Queensland Competition Authority

Technical appendices—Final determination

Supplementary review: Regulated retail electricity prices 2020–21

Regional Queensland

October 2020

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STRUCTURE OF THE TECHNICAL APPENDICES

These technical appendices aim to provide stakeholders with a more comprehensive understanding of our price setting process for the supplementary notified prices. They are designed to be read in conjunction with the final determination report (main report), not as a substitute.

We have provided supporting and other information in the appendices as follows:

- Appendix A: Minister's delegations
- Appendix B: Stakeholder submissions and references
- Appendix C: Energy cost approach
- Appendix D: DMO bill comparison and adjustment
- Appendix E: Data used to estimate customer impacts
- Appendix F: Build-up of notified prices
- Appendix G: Gazette notices.

APPENDIX A: MINISTER'S DELEGATIONS

Section 1: Delegation received on 24 June 2020

Queensland Government

The Hon Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

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Ref CTS 12123/20

17-JUN-2020

QLD COMPETITION AUTHORITY
24 JUN 2020
DATE RECEIVED

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
Level 27, 145 Ann Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Professor Menezes

Pursuant to section 90AA of the Electricity Act 1994 (the Act), I have delegated to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) my functions under section 90(1) of the Act for the determination of three new controlled load retail standard tariffs to be added to the 2020-21 tariff schedule.

I note the challenges experienced by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) in making its decisions about the 2020-25 Energex and Ergon Energy distribution regulatory control period and the resulting delays. It is now apparent that the QCA would not be able to create new retail tariffs to apply from 1 July 2020 that are based on the new network tariffs recently approved in the AER's final decisions.

As the QCA has previously identified, the transition to cost-reflective tariffs will impact businesses, which is why the government has enabled a transition period along with specific programs and trials to support those customers. This transition period concludes on 30 June 2021.

The new controlled load network tariffs have been developed in consultation with businesses, including those on obsolete tariffs. They form a key part of Energy Queensland's (EQ) strategy to assist customers' transition to standard business tariffs, and it is important that these are implemented prior to the expiry of obsolete tariffs.

This delegation is limited to the development of three new regulated standard retail tariffs that support the three new network controlled load tariffs approved by the AER by on 5 June 2020, applying from 1 July 2020. The new retail tariffs are to take effect from 1 November 2020, after which they will be reviewed for 2021–22 as part of the usual tariff year process.

The attached delegation and terms of reference are generally consistent with the approaches in my previous delegation and terms of reference for 2020–21. However, I have limited its scope to the development of the three new tariffs and their addition to the Tariff Schedule.

The government's uniform tariff policy (UTP) and costs to consumers are important considerations when setting regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland. As such, the government notes that standard contracts continue to provide additional value to small customers compared to market contracts, for example, through additional protections contained in the terms and conditions of standard contracts that cannot be set aside. I consider

that the standing offer adjustment proposed by the QCA in its draft 2020-21 price determination, before any adjustments were made to account for an equivalent Default Market Offer, appropriately reflects this additional value.

Public consultation is a vital part of the QCA's process for determining retail electricity prices. In this regard, the terms of reference requires that the draft determination must be issued in August 2020, with public consultation to follow, and a final determination must be delivered by 16 October 2020. I acknowledge the timeframe for this price setting process is compressed compared to the normal timeframe, but trust the QCA is able to make its decision by the due date considering the limited scope of this delegation.

Recognising the significant public consultation already undertaken by both EQ and the AER in developing the new network tariffs and that the structure and access arrangements of the new retail tariffs should mirror those tariffs, I have not included the usual requirement for the QCA to issue an Interim Consultation Paper. This approach will enable the QCA to move quickly to a draft decision, undertake consultation and deliver new retail prices before the end of 2020.

The government is committed to delivering lower electricity bills and ensuring regional customers continue to benefit from the protections provided by the UTP. I consider the anticipated new retail tariffs provide new options for customers that can help them manage their electricity bills.

I will consider possibilities of further new retail tariffs once the AER has finalised its current network decisions, and the QCA has its finalised its current retail electricity price determination – due to be published by 26 June 2020.

My department will consult with the QCA as appropriate on specific wording for inclusion in the new Tariff Schedule. If you have any questions, [redacted] Executive Director, Consumer Innovation, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy will be pleased to assist you and can be contacted on telephone [redacted]

Yours sincerely

Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Att: Delegation

DELEGATION TO QCA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, MINES AND ENERGY

Electricity Act 1994

ELECTRICITY (MINISTERIAL – QCA) DELEGATION (NO. 1) 2020

Background

1. On 9 December 2019, The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy made the Electricity (Ministerial – QCA) Delegation (No. 1) 2019 (the **2019 delegation**) pursuant to which the Minister delegated to the Queensland Competition Authority (**QCA**) the functions of the Minister under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the **Act**), subject to certain limitations.

2. Pursuant to the 2019 delegation, QCA is expected to publish its final price determination for tariff year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (the **2020/21 tariff year**), in the form of a tariff schedule (the **2020/21 tariff schedule**), by no later than 26 June 2020.

3. However, the Australian Energy Regulator is expected to approve new network tariffs and prices in June 2020. Accordingly, new controlled load retail tariffs need to be added to the 2020/21 tariff schedule after it is published in the Queensland Government Gazette and the Minister wishes to delegate the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act in relation to those new tariffs to the QCA pursuant to the terms of this delegation.

Power to delegate

4. Under section 90AA(1) of the Act, the Minister may delegate to the QCA all or any of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act.

Powers delegated

5. Subject to the limitations and requirements listed in paragraph 6, I delegate the functions of the Minister under section 90(1) of the Act to the QCA for the 2020/21 tariff year.

6. The functions of the Minister specified in paragraph 5 above must only be exercised for the purpose of:

   (a) developing three new controlled load retail standard tariffs (together, the **new tariffs**) to be included in the 2020/21 tariff schedule based on new network tariffs in Ergon Energy Corporation Limited's (**EECL**) and Energex's approved 2020-25 Tariff Structure Statements that include:
      (i) a primary load control tariff for small business customers;
      (ii) a primary load control tariff for large business customers; and
      (iii) a secondary load control tariff for large business customers;

   (b) deciding the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices, for the new tariffs that a retail entity may charge its Standard Contract Customers in Queensland (other than Standard Contract Customers in the Energex distribution area) for the new tariffs; and

(c) adding the new tariffs to the 2020/21 tariff schedule pursuant to section 90(3)(c) of the Act.

7. The new tariffs must take effect on 1 November 2020, and will remain in force until the end of the 2020/21 tariff year.

8. Pursuant to section 90(5)(a)(iii) of the Act, in exercising the functions specified in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, the QCA must have regard to the terms of reference in the schedule.

Revocation

9. Unless earlier revoked in writing, this delegation ceases upon publication of the amended 2020/21 tariff schedule which includes the new tariffs in the Queensland Government Gazette.

10. For the avoidance of doubt, this delegation is in addition to, and does not revoke, vary or otherwise affect, the 2019 delegation.

This delegation is made by **The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP**, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy:

Signed:

The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Dated: *17th June 2020*

SCHEDULE
Terms of Reference
Sections 90(5)(a)(iii) and 90AA of the Act

These Terms of Reference apply to the price determination for the new tariffs.

Period for which the price determinations will apply (section 90AA(3)(a) of the Act)

1. The price determination for the new tariffs takes effect from 1 November 2020 and remains in force until the end of the 2020/21 tariff year.

Policies, principles and other matters the QCA must consider when working out the notified prices and making the price determinations (sections 90(5)(a)(iii), 90AA(3)(c) and 90AA(3)(d) of the Act)

2. The policies, principles and other matters that the QCA is required by this delegation to consider are:

   (a) Uniform Tariff Policy — the Government's Uniform Tariff Policy, which provides that, wherever possible, customers of the same class should pay no more for their electricity, and should pay for their electricity via similar price structures, regardless of their geographic location. However, as residential and small business customers paying notified prices are on standard retail contracts, the Government is of the view that the QCA must consider incorporating into notified prices, an appropriate value reflecting the more favourable terms and conditions of standard retail contracts compared to market contracts. Should the application of this value result in a bill that exceeds an equivalent Default Market Offer as set by the Australian Energy Regulator for southeast Queensland (**DMO**), that value should be discounted so that the resulting bill does not exceed the equivalent DMO. For the avoidance of doubt, if the appropriate value is discounted to zero and the resulting bill is still greater than the equivalent DMO, no further discount should be applied;

   (b) Framework – use of the Network (N) plus Retail (R) cost build-up methodology when working out the notified prices and making the price determination, where N (network cost) is treated as a pass-through and R (energy and retail cost) is determined by the QCA;

   (c) When determining the N components for each new tariff:

      (i) For the small business retail tariff - basing the network cost component on the price level of the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex, but utilising the relevant EECL tariff structure;

      (ii) For the two large business retail tariffs for customers who consume 100MWh or more per annum - basing the network cost component on the relevant EECL network charges to be levied by EECL.

Consultation Requirements (section 90AA(3)(e) of the Act)

Consultation Timetable

3. The QCA must publish a consultation timetable within one week of the date of this delegation, which can be revised at the discretion of the QCA, detailing any proposed additional public papers and workshops that the QCA considers would assist the consultation process.

Workshops and Additional Consultation

4. As part of the consultation process and in consideration of public consultation already undertaken in developing the relevant network tariffs, the QCA must consider the merits of additional public consultation (workshops and papers) on identified key issues.

Draft Price Determination

5. The QCA must investigate and publish its draft price determination on the new tariffs, with each tariff to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure.

6. The QCA must publish a written notice inviting submissions about the draft price determination. The notice must state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the draft price determination.

7. The QCA must consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Final Price Determination

8. The QCA must investigate and publish its final price determination on the new tariffs, with each tariff to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure, and gazette the retail tariffs.

Time frame for QCA to make and publish reports (section 90AA(3)(b) of the Act)

9. The QCA must make its reports available to the public and, at a minimum, publicly release the papers and price determinations listed in paragraphs **Error! Reference source not found.** to 8 of the terms of reference.

10. The QCA must publish the draft price determination for the new tariffs by no later than 31 August 2020.

11. The QCA must publish the full 2020/21 tariff schedule, amended to include the new tariffs, in the Queensland Government gazette no later than 16 October 2020.

(SCHEDULE ENDS)

Section 2: Delegation received on 3 August 2020

The Hon Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Queensland Government

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Ref CTS 14180/20

22-JUL-2020

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
GPO Box 2257
BRISBANE QLD 4001

[redacted]

QLD COMPETITION AUTHORITY
- 3 AUG 2020
DATE RECEIVED

Dear Professor Menezes

Pursuant to section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I have delegated to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) my functions under section 90(1) of the Act for the determination of new retail standard tariffs to be added to the second amended 2020–21 Tariff Schedule.

The process of determining regional prices for the 2020–21 period has been somewhat anomalous to previous years. I have previously noted the challenges experienced by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) in making its decisions about the 2020–25 Energex and Ergon Energy distribution regulatory control period and the resulting delays. I also recognised that the QCA would not be able to create new retail tariffs to apply from 1 July 2020 that are based on the new network tariffs recently approved in the AER's final decisions.

I note that the QCA is currently expediting the development of three new controlled load tariffs for regional businesses in accordance with my delegation of 17 June 2020. These are expected to assist some businesses transition away from outdated legacy tariffs.

In addition, a broader range of new network tariffs has also been developed in consultation with businesses and stakeholders. They form a key part of Energy Queensland's strategy to assist other customers' transition from legacy business tariffs to standard business tariffs and it is important that these be implemented at the retail level as soon as practical.

