassign affected customers to the network tariffs currently used to identify customers receiving the Fair and Reasonable FiT. Because both groups of FiT customers have received the same FiT from that point on, the network tariff used to capture the export of electricity by customers has no bearing on the FiT the customer receives. This means that there was no operational imperative for TasNetworks to assign all residential or small business FiT customers to the same network tariffs.

Nonetheless, over time TasNetworks will transition the customers affected by discontinuation of the Transitional FiT to the network tariffs used to record energy exports for customers receiving the Fair and Reasonable FiT. The change in network tariff will have no impact on the FiT received by the customer.

The network tariffs TasNetworks' uses to capture the export of energy by customers with micro-embedded generation attract no charges relating to customers' use of the network to export electricity.

### 6.7.1 Residential low voltage import transitional (TASX1I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations into the distribution system and the customer had been eligible for the transitional FiT rate.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TASX1I. Installations on this tariff will progressively be transitioned to TASX4I, the Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To have been eligible for the TASX1I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems were required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

### 6.7.2 Business low voltage import transitional (TASX2I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial/non-residential installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the transitional FiT rate.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TASX2I. Installations on this tariff will progressively be transitioned to TASX5I, the Business low voltage import fair and reasonable tariff.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To have been eligible for the TASX2I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems were required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

### 6.7.3 Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX4I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To be eligible for the TASX4I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems are required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

### 6.7.4 Business low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX5I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To be eligible for the TASX5I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems are required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

### 6.7.5 Non-qualifying import (TASX6I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy from installations into the distribution system and the customer has not been eligible for either a transitional or a Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

# 7 Embedded generation

Network tariff charges for embedded generation connections are calculated on an individual basis.

Clause 5.3A of the Rules requires TasNetworks, in its capacity as a DNSP, to pass through to an embedded generator an amount equal to the locational TUoS charges that would have been payable in relation to its connection points with the transmission network, had the embedded generator not been injecting energy into the distribution network.

TasNetworks calculates the avoided TUoS for all embedded generators that export energy to the distribution network at the same rates for the locational component which would be applied to a load of similar size at the same connection point.

Avoided TUoS payments to embedded generators are recouped through the recovery mechanism for TUoS charges.

# 8 Locational TUoS charges

Locational TUoS charges for those customers supplied under network tariffs TAS15 – High voltage kVA Specified Demand (>2 MVA) and ITC – Individual Tariff Calculation will apply for the transmission connection sites (locational TUoS charges can be found https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/Poles-and-wires/Pricing/Our-prices).

## 8.1 Virtual nodes

Due to the interconnected nature of the Hobart region, transmission nodes (TCS3, TCR2, TLF2, TMT2, TNH2, TRI4 and TRK2) are averaged as a single Virtual Transmission Node (**VTN**) in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. The transmission node identifier for this VTN is TVN1.

**Table 4: Hobart region virtual transmission nodes**

| Transmission node identifier | Transmission node description |
|---|---|
| **TCR2** | Creek Road |
| **TCS3** | Chapel Street |
| **TLF2** | Lindisfarne |
| **TMT2** | Mornington |
| **TNH2** | North Hobart |
| **TRI4** | Risdon |
| **TRK2** | Rokeby |

Due to the interconnected nature of the Launceston/Tamar region, transmission nodes (TGT3, THA3, TMY2, TNW2, TSL2 and TTR2) are averaged as a single VTN in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. The transmission node identifier for this VTN is TVN2.

**Table 5: Tamar region virtual transmission nodes**

| Transmission node identifier | Transmission node description |
|---|---|
| **TGT3** | George Town |
| **THA3** | Hadspen |
| **TMY2** | Mowbray |
| **TNW2** | Norwood |
| **TSL2** | St Leonards |
| **TTR2** | Trevallyn |

# 9 Procedure for reviewing complaints and disputes

TasNetworks will ensure that all complaints and disputes are dealt with in accordance with its standard complaints and dispute resolution policy and procedures. TasNetworks' dispute resolution policy is reviewed annually and published on TasNetworks' website.

## 9.1 Internal procedure for reviewing objections

In the event that TasNetworks receives written notification that a customer has an objection to a proposed tariff assignment or reassignment, the following additional procedures will be followed.

An initial review process must be performed by the customer's retailer and forwarded to TasNetworks for consideration. The initial review by the retailer should include the proposed tariff assignment and an indication of the customer's anticipated annual consumption, along with the expected ATMD for the installation.