However, in consideration of outcomes for customers, it is important to differentiate retail tariffs from network tariffs. While certain terms and conditions are practical at a network level, in many cases they don't make sense in the retail context and if treated the same, could have adverse impacts for customers. For example, it is important that retail customers are not constrained or treated differently simply as a result of the type of meter they have, provided the metering is appropriate for the tariff; or their level of consumption within a retail customer class.

Specifically, the assignment condition contained in the new small business wide inclining fixed network tariff, that small business customers with basic metering using more than 20 megawatt hours per year, be assigned to the tariff by default, is not reasonable at the retail level and should not be passed through in the retail version. This then allows customers to make the choice about which retail tariff best suits their individual needs.

I also consider that the two default retail tariff assignments made by the QCA in its 25 June 2020 decision should remain in place as the only default tariff assignment criteria.

Network tariff reform should be progressed but it should not be expected that those reforms be directly mirrored at the retail level as a matter of course. Retailers will balance the reforms with the expectations and needs of their customers in many different ways and those responses can inform future regulated pricing decisions.

This delegation is limited to the development of additional new regulated standard retail tariffs that support the remaining new network tariffs approved by the AER on 5 June 2020, those applying from 1 July 2020. The new retail tariffs are to take effect from 1 January 2021, after which they will be reviewed for 2021–22 as part of the usual tariff year price setting process.

The attached delegation and terms of reference are generally consistent with the approaches in my previous delegation for the development of three new controlled load retail tariffs for 2020–21. Similarly, these new retail tariffs will be additions to the 2020–21 Tariff Schedule. Given these new retail tariffs are supplementary to the 2020–21 regulated tariffs determined on 25 June 2020, I consider that the QCA should use approaches and estimates that are consistent in setting them.

The government's uniform tariff policy (UTP) and costs to consumers are important considerations when setting regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland. As such, the government notes that standard contracts continue to provide additional value to small customers compared to market contracts, for example, through additional protections contained in the terms and conditions of standard contracts that cannot be set aside. I consider that the standing offer adjustment applied by the QCA in its final 2020–21 price determination, before any adjustments were made to account for an equivalent Default Market Offer, appropriately reflects this additional value.

A key aspect of the UTP is that regional customers, at a minimum, continue to be able to access price structures commonly available in South East Queensland (SEQ) regardless of underlying network tariff changes. Importantly, this should not limit the development and continued offering of additional retail price structures, even if those are not available in SEQ. This has been within the intent of the UTP as set out in my last two delegations to the QCA, and for clarity, should be applied in the QCA's interpretation and considerations under my 17 June 2020 delegation.

Public consultation is a vital part of the QCA's process for determining retail electricity prices. In considering the limited scope of this delegation, and recognising the significant public consultation already undertaken in developing the new network tariffs, I have not included the usual requirement for the QCA to issue an Interim Consultation Paper. This will enable the QCA to move quickly to a draft decision, undertake consultation and deliver new retail prices before the end of 2020.

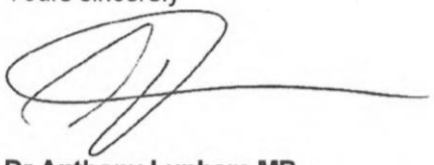
The government is committed to delivering lower electricity bills and ensuring regional customers continue to benefit from the protections provided by the UTP, and these new retail tariffs will provide customers more ways to better manage their electricity bills.

Future changes in how we all use electricity will continue to drive the need for new retail tariffs. My department will work with the QCA and retailers, including Ergon Energy retail, to propose a cost-based methodology to enable the future development of new retail tariffs such as for example, a solar-soaker tariff which will reward customers to export solar into the grid at peak periods.

My department will consult with the QCA as appropriate on specific wording for inclusion in the new Tariff Schedule.

If you have any questions, [redacted] Chief of Staff, will be pleased to assist you and can be contacted on telephone [redacted]

Yours sincerely



Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Att

DELEGATION TO QCA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, MINES AND ENERGY

Electricity Act 1994

ELECTRICITY (MINISTERIAL – QCA) DELEGATION (NO. 2) 2020

Background

1. On 9 December 2019, The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy made the Electricity (Ministerial – QCA) Delegation (No. 1) 2019 (the **2019 delegation**) pursuant to which the Minister delegated to the Queensland Competition Authority (**QCA**) the functions of the Minister under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the **Act**), subject to certain limitations.

2. On 17 June 2020, the Minister made the Electricity (Ministerial – QCA) Delegation (No. 1) 2020 (the **2020 controlled load delegation**) pursuant to which the Minister delegated to the QCA the functions of the Minister under section 90(1) of the Act, in relation to three new controlled load tariffs (the **controlled load tariffs**).

3. Pursuant to the 2019 delegation, the QCA published its final price determination for tariff year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (the **2020/21 tariff year**), in the form of a tariff schedule (the **2020/21 tariff schedule**), on 25 June 2020. On 29 June 2020 the Minister published an amended 2020/21 tariff schedule (the **first amended tariff schedule**) which superseded the 2020/21 tariff schedule published by the QCA.

4. Pursuant to the 2020 controlled load delegation, the QCA is expected to publish its final price amendment determination for the 2020/21 tariff year, which includes the controlled load tariffs, in the form of a further amended tariff schedule for the 2020/21 tariff year (the **second amended tariff schedule**), by no later than 16 October 2020.

5. However, the Australian Energy Regulator approved new network tariffs and prices in June 2020. Accordingly, further new retail tariffs will need to be added to the second amended tariff schedule after it is published in the Queensland Government Gazette. Accordingly, the Minister wishes to delegate the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act in relation to those new retail tariffs to the QCA pursuant to the terms of this delegation.

Power to delegate

6. Under section 90AA(1) of the Act, the Minister may delegate to the QCA all or any of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act.

Powers delegated

7. Subject to the limitations and requirements listed in paragraph 8, I delegate the functions of the Minister under section 90(1) of the Act to the QCA for the 2020/21 tariff year.

8. The functions of the Minister specified in paragraph 7 above must only be exercised for the purpose of:

(a) developing the following new retail standard tariffs, to be included in the second amended tariff schedule, based on new network tariffs in Ergon Energy Corporation Limited's (**EECL**) and Energex's approved 2020-25 Tariff Structure Statements:
   (i) a residential transitional demand tariff;
   (ii) a residential demand tariff;
   (iii) a residential time of use energy tariff;
   (iv) a small business wide inclining fixed tariff;
   (v) a small business transitional demand tariff;
   (vi) a small business demand tariff;
   (vii) a small business time of use energy tariff; and
   (viii) a large business time of use demand tariff,
   (together, the **new retail tariffs**).

(b) deciding the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices, for the new retail tariffs that a retail entity may charge its Standard Contract Customers in Queensland (other than Standard Contract Customers in the Energex distribution area) for the new retail tariffs; and

(c) adding the new retail tariffs to the second amended tariff schedule pursuant to section 90(3)(c) of the Act.

9. The new retail tariffs must take effect on 1 January 2021, and will remain in force until the end of the 2020/21 tariff year.

10. Pursuant to section 90(5)(a)(iii) of the Act, in exercising the functions specified in paragraphs 7 and 8 above, the QCA must have regard to the terms of reference in the schedule.

Revocation

11. Unless earlier revoked in writing, this delegation ceases upon publication of a further amended tariff schedule for 2020/21 which includes the new retail tariffs in the Queensland Government Gazette.

12. For the avoidance of doubt, this delegation is in addition to, and does not revoke, vary or otherwise affect, the 2020 controlled load delegation.

This delegation is made by **The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP**, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy:

Signed:

The Honourable Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Dated: ***22nd July 2020***

SCHEDULE
Terms of Reference
Sections 90(5)(a)(iii) and 90AA of the Act

These Terms of Reference apply to the price determination for the new retail tariffs.

Period for which the price determinations will apply (section 90AA(3)(a) of the Act)

1. The price determination for the new retail tariffs takes effect from 1 January 2021 and remains in force until the end of the 2020/21 tariff year.

Policies, principles and other matters the QCA must consider when working out the notified prices and making the price determinations (sections 90(5)(a)(iii), 90AA(3)(c) and 90AA(3)(d) of the Act)

2. The policies, principles and other matters that the QCA is required by this delegation to consider are:

   (a) Uniform Tariff Policy — the Government's Uniform Tariff Policy, which provides that, wherever possible, customers of the same class should pay no more for their electricity, and should be able to pay for their electricity via similar price structures, regardless of their geographic location. However, this should not limit Standard Contract Customers outside the Energex distribution area accessing a wider choice of prices and price structures than may be available within the Energex distribution area. Additionally, as residential and small business customers paying notified prices are on standard retail contracts, the Government is of the view that the QCA must consider incorporating into notified prices, an appropriate value reflecting the more favourable terms and conditions of standard retail contracts compared to market contracts. Should the application of this value result in a bill that exceeds an equivalent Default Market Offer as set by the Australian Energy Regulator for southeast Queensland (**DMO**), that value should be discounted so that the resulting bill does not exceed the equivalent DMO. For the avoidance of doubt, if the appropriate value is discounted to zero and the resulting bill is still greater than the equivalent DMO, no further discount should be applied;

   (b) Framework – use of the Network (N) plus Retail (R) cost build-up methodology when working out the notified prices and making the price determination, where N (network cost) is treated as a pass-through and R (energy and retail cost) is determined by the QCA;

   (c) When determining the N components for the new retail tariffs:

      (i) For residential and small business retail tariffs - basing the network cost component on the price level of the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex, but utilising the relevant EECL tariff structure;

(ii) For large business retail tariffs for customers who consume 100MWh or more per annum - basing the network cost component on the relevant EECL network charges to be levied by EECL in the 'East distribution pricing zone - Transmission pricing zone T1'.

Consultation Requirements (section 90AA(3)(e) of the Act)

Consultation Timetable

3. The QCA must publish a consultation timetable within one week of the date of this delegation, which can be revised at the discretion of the QCA, detailing any proposed additional public papers and workshops that the QCA considers would assist the consultation process.

Workshops and Additional Consultation

4. As part of the consultation process and in consideration of public consultation already undertaken in developing the relevant network tariffs, the QCA must consider the merits of additional public consultation (workshops and papers) on identified key issues.

Draft Price Determination

5. The QCA must investigate and publish its draft price determination on the new retail tariffs, with each tariff to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure.

6. The QCA must publish a written notice inviting submissions about the draft price determination. The notice must state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the draft price determination.

7. The QCA must consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Final Price Determination

8. The QCA must investigate and publish its final price determination on the new retail tariffs, with each tariff to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure, and gazette the retail tariffs.

Time frame for QCA to make and publish reports (section 90AA(3)(b) of the Act)

9. The QCA must make its reports available to the public and, at a minimum, publicly release the papers and price determinations listed in paragraphs 3 to 8 of the terms of reference.

DELEGATION TO QCA

10. The QCA must publish the draft price determination for the new retail tariffs by no later than 30 September 2020.

11. The QCA must publish the full 2020/21 tariff schedule, amended to include the new retail tariffs, in the Queensland Government gazette no later than 30 November 2020.

(SCHEDULE ENDS)

APPENDIX B: STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS AND REFERENCES

Stakeholder submissions

We received 4 submissions on the draft determination. These are available on our website.

Stakeholder	***Submission number***	***Date received***
Cotton Australia	1	18 Sept 2020
Ergon Energy Retail	2	17 Sept 2020
Queensland Farmers' Federation (QFF)	3	17 Sept 2020
Canegrowers	4	25 Sept 2020

References

ACIL Allen Consulting (ACIL Allen), *Estimated Energy Costs 2020–21 Retail Tariffs*, final report prepared for the QCA, June 2020.

—— *Estimated Energy Costs 2020–21 New Load Control Retail Tariffs*, draft report prepared for the QCA, August 2020.

—— *Estimated Energy Costs 2020–21 New Load Control Retail Tariffs*, final report prepared for the QCA, September 2020.

Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO), *2019 Electricity Statement of Opportunities*, August 2019.

——*2020 Integrated System Plan*, draft report, July 2020.

Queensland Competition Authority (QCA), *Regulated retail electricity prices 2020–21,* final determination, June 2020.

Queensland Government 2019, *Queensland Budget 2019–20—Budget Strategy and Outlook: Budget Paper No. 2*, June 2019.

APPENDIX C: ENERGY COST APPROACH

This appendix provides detail on why we consider ACIL Allen's estimates are appropriate (as noted in section 4.2.1). It covers some of the more complex methods and assessments used in estimating energy costs. ACIL Allen's report, including the information we relied on to prepare this technical appendix, is available on our website.[1]

Wholesale energy costs

A retailer incurs wholesale energy costs when purchasing electricity from the National Electricity Market (NEM) to meet the demand of its customers. The NEM is a volatile market where spot prices are settled every half-hour and currently can range from –$1,000 to $14,700 per megawatt hour (MWh)[2].

Retailers adopt a range of strategies to reduce spot price volatility risk (spot price risk), including:

- pursuing a hedging strategy by purchasing financial derivatives[3]—such as futures, swaps, caps and options
- entering long-term power purchase agreements with generators
- investing in their own electricity generators.

For the June 2020 determination, ACIL Allen was engaged to assist with estimating wholesale energy costs for customers whose prices are settled on:

- the net system load profiles (NSLPs) in the Energex and Ergon areas
- the controlled load profiles (CLPs) in the Energex area (i.e. the load profiles of tariffs 31 and 33).[4]

For this determination, we engaged ACIL Allen to assist with estimating wholesale energy costs for customers whose prices are settled on:

- the load profile of the small business load control tariff in the Energex area (CLP, small business)
- the load profile of large business load control tariffs in the Ergon area (CLP, large business).

These new load control tariffs do not have existing observable load profiles. Therefore, we need to estimate representative load profiles for the purpose of determining wholesale energy costs for these new tariffs.

[1] For more information, see https://www.qca.org.au/project/customers/electricity-prices/regulated-electricity-prices-for-regional-qld-2020-21/.

[2] The minimum spot price (market floor price) and the maximum spot price (market price cap) are defined in chapter 3 of the National Electricity Rules. The market price cap is published by the AEMC every February and is effective from 1 July. For more information, see www.aemc.gov.au.

[3] Generally, purchasing financial derivatives enables retailers to lock in a price, or a maximum price (in the case of caps) at which a given volume of electricity will be transacted at a future date.

[4] The NSLP and CLP approximate how much electricity is consumed by customers on accumulation meters in a region, for each half-hour of the day. Unlike smart/interval meters, accumulation meters do not record when during the day electricity was consumed or how much was consumed at that time. To allow for half-hourly settlement within the NEM (with different spot prices and volume for each half hour), the AEMO uses the NSLP to approximate the amount of electricity consumed by customers on accumulation meters in a region, for each half hour of the day. At this stage, most customers in Queensland are on accumulation meters.

Summary of analysis

Consistent with previous years, ACIL Allen estimated wholesale energy costs using a market hedging approach. This approach is designed to simulate the NEM from a retailer's perspective and involves:

- simulating the expected spot prices that a retailer faces, considering temperature data, demand load profiles, generation supply/costs and power station availability, and then
- estimating wholesale energy costs for a retailer that hedges spot price risk through the purchase of ASX Energy futures[5].

Estimating expected spot prices

To simulate expected spot prices, ACIL Allen used its stochastic demand model to develop 49 weather-influenced simulations of hourly demand for 2020–21—using temperature data from 1970–71 to 2018–19 and demand load profiles from 2016–17 to 2018–19.

ACIL Allen used the historical demand load profiles sourced from AEMO. When simulating the weather-influenced hourly demand, ACIL Allen also incorporated AEMO's latest peak demand forecast for 2020–21.[6] For the new load control tariffs without existing load profiles, we have attempted to estimate representative profiles for these tariffs with the assistance of Energy Queensland (EQ) (discussed further below).

In addition to the 49 simulated demand profiles, ACIL Allen used its stochastic outage model to develop 11 hourly power station availability simulations. It then applied its proprietary electricity model (PowerMark) to generate 539 simulations of 8760 hourly wholesale electricity spot prices for 2020–21, using the stochastic demand profiles and power station availabilities as inputs.

PowerMark simulates the behaviour of generators in the NEM, considering the cost and technological characteristics of generators, fuel prices, generator bidding strategies, demand for electricity, weather and power station availability. ACIL Allen incorporated changes to the existing generation supply, where market participants have formally announced changes, including mothballing, closure and change in operating approach of power plants. Near-term new generators are included, should ACIL Allen deem these plants to be committed projects.

ACIL Allen's forecast of the generation supply and costs within the NEM closely aligns with AEMO's Integrated System Plan (ISP). To achieve this, ACIL Allen routinely compared its detailed assumptions with the ISP's findings, including the technical parameters of generators, fuel prices and interconnector expansions. Any deviation in assumptions was investigated and the ISP's findings were adopted if the deviation cannot be justified. However, it should be noted that, to date, ACIL Allen's assumptions were closely aligned with the ISP's findings.

The ISP was developed to provide 'a whole-of-system plan to maximise net market benefits and deliver low-cost, secure and reliable energy through a complex and comprehensive range of plausible energy futures. It identifies the optimal development path for the National Electricity Market (NEM), consisting of ISP projects and development opportunities, as well as necessary regulatory and market reforms'.[7]

[5] ASX Energy futures are exchange-traded energy financial derivatives, which allow retailers to reduce the spot price volatility risk when purchasing electricity from the NEM. For more information, see https://www.asxenergy.com.au/.

[6] AEMO, *2019 Electricity Statement of Opportunities*, August 2019.

[7] AEMO, *2020 Integrated System Plan*, July 2020, p. 9.

Estimating hedged wholesale energy costs

To simulate the wholesale energy costs incurred by a retailer that hedges spot price risk, ACIL Allen developed a hedging methodology based on the standard ASX Energy base, peak and cap futures contracts. To develop a hedging methodology, ACIL Allen tested a substantial number of strategies to derive the strategy with the lowest cost and variance, considering the latest demand data. Contract prices were estimated using the trade-weighted average of ASX Energy daily settlement prices of base, peak and cap contracts for 2020–21.

Suite of eight new retail tariffs (excluding the new load control tariffs)

As these new retail tariffs are yet to have widespread uptake among customers, there is insufficient data to derive separate load profiles for customers on these new tariffs. Accordingly, we consider the existing NSLPs to be the best indicator of the aggregate load profile for these new tariffs at this time. Further, given the current limited uptake of these new tariffs, retailers are likely to aggregate the load profiles of these new tariffs with the existing NSLPs when adopting a hedging strategy to manage spot price risk.

We note Ergon Retail's proposal of estimating time-varying wholesale energy prices for the new time-of-use retail tariffs.[8] However, at this stage, we consider such an approach to be inappropriate as this would be inconsistent with the way the wholesale energy costs were estimated for the existing time-of-use tariffs in the June 2020 determination.

Further, at this stage, only a small minority of customers in Queensland are on interval meters (which record electricity usage in 30-minute intervals) and AEMO does not publish load profiles for these customers. Most customers in Queensland are on accumulation meters. Unlike smart/interval meters, accumulation meters do not record at what time during the day electricity was consumed or how much was consumed at that time. To allow for half-hourly settlement within the NEM (with different spot prices and volume for each half hour), AEMO uses the NSLP to approximate average wholesale energy prices and the amount of electricity consumed by customers on accumulation meters in a distribution region. As part of the settlement process, AEMO publishes the NSLPs for the Energex and Ergon regions.

On this basis, we determined the wholesale energy costs (for these new tariffs) based on estimates for the NSLPs used to set the 2020–21 notified prices. The approach for determining these new supplementary tariffs is therefore consistent with the way we determined the existing tariffs in the June 2020 determination.

As noted in the June 2020 determination, we concluded that ACIL Allen's market hedging approach is likely to produce reliable estimates that best reflect the actual costs retailers incur when purchasing electricity from the NEM. This conclusion was based on the following:

- In developing its forecasts of demand profiles and generation supply/costs, ACIL Allen used the best available market data at that time (until May 2020), including the uptake of rooftop solar PV, AEMO's latest peak demand and supply projections as well as market participants' formal announcements on generation availability/operation. We considered that such an approach adequately takes into account the likely variation in demand profiles and generation supply/costs within the NEM.
- ACIL Allen's spot price modelling broadly aligns with the market's expectations of spot price outcomes (ASX futures) for 2020–21. Generally, the purchase of ASX futures enables retailers to lock in a price, or a maximum price (in the case of caps), at which a given volume of electricity will be transacted at a future date. Therefore, futures contract prices incorporate market participants' risk-weighted expectations of future spot prices.

[8] Ergon Retail, sub. 2, p. 2.

- To develop a hedging methodology, ACIL Allen tested a substantial number of strategies to derive a strategy with the lowest cost and variance. We considered such an approach to be appropriate as it is likely to reflect how a retailer would hedge in practice using ASX futures.
- To estimate wholesale energy costs, ACIL Allen has taken the 95th percentile of the distribution of annual hedged energy costs for a given profile. Such an approach produced a conservative estimate as there is only a 5 per cent probability that the final estimate underestimates the costs that retailers face in the NEM.
- ACIL Allen's market hedging approach also adequately captured the potential impacts of covid-19 on the NEM, specifically through the incorporation of ASX contract data until May 2020. These ASX contract prices reflect the market participants' views of any impacts of covid-19, as well as other drivers, on the NEM.

For more details on the wholesale energy costs estimated in the June 2020 determination, refer to Appendix E and ACIL Allen's final report for the June 2020 determination.

New load control retail tariffs

For the new retail tariffs without existing observable load profiles (i.e. the new load control tariffs), we need to estimate representative load profiles for the purpose of determining wholesale energy costs. To do so, we could either:

- adopt one of the existing load profiles currently used as part of the broader determination process (such as the Energex or Ergon NSLPs and load profiles for tariffs 31 and 33), or
- estimate a representative load profile using another data source.

The new load control retail tariffs are based on three new load control network tariffs proposed by EQ for 2020–21. As the availability (and load profiles) of these network tariffs are controlled by Energex and Ergon Energy Network, we requested EQ's assistance to estimate the appropriate representative load profiles.

EQ advised that, unlike tariff 33 (where availability is determined through time-of-day load control), the availability of the new load control tariffs is determined through targeted and localised load control, for which EQ may undertake manual load switching of specific loads.

Under a localised control, load switching does not necessarily occur each day, as it is a function of the individual load of the customer as well as localised network conditions. For example, some customers joining the new tariff may well have loads that are seasonal and are therefore already not operating during periods when load control is required. Further, EQ advised that it expects some customers on the new tariffs not to experience any load switching for much of the time throughout the year, while some customers may experience switching up to 10 times per year.

Therefore, there is unlikely to be a regular pattern of load control for each individual customer, which makes it challenging to estimate a representative profile. Considering the difficulties in deriving a representative profile, EQ was of the view the load profile of tariff 33 could be used to develop wholesale energy cost estimates for the new load control tariffs.

Small business load control retail tariff

EQ provided us with load data of small business customers on load control tariffs (obtained as part of tariff trials). It suggested that these data provide an indication of the load profiles of the new load control tariffs and the type of customers that would find these new tariffs attractive. However, EQ advised against the use of these data for the purpose of estimating wholesale energy costs, as the data are derived from a limited trial/sample, and the load profiles would evolve over time as more customers move to these new load control tariffs.