TasNetworks will then undertake the following internal review process:

(a) TasNetworks will review all objections to tariff assignment or reassignment within 15 business days of receiving the objection in writing;
(b) additional information provided by the customer (and/or the customer's retailer) will be considered;
(c) TasNetworks will determine the energy and/or demand usage for the customer based on either:
    i. customer (and/or retailer) information; or
    ii. TasNetworks' historical or estimated energy consumption data for that customer;
(c) an assessment of the customer's connection to the network will be made;
(d) TasNetworks will determine the tariff assignment that should apply;
(e) the proposed tariff assignment will be reviewed and approved by the Leader Commercial Solutions; and
(f) the customer (and/or customer's retailer) will be notified in writing of the tariff assignment review outcomes.

## 9.2 Objections not resolved by internal review

If a customer's objection to a tariff assignment, or reassignment to a tariff class, is not resolved to the customer's satisfaction through TasNetworks' internal review process, and resolution of the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the Energy Ombudsman Tasmania, then the customer is entitled to seek independent resolution of their objection by escalating the matter to the Ombudsman.

If, after independent review by the Ombudsman, the objection is still not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer, then the customer is entitled to seek a decision of the AER via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the National Electricity Law.

## 9.3 Final tariff class assignment

### 9.3.1 Initial tariff assignment

In cases where a customer has lodged an objection to the network tariff that they have been assigned as a component of their application to connect to the distribution network, that tariff assignment will remain in force until the resolution of any objection to that tariff assignment, in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in a change in network tariff assignment, the tariff reassignment will be backdated to the original date of assignment and the customer's account will be adjusted in the next billing period.

### 9.3.2 Tariff reassignment

In instances where a customer has objected to their reassignment to a different network tariff, that reassignment will not occur until the resolution of the objection in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in confirmation of the proposed tariff reassignment, the tariff reassignment will occur at the commencement of the next billing period for the customer or the originally notified date, whichever is the later.

# Appendix 1 Maximum demand application

Many of the network tariffs offered by TasNetworks incorporate charging components that relate to the maximum load (or demand) customers place on the distribution network, as opposed to the quantity of electricity customers consume during a certain period. To determine a customer's maximum demand for network tariff application purposes, the following general rules apply. Specific conditions regarding the demand charges for individual network tariffs are outlined in the relevant tariff sections.

## 1.1 Definition of maximum demand

TasNetworks' demand-based network tariffs use average kVA or kW demand readings during 15- or 30-minute demand integration periods, depending on the tariff. The measure of demand, the demand integration period, the method of calculating demand, and the measurement period for those tariffs that include demand-based components are detailed in Table 6.

**Table 6: Demand integration periods**

| Network tariff description | Network Code | Measure of demand (kVA or kW) | Demand integration period (minutes) | Method | Measurement period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Low voltage residential time of use demand** | TAS87 | kW | 30 | Time of use | Billing period |
| **Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (CER)** | TAS97 | kW | 30 | ATMD | Daily |
| **Low voltage small business time of use demand** | TAS88 | kW | 30 | Time of use | Billing period |
| **Low voltage small business time of use demand consumer energy resources (CER)** | TAS98 | kW | 30 | Time of use | Billing period |
| **Low voltage large business time of use demand** | TAS89 | kVA | 30 | Time of use | Billing period |
| **Low voltage large business kVA** | TAS82 | kVA | 15 | ATMD | Billing period |
| **Low voltage embedded network** | TAS84 (T1-T4) | kVA | 30 | Time of use | Billing period |
| **High voltage kVA specified demand (>2 MVA)** | TAS15 | kVA | 15 | ATMD | Daily |
| **High voltage kVA specified demand (<2 MVA)** | TASSDM | kVA | 15 | ATMD | Daily |
| **High voltage embedded network** | TAS14 (T1-T2) | kVA | 15 | Time of use | Billing period |

## 1.2 Calculation of maximum demand

### Anytime maximum demand

For network tariffs utilising ATMD[31], the maximum demand charges can either apply for the entire billing period or for each day during the billing period, depending on the network tariff.

- For low voltage large business kVA (TAS82), ATMD is taken to be the highest demand reading during the entire billing period.
- The demand charges for high voltage kVA specified demand (>2 MVA) (TAS15) and high voltage kVA specified demand (<2 MVA) (TASSDM) are based on specified demand. Daily ATMD is used to determine whether a customer has exceeded their specified demand level and is therefore subject to excess demand charges.
- The demand charges for low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (CER) (TAS97) are based on daily ATMD. However, these charges only apply if a demand threshold of 8.5 kW is exceeded.

### Time of use demand

For network tariffs utilising a time of use demand structure, the demand related charges apply to the entire billing period. Depending on the tariff, these charges are either based on the single highest demand reading or on the average of the four highest demand readings during the billing period.