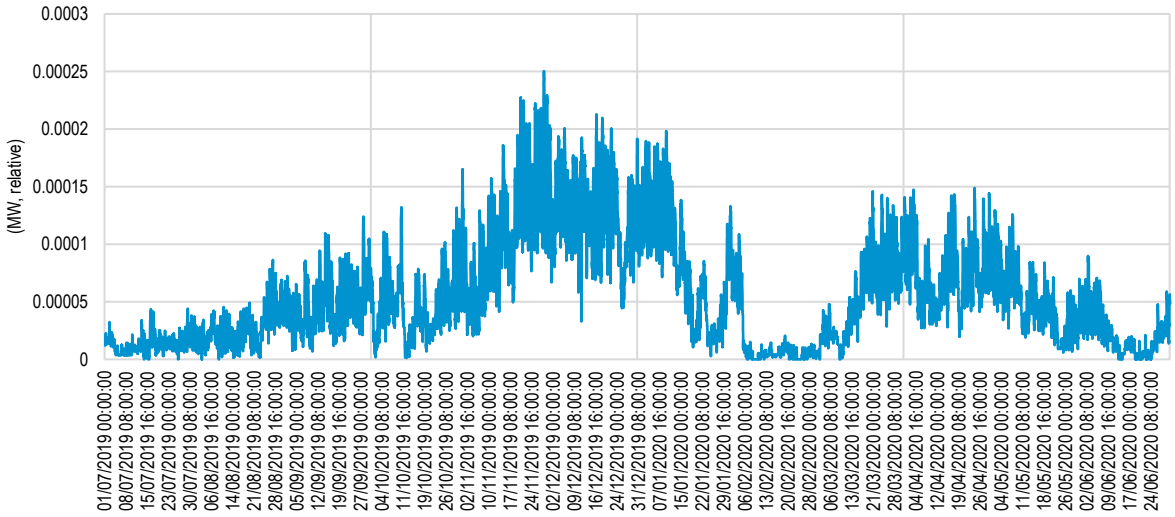
QFF and Ergon Retail noted that there is an inconsistency in the methodology used to estimate wholesale energy costs for the new load control tariffs.[9] Ergon Retail suggested that given the load control tariffs (including tariff 33) have the same intent and structure, they should not be developed using different data inputs. However, Ergon Retail acknowledged our concerns relating to the appropriateness of using the tariff 33 load profile to estimate wholesale energy costs for the new load control tariffs.[10] Canegrowers stated that we should use the profile of tariff 33 to estimate wholesale energy costs for the new small business load control tariff as the trial data-set is not representative. It further noted this approach would result in lower variable charges for customers on this tariff.[11]

Assessment of trial data

Examining the tariff trial data of 80 sites for 2019–20, we observed that:

- the trial data exhibit an extended period of low load with loads tending to peak during summer—that is, between November and early January (Figure 1)
- the average time-of-day demand of the trial data shows no apparent interruption/switching in aggregate form (Figure 2). As EQ suggested, this is likely due to a lack of routine load switching such as the time-of-day control for tariff 33 (as demonstrated in Figure 3, where load switching typically occurs during 6 pm to 7 pm and 8:30 pm to 10:30 pm)
- the load of the trial data is generally concentrated during night-time hours rather than daylight hours (Figure 2)
- the load profile of the trial data is peakier than the tariff 33 profile—with a load factor of 0.23 for the trial data, as opposed to 0.29 for tariff 33.[12]

Figure 1 Tariff trial data—half-hourly aggregated demand, 2019–20

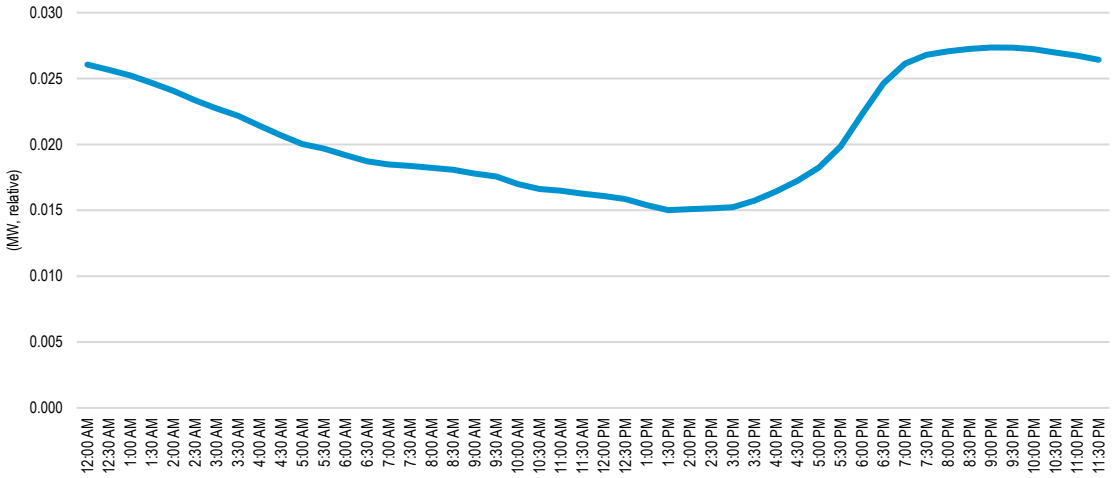


Note: 'MW, relative' means the annual loads for the profile have been scaled so they add up to one. This is an appropriate representation of the load as it is the relative shape of the profile (rather than the absolute size) that determines wholesale energy costs.

Source: ACIL Allen's analysis of data from EQ's agricultural tariff trial.

[9] QFF, sub. 3, p. 3; Ergon Retail, sub. 2, p. 1.
[10] Ergon Retail, sub. 2, p. 1.
[11] Canegrowers, sub. 4, p. 2.
[12] The load factor measures the peakiness (concentration) of the load for a profile across a given period. More specifically, it is calculated as the average of the half-hourly loads divided by the maximum of the half-hourly loads (for that same given period). In other words, a lower load factor denotes a peakier load profile.

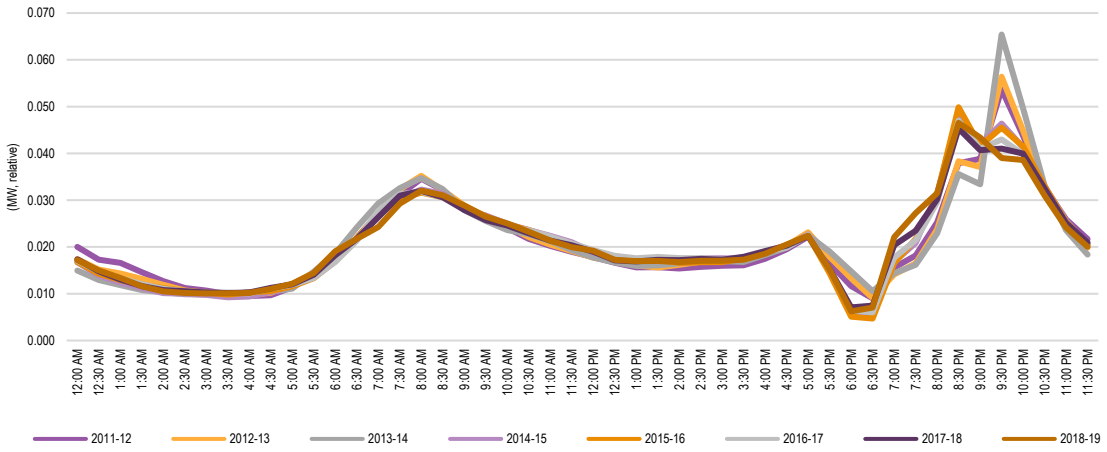
Figure 2 Tariff trial data—average time-of-day demand, 2019–20



Note: 'MW, relative' means the annual loads for the profile have been scaled so they add up to one. This is an appropriate representation of the load as it is the relative shape of the profile (rather than the absolute size) that determines wholesale energy costs.

Source: ACIL Allen's analysis of data from EQ's agricultural tariff trial.

Figure 3 Tariff 33—average time-of-day demand, 2011–12 to 2018–19



Note: 'MW, relative' means the annual loads for the profile have been scaled so they add up to one. This removes differences in absolute scale between the different profiles and changes in absolute size over time.

Source: ACIL Allen, Estimated Energy Costs 2020–21 Retail Tariffs, June 2020.

We examined the trial data-set and considered stakeholders' comments but were not convinced we should change our approach. Subject to data availability, we consider it is important to use a methodology and inputs that best reflect the load profiles and actual costs that retailers face when purchasing electricity from the NEM. The tariff trial data-set is likely to be more representative of the load profile of the new small business load control tariff than the current tariff 33 load profile due the following factors:

- Unlike tariff 33 (which is primarily designed for residential loads)[13], this new tariff is designed for small business customers with relatively large interruptible loads such as irrigation pumps and motors.

[13] This includes load associated with hot water systems (outside of peak periods) and interruptible residential pool pumps. For more details, see the Energex tariff structure statement 2020–25—https://www.aer.gov.au/networks-pipelines/determinations-access-arrangements/energex-determination-2020-25/final-decision.

- The new small business load control tariff is designed to be a primary tariff, while tariff 33 is designed to be a secondary tariff.
- EQ's tariff trial targeted small business customers who expressed an interest in a new load control tariff. Therefore, compared to the load profile of tariff 33, the tariff trial data are more likely to reflect the type (and load profiles) of customers that would potentially move to this new tariff.
- The load of this new tariff is unlikely to exhibit the load switching pattern of tariff 33. As discussed, the load for this new tariff is determined through a localised and targeted control, while the load for tariff 33 is determined through a time-of-day control.
- EQ cautioned against the use of the tariff trial data partly because these data were derived from a sample. We note that the load profiles of the tariff trial and tariff 33 are both based on a sample of 80 and 200 customers respectively. Consequently, the fact that the trial tariff dataset is a sample does not necessarily mean that it is inferior to the load data of tariff 33.
- It is reasonable to assume the load profiles for the new load control tariffs would evolve over time as more customers switch to these new tariffs. However, this by itself should not be a reason to dismiss the tariff trial data, as any aggregate load profile evolves over time. For example, the Energex and Ergon NSLPs have changed considerably in the last seven years due to the substantial uptake of rooftop solar PV.[14]

For the reasons outlined above, we decided to use the tariff trial data-set to estimate wholesale energy costs for the new small business load control tariff.

Estimating wholesale energy costs

Using the tariff trial load data, with ACIL Allen's assistance, we estimated the 2020–21 wholesale energy costs to be $68.59 per megawatt hour for the small business primary load control retail tariff. This estimate is different from the estimate for tariff 33, primarily due to the tariff trial load profile being peakier and more volatile hour by hour relative to the load of tariff 33.

To undertake this analysis, ACIL Allen has used the same approach and identical inputs as those adopted in the June 2020 determination. The only exception is that ACIL Allen did not simulate 49 weather-influenced demand profiles (as it did for the other load profiles sourced from AEMO) using the trial tariff data. This is because there is only one-year of load data available from the tariff trial, which is insufficient to robustly develop multiple weather-influenced demand profiles. To address this issue, ACIL Allen has instead developed 49 random simulations of the trial data, which was generated using a stratified sampling approach within each month and day type.

Such an approach ensures that the wholesale energy costs estimated using the tariff trial data will be consistent with those of the existing 2020–21 regulated tariffs. This is important, as the new load control retail tariff is supplementary to the 2020–21 regulated tariffs set as part of the June 2020 determination.

Unlike tariffs 31 and 33, which are offered as secondary tariffs, the new small business load control tariff is a primary tariff. Therefore, we developed a separate hedging strategy using the same approach as adopted in the June 2020 determination. ACIL Allen tested a number of strategies to derive a strategy with the lowest cost and variance. For each calendar quarter, the contract volume for the optimal hedging strategy is as follows:

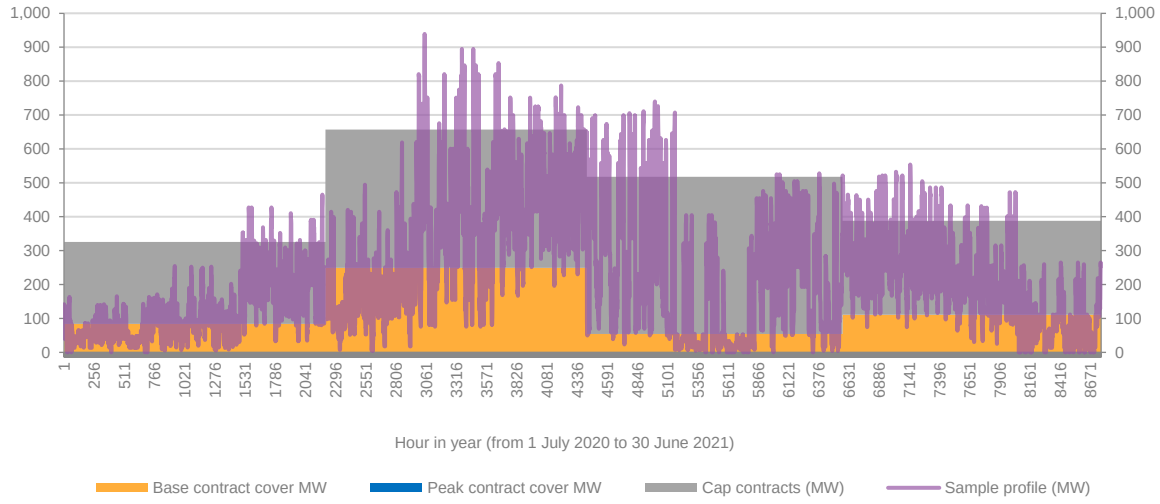
[14] See ACIL Allen, *Estimated Energy Costs 2020–21 Retail Tariffs*, June 2020.

- The base contract volume is set at the 30th percentile of the hourly demands for the off-peak periods across all demand sets.[15]
- The cap contract volume is set at 70 per cent of the median annual peak demand across all demand sets minus the base and peak contract volumes.

The optimal hedging strategy does not require peak contracts. This is likely due to the shape of the trial tariff load profile, which has lower demand during daylight hours and peaks later in the evening compared to the NSLPs.

We considered the above approach to be appropriate, as it is likely to reflect how a retailer would hedge in practice using ASX futures. We also note that this optimal strategy places more reliance in cap contracts than base contracts compared to other load profiles (Figure 4). This is due to the differences in the shape of the load profiles, with the tariff trial load profile having extended periods of very low load.

Figure 4 Optimal hedging strategy—contract volume for a sample profile from tariff trial data



Source: ACIL Allen's analysis.

Accordingly, our decision is to determine the wholesale energy costs for the small business load control tariff using the tariff trial load data and the same approach as adopted in the June 2020 determination.

Large business load control retail tariff

EQ advised that the tariff trials were open only to small business customers. As such, the tariff trial data are unlikely to be representative of the types and load profiles of large customers who would be interested in these new load control tariffs.

To develop representative profiles for the new large business load control tariffs, EQ provided us with the load data of large customers who had access to load control tariffs. However, there is only load data for 24 customers who were on tariffs that have the same minimum period of availability as the new large business load control tariffs. Of this dataset, only eight customers have suitable load data (i.e. complete load data for the entire financial year).

Such a small sample poses a real risk that these load data may not be representative of the demand profiles of customers who may move to the new large business load control tariffs. Further, unlike data from the

[15] Peak and off-peak periods are as defined in the contract specifications for the ASX Energy base and peak futures contracts. For more information, see https://www.asxenergy.com.au/.

tariff trial that targeted customers interested in a new load control tariff, it is unclear whether customers identified in this dataset are interested in moving to the new load control tariffs.

In the absence of more reliable load data, we accepted EQ's advice of using the load profile of tariff 33 to develop wholesale energy cost estimates for the large business load control tariffs.

Accordingly, our decision is to determine the wholesale energy costs for the large business load control tariffs using the 2020–21 estimates for tariff 33 (as adopted in our June 2020 determination).

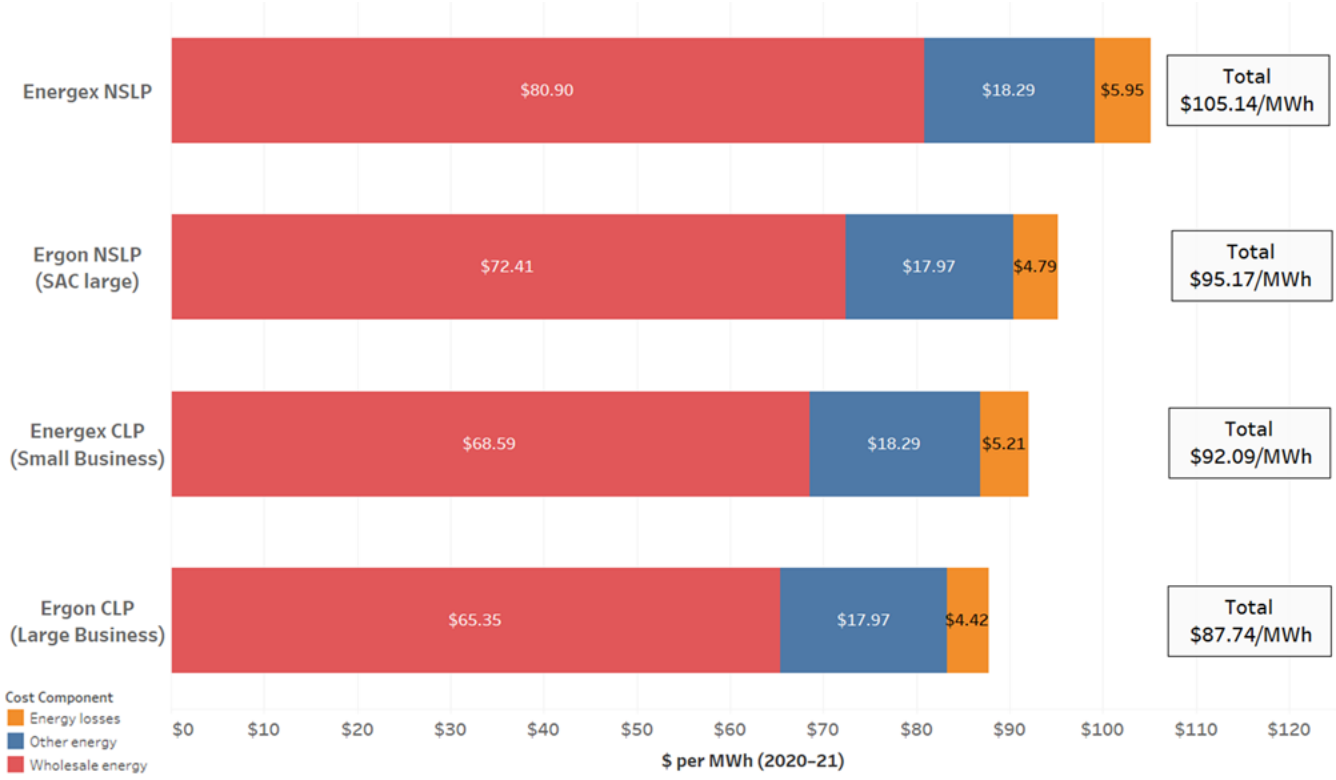
However, in future determinations, it is likely that adjustments to the wholesale energy costs for these new tariffs will be necessary when a more representative load profile is adopted. This is because the following factors may result in an actual load profile for large business load control tariffs that is different from tariff 33 profile:

- Unlike the load profile of tariff 33 (which reflects the consumption pattern of customers in the Energex area), the load profile for large business load control tariffs would reflect the consumption pattern of customers in the Ergon area.
- These new load control tariffs are designed for large customers with interruptible loads, while tariff 33 is primarily designed for residential loads.
- The load of these new load control tariffs is unlikely to exhibit the load switching pattern of tariff 33. As discussed, the load for these new tariffs are controlled through a localised and targeted mechanism, while the load for tariff 33 is determined through a time-of-day control.

Total energy cost allowances

This chart summarises the total energy cost allowances for the new retail tariffs.

Figure 5 Total energy cost allowances for new retail tariffs



Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Source: Our analysis using data from ACIL Allen.

APPENDIX D: DMO BILL COMPARISON AND ADJUSTMENT

The delegations ask us to consider whether the standing offer adjustment[16] needs to be reduced for small customers—in the case where the resulting notified price bill (including a 5 per cent standing offer adjustment) would exceed the equivalent DMO reference bill in SEQ.

The AER has determined DMO annual bills for SEQ for the following tariffs:

- residential flat-rate tariff
- residential flat-rate with controlled load tariffs
- residential time-of-use tariff
- small business flat-rate tariff.[17]

For this determination, we introduced a suite of new retail tariffs, including a residential time-of-use retail tariff (tariff 12B). We consider tariff 12B to be comparable to the DMO residential time-of-use tariff, as tariff 12B is based on the Energex time-of-use network tariff in SEQ.

This appendix sets out in greater detail how we undertook a like-for-like comparison between the equivalent notified price bill and DMO bill for the residential time-of-use retail tariff. Using the same approach adopted in the June 2020 determination, we have assessed the components of the DMO bill and notified price bill to undertake a like-for-like comparison.

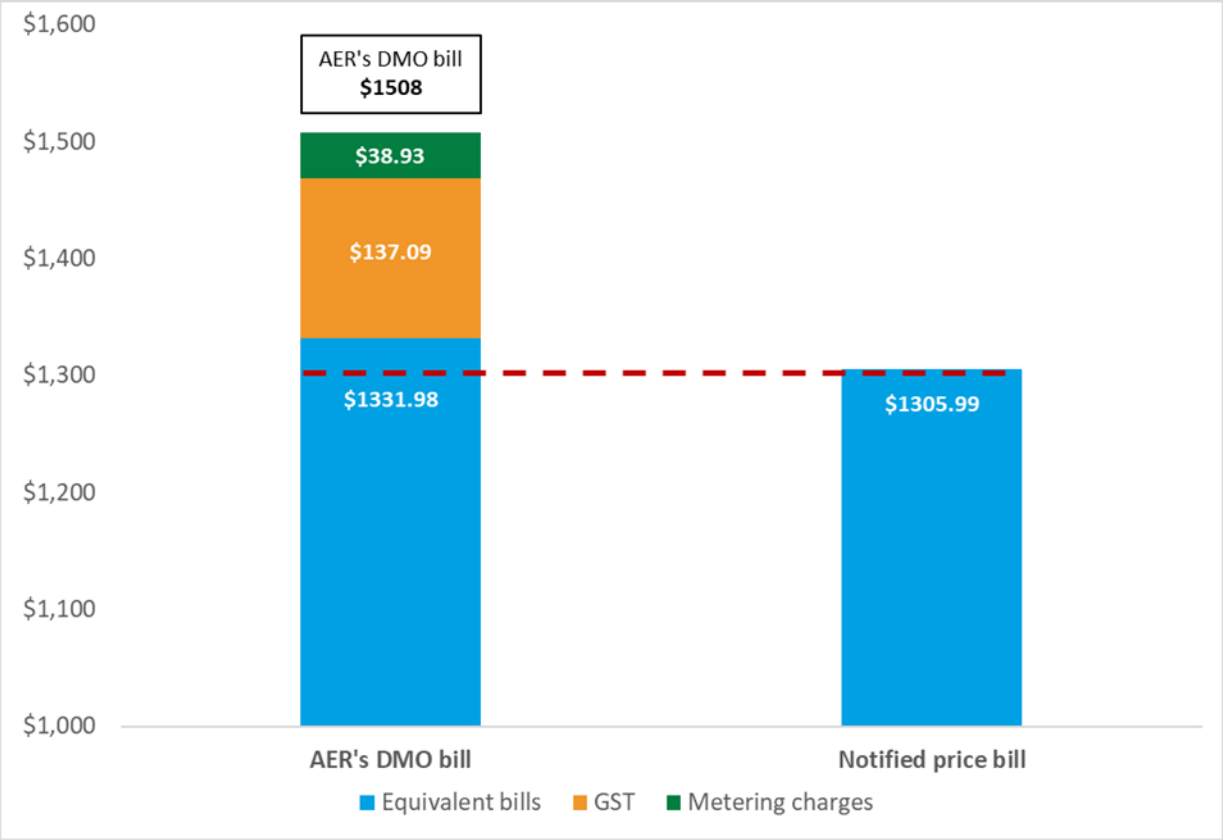
This included taking account of:

- metering costs, which are included in the DMO bills and are not included in our notified prices. To undertake an equivalent comparison, we have excluded the value of metering costs (i.e. alternative control services charges) from the DMO bills
- GST, which is included in the DMO bills, but not in our notified prices. To ensure that the comparison is made on a like-for-like basis, we have excluded the value of GST from the DMO bills
- consumption levels, which are different for the DMO bills compared to the levels we used to calculate our notified price bill impacts. To ensure that the bills are comparable, we have used the DMO consumption levels when calculating the equivalent notified price bills.