- The time of use demand charges for low voltage large business time of use demand (TAS89) are based on the highest peak and off-peak demand readings during the entire billing period.
- The time of use demand charges for the embedded network tariffs (TAS84T1 - TAS84T4 and TAS14T1 - TAS14T2) apply only to the highest peak demand readings during the time periods specified in section 6.4.3.2 and 6.5.4.2.
- The time of use demand charges for TAS87, TAS88 and TAS98 are based on the average of the four highest peak and off-peak demand readings during the entire billing period[32]. These averages are calculated using the following approach:
    - Each of the four demand values that form the peak and off-peak averages must be from different days within the billing period. However, readings from the same day can be used in both the peak and off-peak demand calculations.
    - If the billing period is less than four days in duration, then the average is determined based on the number of days in the billing period (e.g., if the billing period is one day, then the peak and off-peak demand values from that day will be used. If the billing period is 3 days, then the maximum peak and off-peak values from each of the 3 days will be averaged).
    - Where a billing period doesn't include a particular time of use window (i.e., the billing period only comprises weekend days, which means there are no peak periods), the demand for the missing time of use window will be recorded as zero.

[31] ATMD is the maximum demand that occurs at any time during the day.

[32] Refer to sections 6.1.2.6, 6.2.2.6, and 6.2.3.6 on the measurement of demand for each of these network tariffs.

## 1.3 Increases in electrical demand

Where a customer requests a change in network tariff or a change in specified demand due to an increase in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide 20 business days written advice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) to TasNetworks detailing their new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 10 business days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff.

The increased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the next billing period following expiry of the notice period, subject to any works that are required being completed by TasNetworks.

## 1.4 Temporary increases in maximum demand

In addition to the requirements of section 1.3, temporary increases in electrical demand will also:

- be subject to negotiation and approval by TasNetworks;
- be defined in terms of "additional demand" for a specific period and charged at an agreed demand charge rate;
- apply for one full billing period, except in the case of the commissioning of new plant and equipment by the customer, in which case the duration of the temporary increase may be extended for the duration of the commissioning period; and
- be limited to one occurrence each 12 months, or as otherwise agreed with TasNetworks.

## 1.5 Reduction in maximum demand

If a customer requests a change in network tariff or change in specified demand due to a reduction in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide TasNetworks with at least six months written notice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) detailing their new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 60 days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff or change in specified demand.

The decreased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the billing period following expiry of the notice period advised by TasNetworks as part of the notification of TasNetworks' acceptance of the reduced demand.

However, following the installation of load management equipment by a customer (and approved by TasNetworks), or the implementation of a demand management initiative approved by TasNetworks, the six-month notice period referred to above may be reduced at the discretion of TasNetworks.

## 1.6 Demand Tariff Billing Periods

The standard billing frequency for demand-based tariffs is monthly. As such, any changes in relation to these tariffs (incl. tariff and specified demand changes) will need to take effect on the first day of a calendar month.

# Appendix 2 Setting, assessing and reviewing specified demand

TasNetworks' processes for setting a customer's specified demand, confirming a customer's specified demand at the start of each regulatory year and assessing a request for change in specified demand during the regulatory year is outlined below.

## 2.1 Setting a customer's specified demand

Customers on certain network tariffs are able to agree, or nominate, with TasNetworks a specified demand for their electrical installation. Once agreed, this specified demand is used in the calculation of demand charges for the customer.

Specified demand for all new customers is established as part of the customer connection process and will continue to apply until such time as either the customer requests a change in specified demand or TasNetworks identifies that a change is required.

## 2.2 Confirming a customer's specified demand

Prior to the commencement of each financial year, confirmation of a customer's specified demand is communicated in writing to the customer (and the customer's retailer) by TasNetworks. If a customer wishes to amend their specified demand they must comply with sections 6.5.1.6 and 6.5.2.6 of this document, or the level of specified demand set out in the letter will continue to apply.

The letter to customers from TasNetworks confirms:

- the network tariff the customer has been assigned or reassigned to; and
- that the specified demand will apply for the 12 months from 1 July that year.

A further confirmation letter is sent to the customer (and the customer's retailer) detailing the nominated specified demand and the prices that will apply once the AER has approved TasNetworks' Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal.

All customers' specific demands are kept confidential by TasNetworks.

## 2.3 Assessing midyear requests for a change in specified demand

TasNetworks will assess customer requests for a change in specified demand at time other than the annual pricing reset in line with section Appendix 1 of this document.


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