[16] The standing offer adjustment is included in notified prices for small customers.
[17] For more information, see https://www.aer.gov.au/retail-markets/retail-guidelines-reviews/retail-electricity-prices-review-determination-of-default-market-offer-prices-2020-21/final-decision.

Residential time-of-use tariff (tariff 12B)

Figure 6 Residential time-of-use tariff—equivalent DMO bill and notified price bill



Note: The AER's DMO pattern of supply for a time-of-use tariff was used to calculate the equivalent notified price bill.

Source: Our analysis using AER data.

After accounting for the factors discussed above, we observed that the equivalent notified price bill for tariff 12B is $25.99 lower than the DMO bill. As such, no adjustments are required to the tariff 12B.

APPENDIX E: DATA USED TO ESTIMATE CUSTOMER IMPACTS

Typical customer figures are based on the annual consumption of the median customer on each tariff in regional Queensland. The median customer is the middle customer in terms of consumption out of all customers on each tariff. As such, half of all customers will use less electricity than the median figure, and half will use more. Consistent with previous determinations, Ergon Retail provided actual usage data for the relevant tariffs.

Table 1 Usage data to determine customer impacts

Retail tariff	*Usage (kWh per year)*	*Peak usage*	*Off-peak usage*	*Pump size (kW)*
T62—median	5,940	50%	50%	–
T65—median	8,029	69%	31%	–
T66—median	25,187	–	–	18.75

Note: Tariff 62 has a peak window between 7 am and 9 pm on weekdays and an off-peak window for all other times. Tariff 65 has a 12-hour peak window (as agreed with the retailer) and an off-peak window for all other times.

Source: Ergon Retail.

APPENDIX F: BUILD-UP OF NOTIFIED PRICES

Table 2 Regulated retail tariffs for new controlled load tariffs (GST exclusive)

Retail tariff	*Tariff component*	*Fixed (c/day)*	*Usage (c/kWh)*
Tariff 34—Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply	Network (incl. JSC)	59.200	5.169
	Energy		9.209
	Fixed retail	53.258	
	Variable retail		1.840
	Standing offer adjustment	5.623	0.811
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2651
	Total	**118.081**	**17.295**
Tariff 60A—Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply	Network (incl. JSC)	3640.400	8.957
	Energy		8.774
	Fixed retail	381.094	
	Variable retail		1.072
	Headroom		
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2396
	Total	**4021.494**	**19.042**
Tariff 60B—Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply	Network (incl. JSC)		8.957
	Energy		8.774
	Fixed retail		
	Variable retail		1.072
	Headroom		
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2396
	Total		**19.042**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. JSC denotes jurisdictional scheme charges.

Table 3 Regulated retail tariffs for residential and small business customers (GST exclusive)

Retail tariff	*Tariff component*	*Fixed (c/day)*	*Day/Flat usage (c/kWh)*	*Night usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak demand ($/kW/mth)*
Tariff 12B—Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	51.100	3.846	5.404	14.082	
	Energy		10.514	10.514	10.514	
	Fixed retail	37.578				
	Variable retail		1.618	1.794	2.772	
	Standing offer adjustment	4.434	0.799	0.886	1.368	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2615	0.2615	0.2615	
	Total	**93.112**	**17.039**	**18.859**	**28.998**	
Tariff 14A—Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	49.900	5.868			2.234
	Energy		10.514			
	Fixed retail	37.578				
	Variable retail		1.846			0.252
	Standing offer adjustment	4.374	0.911			0.124
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2615			
	Total	**91.852**	**19.401**			**2.610**
Tariff 14B—Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	49.900	3.419			6.531
	Energy		10.514			
	Fixed retail	37.578				
	Variable retail		1.570			0.736
	Standing offer adjustment	4.374	0.775			0.363
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2615			
	Total	**91.852**	**16.540**			**7.630**
Tariff 24A—Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	67.300	7.891			1.890
	Energy		10.514			
	Fixed retail	53.258				
	Variable retail		2.356			0.242

Retail tariff	*Tariff component*	*Fixed (c/day)*	*Day/Flat usage (c/kWh)*	*Night usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak demand ($/kW/mth)*
	Standing offer adjustment	6.028	1.038			0.107
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2651			
	Total	**126.586**	**22.064**			**2.239**
Tariff 24B—Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	67.300	5.920			7.724
	Energy		10.514			
	Fixed retail	53.258				
	Variable retail		2.104			0.989
	Standing offer adjustment	6.028	0.927			0.436
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2651			
	Total	**126.586**	**19.730**			**9.148**

Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding. JSC denotes jurisdictional scheme charges.

Table 4 Regulated retail tariffs for large business customers (GST exclusive)

Retail tariff	*Tariff component*	*Fixed (c/day)*	*Usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak demand ($/kVA/mth)*	*Excess demand ($/kVA/mth)*
Tariff 50A—Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	15431.500	1.584	12.525	2.505
	Energy		9.517		
	Fixed retail	343.197			
	Variable retail		0.671	0.757	0.151
	Headroom				
	SRES cost pass-through		0.2396		
	Total	**15774.697**	**12.012**	**13.282**	**2.656**

Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding. JSC denotes jurisdictional scheme charges.

Table 5 Regulated retail tariffs for small business customers (GST exclusive)

Retail tariff	*Tariff component*	*Fixed band 1 (c/day)*	*Fixed band 2 (c/day)*	*Fixed band 3 (c/day)*	*Fixed band 4 (c/day)*	*Fixed band 5 (c/day)*	*Day/Flat usage (c/kWh)*	*Night usage (c/kWh)*	*Peak usage (c/kWh)*
Tariff 20A—Small business inclining-band primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	68.900	97.000	125.200	153.300	181.400	8.899		
	Energy						10.514		
	Fixed retail	53.258	53.258	53.258	53.258	53.258			
	Variable retail						2.485		
	Standing offer adjustment	6.108	7.513	8.923	10.328	11.733	1.095		
	SRES cost pass-through						0.2651		
	Total	**128.266**	**157.771**	**187.381**	**216.886**	**246.391**	**23.258**		
Tariff 22B—Small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff	Network (incl. JSC)	68.900	97.000	125.200	153.300	181.400	5.812	8.215	15.432
	Energy						10.514	10.514	10.514
	Fixed retail	53.258	53.258	53.258	53.258	53.258			
	Variable retail						2.090	2.397	3.321
	Standing offer adjustment	6.108	7.513	8.923	10.328	11.733	0.921	1.056	1.463
	SRES cost pass-through						0.2651	0.2651	0.2651
	Total	**128.266**	**157.771**	**187.381**	**216.886**	**246.391**	**19.602**	**22.448**	**30.996**

Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding. JSC denotes jurisdictional scheme charges.

APPENDIX G: GAZETTE NOTICES

Section 1: Gazette notice in respect of delegation received on 24 June 2020

Queensland Government Gazette

Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

This Gazette notice amends the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contact Customers notice dated 29 June 2020, by the Honourable Dr Anthony Lynham MP, Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy. The amendment's purpose is to set notified prices that apply to Standard Contract Customers for new regulated interruptible supply electricity tariffs.

There are otherwise no changes to the notified prices as published by the Minister on 29 June 2020.

The notified prices are the prices decided under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act), and amended under section 90(3) of the Electricity Act.

A retailer must charge its Standard Contract Customers, as defined in the Electricity Act, the notified prices subject to the provisions of sections 91, 91A and 91AA of the Electricity Act and section 22A, Division 12A of Part 2 of the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* (the NERL (Qld)).

Pursuant to the Certificate of Delegation from the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (dated 17 June 2020) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that I have decided that, on and from 1 November 2020, the amended notified prices are the applicable prices set out in the attached Tariff Schedule.

As required by section 90AB(4) of the Electricity Act, the amended notified prices are exclusive of the goods and services tax ('GST') payable under the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) (the GST Act).

Dated this DD day of MMMM 2020.

Flavio Menezes, Chair
Queensland Competition Authority

TARIFF SCHEDULE

Part 1 — Application

A) APPLICATION OF THIS SCHEDULE – GENERAL

This Tariff Schedule applies to all Standard Contract Customers in Queensland other than those in the Energex distribution area.

Definitions of customers and their types are those set out in the *Electricity Act 1994 (Queensland)* (the Electricity Act) and the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* (the NERL (Qld)). Unless otherwise defined, the terminology used in this Tariff Schedule is intended to be consistent with the energy laws.

Where a notified price has been set for a distribution entity *alternate control service*, a retailer can only charge the customer for that service at the notified price.

B) APPLICATION OF TARIFFS

General

Distribution entities may have specific eligibility criteria in addition to retail tariff eligibility requirements set out in the Tariff Schedule, e.g. the types of loads and how they are connected to interruptible supply tariffs. Retailers will advise customers of any applicable distribution entity requirements upon tariff assignment or customer request.

Any reference to a tariff in the Tariff Schedule is a reference to a retail tariff unless otherwise explicitly stated in the Tariff Schedule.

Additional customer descriptions:

- *Farming* is the undertaking of agricultural or associated business activities for the primary purpose of profit. The primary use of electricity supplied under a farming tariff should be for farming.
- *Irrigation* is the undertaking of pumping water for farming. The primary use of electricity supplied under an irrigation tariff should be for irrigation.
- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose required capacity generally exceeds 1500 kVA and annual energy usage generally exceeds 4GWh as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose annual energy usage generally exceeds 40GWh as classified by the distribution entity.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description, or as agreed by the retailer.

Emergency is as defined in the *National Energy Retail Rules* as applied in Queensland.

The *QECMM (Queensland Electricity Connection and Metering Manual)* as required in the *Metrology Procedure: Part A, National Electricity Market*, or similar document setting out the minimum requirements for connection of supply to customer premises as intended by the QECMM.

MI means the unique identification number applicable to the point at which a premises is connected to a distribution entity's network. For premises connected to the National Electricity Market this is the National Metering Identifier (NMI), and for other premises is the unique identifier allocated by the distribution entity.

An *MI exclusive* tariff cannot be used in conjunction with any other continuous supply primary tariff at that MI. All large customer tariffs are MI exclusive tariffs unless otherwise stated.

A retailer must assign the applicable *default tariff* to a small customer in the event the small customer does not nominate a tariff when they become a Standard Contract Customer of the retailer except where any existing metering configuration at the MI is for a primary interruptible supply tariff, in which case the small customer must expressly nominate a suitable primary tariff. Such assignment does not alter a small customer's ability to access other tariffs in the event the small customer requests assignment to another tariff.

The default tariff is:

- For residential customers–Tariff 11
- For small business customers–Tariff 20.

A *primary* tariff is the tariff that reflects the principal purpose of use of electricity at the premises or the majority of the load, and is capable of existing by itself against a MI.

Small business customers can access primary residential tariffs providing the nature of all use on the tariff is consistent with the tariff requirements (refer below for *concessional application* of primary residential tariffs), and is in conjunction with a primary business tariff (Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A, 24, 34, 41, 62, 65 or 66) at the same MI.

Primary residential tariffs are also applicable to electricity used in separately metered common sections of residential premises consisting of more than one living unit, but cannot be used in conjunction with another primary residential tariff at the same MI.

A *secondary* tariff is any tariff that is not a primary tariff, and can be accessed only when it is in conjunction with a primary tariff at the same MI.

A *seasonal* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the month the charge applies. Seasonal tariffs can also include time-of –use based charges.

A *time-of-use* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the time of day.

An *obsolete* tariff can only be accessed by customers who are on the tariff at the date it becomes obsolete and continuously take supply under it.

The retailer, at its absolute discretion, may switch a customer to an obsolete tariff only once, if that customer:

- Is participating in the Drought Relief from Electricity Charges Scheme (DRECS) on 30 June 2019 and is accessing a tariff classified as obsolete from 1 July 2019; and
- Loses eligibility for DRECS before 30 June 2021; and
- Nominates to return to the tariff now classified as obsolete that they were accessing immediately before their current period of participation in the DRECS.

Any subsequent tariff change by the customer must be to a standard tariff.

The *scheduled phase-out date* is the date an obsolete tariff will be discontinued. Customers on obsolete tariffs may opt to transfer at any time to applicable standard tariffs. Customers on an obsolete tariff on its scheduled phase-out date whom have not notified their retailer of their preferred applicable standard tariff, will be transferred to an applicable standard

tariff at the discretion of the retailer upon the tariff being discontinued.

Any reference in this Tariff Schedule to a time is a reference to Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Weekdays mean Monday to Friday including public holidays.

Summer is the months of December to February inclusive.

A *daily supply charge* is a fixed amount charged to cover the costs of maintaining electricity supply to a premises, including the costs associated with the provision of equipment (excluding metering and associated services) and general administration. Retailers may use different terms for this charge, for example: Service Charge, Service Fee, Service to Property Charge etc.

A *minimum daily payment* only applies when usage charges for the billing period are less than the total of the minimum daily payment multiplied by the number of days in the billing period. Where the total minimum daily payment is charged, usage charges will not apply.

A connection charge reflects the value of the customer's dedicated connection assets and whether these assets were paid for upfront by the customer. The number of connection units allocated to an MI is as advised by the distribution entity.

Demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilowatts (kW) on the associated metering, or as recorded or calculated in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) using data recorded on the associated metering. No adjustment to import demand is made for export to the distribution network.

Maximum demand is highest demand during the charging period of the particular tariff as identified by the tariff description. Unless otherwise stated, the maximum demand is the value on which demand charges are based.

For large customer tariffs in Part 2 listing charge parameter options in both kW and kVA, the applicable charging parameter is to be kW or kVA at the customer's choice until 30 June 2021, and kVA from 1 July 2021 except for:

- MI with type 6 metering – kW;
- MI where type 6 metering is replaced with type 1 to 4 metering due to fault, age, distributor initiated customer reclassification, or other action not initiated by the customer – kW or kVA at the customer's choice until the first anniversary of the type 6 meter replacement, and kVA from that time;

Once a retailer applies the kVA demand charging parameter to an MI, a kW demand charging parameter can no longer be applied to the MI unless otherwise permitted by energy law.

A *demand threshold* is the demand value below which demand charges for a tariff do not apply for billing purposes. Where a demand threshold applies, the chargeable demand is the greater of the maximum demand less the demand threshold, or zero.

Authorised demand is the maximum demand permitted to be imported from, or exported to the network, and is specific to each MI. The value is generally established by agreement between the customer and distribution entity.

Capacity is a demand-based measure of the network supply capability reserved for a customer. Unless otherwise stated, the capacity charge is the greater of the authorised demand, or actual maximum demand.

Bus customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's zone substation or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Line customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's high voltage electrical wires, cabling, or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Interruptible supply tariffs

General

The retailer will arrange the provision of load control equipment on a similar basis to provision of the required revenue metering.

Where a customer's aggregate load that is connected to an interruptible supply tariff exceeds 20 amperes per phase, additional load control equipment must be installed in accordance with the QECMM. Such equipment must be installed at the customer's expense unless otherwise agreed with the metering service provider.

Availability of supply

Tariff 31

Supply will be available for a minimum of 8 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 5 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity. In general, this supply will be between the hours of 10.00 pm and 7.00 am.

Tariff 33

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 10 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Tariffs 34, 60A and 60B

These tariffs are not available to customers connected to the Essential Energy network within Queensland.

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Other requirements

Tariffs 34, 60A and 60B

Customers must notify their retailer of any change of more than 30 kW to the load connected to its interruptible supply tariff, including if the change is a reduction.

Tariffs 60A and 60B

These tariffs are only available in areas where the distribution entity's standard load control signalling operates. Access to the tariffs may be subject to a network impact assessment by the distribution entity and an outcome that supports customer access.

Secondary interruptible supply tariffs

Tariffs 31, 33 and 60B

These tariffs are applicable where there is no provision to supply approved apparatus, or any specified part of an approved apparatus connected to an interruptible supply tariff, via another tariff (e.g. via a change-over switch to a primary tariff), except as agreed by the retailer, and electricity supply is:

(a) connected to approved apparatus (limited to electric vehicle supply equipment (residential customers only), and pool filtration systems) via a socket-outlet as approved by the retailer; or

(b) permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric hot water system, battery energy storage system, solar power system), or approved specified parts of apparatus (e.g. hot water system booster heating unit) as approved by the retailer. Where the retailer has approved the connection of a specified part of apparatus to another tariff (e.g. for a one-shot booster for a solar hot water system), the specified part must be metered under and charged at the primary tariff of the premises concerned, or if more than one primary tariff exists, the tariff applicable to general power usage at the premises.

Tariff 33
This tariff is applicable as a primary residential tariff at the absolute discretion of the retailer.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 24.

Unmetered supply tariffs
Tariff 71
Street lighting customers as defined in Queensland legislative instruments, are State or local government agencies for street lighting loads.

Street lights are deemed to illuminate the following types of roads:

- *Local government* controlled roads comprising land that is:
  (a) dedicated to public use as a road; or
  (b) developed for (or has as one of its main uses) the driving or riding of motor vehicles and is open to, or used by, the public; or
  (c) a footpath or bicycle path; or
  (d) a bridge, culvert, ford, tunnel or viaduct,

  and excludes State-controlled roads and public thoroughfare easements; and
- *State-controlled roads* declared as such under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Qld).

All usage will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure.

Tariff 91
It is available only to customers with small loads other than street lights as approved by the retailer, and applies where:
(a) the load pattern is predictable;

(b) for the purposes of settlements, the load pattern (including load and on/off time) can be reasonably calculated by a relevant method set out in the metrology procedure; and

(c) it would not be cost effective to meter the connection point taking into account:
  (i) the small magnitude of the load;
  (ii) the connection arrangements; and
  (iii) the geographical and physical location.

Charges are based on usage determined by the retailer.

Charges for installation, maintenance and removal of supply to an unmetered installation may apply in addition to the charge for electricity supplied. These charges are unregulated.

Individually Calculated Customers
As an alternative to Tariff 53 set out in Part 2 of this Schedule, Standard Contract Customers classed as ICC can choose to be supplied and billed by their retailer under the ICC site-specific tariff set out in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Obsolete tariffs
Tariff 20 (large)
This tariff cannot be accessed by small customers.

Tariff 21
This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 22, 22A, 24 or 62.

Tariff 37
This tariff is applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric storage hot water system, apparatus for the production of steam) as approved by the retailer.

Tariff 47
Supply under this tariff will be at a standard high voltage, the level of which shall be prescribed by the distribution entity. Credits for high voltage supply are not applicable to this tariff.

Tariff 62
This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A or 24.

Tariff 65
The *daily pricing period* is a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and the customer from the range 7.00am to 7.00pm; 7.30am to 7.30pm; or 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Sunday inclusive.

No alteration to the agreed daily pricing period is permitted until a period of twelve months has elapsed from the previous selection.

Tariff 66
The annual fixed charge is determined by the larger of the connected motor capacity used for irrigation pumping, or 7.5 kW.

Any customer taking supply under this tariff who requests a temporary disconnection will not be reconnected unless an amount equivalent to the fixed charge that would have otherwise applied corresponding to the period of disconnection, has been paid.

Tariff changes
Customers previously supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) will be supplied under other tariffs appropriate to their installations.

Customers on seasonal time-of-use tariffs cannot change to another tariff less than one year from the application of the tariff to the customer's account without the retailer's agreement unless expressly allowed or permitted by energy law.

Prorating of charges on bills
Where appropriate, charges on bills will be calculated on a pro rata basis having regard to the number of days in the billing cycle that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. Retailers can advise customers of which charges on their bills are subject to prorating, and the methodology used.

Supply voltage
Tariffs in this Schedule can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the *Electricity Regulation 2006* unless it is a designated high voltage tariff, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Where supply is given and metered at high voltage and the tariff applied is not a designated high voltage tariff, after billing the energy and demand components of the tariff a credit will be allowed of:

- 5 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 11kV to 33kV; or
- 8 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 66kV and above,

provided that the calculated tariff charge after application of the credit is not less than the Minimum Payment or other minimum charge calculated by applying the provisions of the applied tariff.

Metering
General
Revenue metering is metering used for billing purposes. Appropriate revenue metering must be in place for each tariff at a MI, unless otherwise permitted by energy law. Meter wiring and equipment to house meters is the customer's responsibility and must be installed and maintained at the customer's expense unless otherwise agreed with the metering service provider.

All data used for billing purposes will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure unless otherwise permitted by energy law. The use of data substitutes or estimates is permissible, where in accordance with energy law.

The *metrology procedure* is the metrology procedure as issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator, and as added to by the *Electricity Distribution Network Code (Queensland)*.

A *type 4A* meter is a type 4 advanced digital meter which has the remote communications functions disabled.

Charges for large customer metering services regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator and levied by the distribution entity are not included in notified prices. These will be applied to large customers with metering other than types 1 to 4, in addition to the applicable notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

Where the customer refuses telecommunications and a type 4A meter is installed at the customer's explicit voluntary choice, the type 4A surcharge applies as set out in Part 4 of this Schedule.

If a retailer has received an upfront payment for supply and installation of metering at an MI, while the metering remains installed the retailer shall not charge the customer the capital charge set out in Part 4 of this Schedule, unless:

- any replaced metering is type 5 or type 6; and
- replacement is completed on a customer initiated request; and
- the distribution entity as owner of the replaced meter continues to charge the retailer the capital charge for the replaced meter.

Card-operated meter customers
If a customer is an excluded customer (as defined in section 23 of the Electricity Act), the distribution entity may at its absolute discretion agree with the relevant local government authority on behalf of the customer, and the customer's retailer, that the electricity used by the customer is to be measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter.

If, immediately prior to 1 July 2007, electricity being used by a customer at premises is being measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter, the electricity used at the premises may continue to be measured or charged by means of a card-operated meter.

Residential customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 11 as their primary tariff, and Tariffs 31 and 33 as secondary tariffs.

Small business customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 20 as their primary tariff.

Charges will be those as set out in Part 2 for the particular tariff.

EasyPay Reward
From 1 December 2017 until 30 September 2020, small customers of Ergon Energy who participate in the EasyPay Reward Scheme (the Scheme) will receive reward amounts in the form of deferred payments.

As of 31 December 2019 the EasyPay Reward Scheme is no longer available to new participants.

The EasyPay Reward Scheme will operate as follows:

1. An eligible customer who opted-in to the Scheme, and became a participating customer, by notifying Ergon Energy that it agreed to comply with all the participation requirements.
2. If Ergon Energy received a notice mentioned in paragraph 1 before 5 August 2019, it must include the relevant annual amount for the participating customer in:
   (a) the first bill issued to the customer after receiving the notice under paragraph 1, or otherwise, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter; and
   (b) thereafter—until the Scheme ends on 30 September 2020—the bill Ergon Energy issues to the customer after each anniversary date the customer became a participating customer.
3. If Ergon Energy received a notice mentioned in paragraph 1 after 5 August 2019 but before 1 January 2020, it must include the relevant quarterly amount for the participating customer in:
   (a) the first bill issued to the customer after receiving the notice under paragraph 1, or otherwise, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter; and
   (b) thereafter, after every 90 day period where the customer has adhered to the requirements, until the customer has received four relevant quarterly amounts.

   The following table illustrates how the Scheme is intended to operate for participating customers other than small, non-reversionary customers:

	Customers who opted in on or before 30.09.18	Customers who opted in after 30.09.18 but before 01.04.19	Customers who opted in after 01.04.19 but before 05.08.19	Customers who opted in after 05.08.19 but before 01.01.20
No. of relevant annual amounts invoiced	3	2	1	N/A
No. of relevant quarterly amounts invoiced	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	4

Ergon Energy reserves the right to recover the deferred amount from the customer on their next bill.

Definitions for EasyPay Reward Scheme

Eligible customer means a small customer who has an existing account with Ergon Energy under a standard retail contract and who is up to date with their bill payments. A customer with an arrears component or any overdue amount is not eligible for the Scheme unless that customer is participating in the Ergon Energy Hardship program and meeting the requirements under the Hardship Program.

Ergon Energy means Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (ABN 11 121 177 802)

Initial period means for a period of six months from the date that Ergon Energy issued the bill that includes the first relevant annual amount.

Participating customer means a small customer under a standard retail contract with Ergon Energy who has opted in to the Scheme.

Participation requirements means each of the following:

a) agreeing to receive the relevant annual amount in the form of a deferred payment;

b) agreeing to receive, and receiving, only electronic bills;

c) agreeing to pay, and paying, bills by direct debit, BPAY or CentrePay;

d) agreeing to make, and making, weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments (as agreed) under a *smoothpay* arrangement.

e) if a customer in the Ergon Energy Hardship Program, maintaining their arrangements under the Hardship Program.

Relevant annual amount, for a participating customer, means:

a) if the participating customer is a residential customer—$75; or

b) if the participating customer is a business customer—$120.

Relevant quarterly amount, for a participating customer, means:

a) if the participating customer is a residential customer—$18.75; or

b) if the participating customer is a business customer—$30.

Other retail fees and charges

A retailer may charge its Standard Contract Customers the following:

(a) if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
– a maximum of **$30**

(b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **$15**

(c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**

(d) in addition to the applicable tariff, an additional amount in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not that additional amount is calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:
(i) the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
(ii) the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
(iii) the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

In the absence of a notified price, a retailer may charge a customer for the provision of distribution entity alternate control services at the prices regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator for those services, on a cost pass through basis. These charges may be applied to a customer's bill in addition to the notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

Concessional application

Tariff 11, Tariff 12A and Tariff 14 are also available to customers where they satisfy the additional criteria set out in any one of **1**, **2** or **3**, below:

1. Separately metered installations where all electricity used is in connection with the provision of a Meals-on-Wheels service, or for the preparation and serving of meals to the needy and for no other purpose.

2. Residential institutions:

(a) where the total installation, or that part supplied and separately metered, must be domestic residential (i.e. it must include the electricity usage of the cooking, eating, sleeping and bathing areas which are associated with the residential usage). Medical facilities, e.g. an infirmary, which are part of the complex may be included; and

(b) that are:
(i) a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of $2.00 and upwards are tax deductible; and

(ii) a non-profit organisation that:
A. imposes no scheduled charge on the residents for the services or accommodation that is provided (i.e. organisations that provide emergency accommodation facilities for the needy); or

B. if scheduled charges are made for the services or accommodation provided, then all residents must be pensioners or, if not pensioners, persons eligible for subsidised care under the *Aged Care Act 1997* or the *National Health Act 1953*.

3. Organisations providing support and crisis accommodation which:

(a) meet the eligibility criteria of the Specialist Homelessness Services administered by the State Department of Housing and Public Works; and

(b) are a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of $2.00 and upwards are tax deductible.

Part 2—Standard tariffs

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Small customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
11	Residential flat-rate primary tariff	Usage	21.756	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	90.676	c
12A	Residential seasonal time-of-use primary tariff	Usage – Peak (Summer 3pm-9:30pm)	55.966	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.084	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	75.091	c
14	Residential seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. *Peak daily demand* is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during Summer. *Off-peak daily demand* is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during all other times. *Peak chargeable demand* is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. *Off-peak chargeable demand* is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	51.689	$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.423	$/kW
		Usage	15.505	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	47.434	c
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	23.258	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	128.266	c
22A	Small business seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.	Usage – Peak (Summer 10am–8pm weekdays)	54.496	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	21.777	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	118.338	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
24	Small business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. *Peak daily demand* is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during Summer. *Off-peak daily demand* is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during all other times. *Peak chargeable demand* is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. *Off-peak chargeable demand* is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	71.258	$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.161	$/kW
		Usage	16.439	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	64.541	c
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	14.932	c/kWh
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	16.331	c/kWh
34	Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	17.295	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	118.081	c
41	Small business monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand	18.765	$/kW
		Usage	14.498	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	639.826	c

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Large customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
44	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW / 35 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	26.142	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	23.528	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4021.494	c
45	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	20.768	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	18.691	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	13081.281	c
46	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	17.034	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	15.331	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	34103.721	c
50	Large business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Peak is Summer, being 10:00am to 8:00pm on Summer weekdays for determining chargeable demand, and all day each day for usage. Off-peak is all times in non-summer months for determining chargeable demand and usage. Peak demand threshold 20 kW. Off peak demand threshold 40 kW.	Peak chargeable demand	66.700	$/kW
		Off-peak chargeable demand	10.495	$/kW
		Peak usage	11.459	c/kWh
		Off-peak usage	13.532	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3368.897	c
51A	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66kV.	Demand	3.039	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.490	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	24821.461	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	3.148	$/kVA
		Capacity	4.268	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	18290.861	c
51C	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.	Demand	3.817	$/kVA
		Capacity	4.926	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	17159.661	c
51D	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.	Demand	7.699	$/kVA
		Capacity	9.571	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	16513.261	c
52A	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 or 66kV. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	11.880	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	5.988	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c
52B	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	44.748	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	4.227	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
52C	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	78.117	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	7.749	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c
53	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	3.039	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.490	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	24639.027	c
ICC site-specific tariff	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC, where: • the AER approved site-specific network charges are passed-through to customers and • non-network components are chargeable as defined in Part 2 of this Schedule.	AER approved site-specific network charges	Network charges	-
		Demand	0.173	$/kVA
		Capacity	0.199	$/kVA
		Usage	9.827	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	2457.427	c
60A	Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	19.042	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4021.494	c
60B	Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	19.042	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	0.0	c

Unmetered supply tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	24.437	c/kWh
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	20.366	c/kWh

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Part 3—Obsolete tariffs.

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
20 (large)	Obsolete large business flat-rate primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage	37.595	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	76.858	c
21	Obsolete business declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – first 100 kWh/month	49.357	c/kWh
		Usage – next 9,900 kWh/month	46.374	c/kWh
		Usage – all remaining usage	35.303	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	72.631	c
22 (small and large)	Obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays	49.820	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	17.543	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	184.717	c
37	Obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – 4:30pm–10:30pm	54.544	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	21.807	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	30.623	c
47	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	27.864	$/kW
		Usage	12.446	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	44689.726	c
48	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC or ICC. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	28.822	$/kW
		Usage	12.874	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	46712.140	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
62	Obsolete farming business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff.	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays:		
	Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	first 10,000 kWh/month	46.516	c/kWh
		remaining	39.336	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	16.448	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.451	c
65	Obsolete irrigation business time-of-use primary tariff.	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	36.894	c/kWh
	Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – all other times	20.321	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.003	c
66	Obsolete irrigation business fixed annual dual-rate demand primary tariff.	Fixed charge (annual) – first 7.5kW	37.503	$/kW
	Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Fixed charge (annual) – remaining kW	112.759	$/kW
		Usage	19.338	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	171.915	c

Part 4—Metering service charges

These charges are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Large customer—type 1, 2, 3, 4 (advanced digital) meters

Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
Standard asset customer (annual consumption 750MWh or less)	Daily metering charge	182.880	c
Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh)	Daily metering charge	217.109	c
Connection asset customer	Daily metering charge	430.155	c
Individually calculated customer	Daily metering charge	493.816	c

Small customer—all metering

Description	Charge Type	Rate	Unit
Primary tariff	Capital	7.045	c/day
	Non-capital	3.301	c/day
	Type 4A surcharge	16.022	c/day
Secondary tariff* (per tariff)	Capital	2.035	c/day
	Non-capital	0.980	c/day

* Where Tariff 33 is accessed as a primary tariff, primary tariff charges apply.

End of Tariff Schedule

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Section 2: Gazette notice in respect of delegation received on 3 August 2020

Queensland Government Gazette

Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

This Gazette notice amends the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contact Customers notice dated [relevant date]. The amendment's purpose is to set notified prices that apply to Standard Contract Customers for new regulated electricity tariffs.

There are otherwise no changes to the notified prices as published by the Queensland Competition Authority on [relevant date].

The notified prices are the prices decided under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act), and amended under section 90(3) of the Electricity Act.

A retailer must charge its Standard Contract Customers, as defined in the Electricity Act, the notified prices subject to the provisions of sections 91, 91A and 91AA of the Electricity Act and section 22A, Division 12A of Part 2 of the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* (the NERL (Qld)).

Pursuant to the Certificate of Delegation from the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (dated 22 July 2020) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that I have decided that, on and from 1 January 2021, the amended notified prices are the applicable prices set out in the attached Tariff Schedule.

As required by section 90AB(4) of the Electricity Act, the amended notified prices are exclusive of the goods and services tax ('GST') payable under the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) (the GST Act).

Dated this DD day of MMMM 2020.

Flavio Menezes, Chair
Queensland Competition Authority

TARIFF SCHEDULE

Part 1 — Application

A) APPLICATION OF THIS SCHEDULE – GENERAL

This Tariff Schedule applies to all Standard Contract Customers in Queensland other than those in the Energex distribution area.

Definitions of customers and their types are those set out in the *Electricity Act 1994 (Queensland)* (the Electricity Act) and the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* (the NERL (Qld)). Unless otherwise defined, the terminology used in this Tariff Schedule is intended to be consistent with the energy laws.

Where a notified price has been set for a distribution entity *alternate control service*, a retailer can only charge the customer for that service at the notified price.

B) APPLICATION OF TARIFFS

General

Distribution entities may have specific eligibility criteria in addition to retail tariff eligibility requirements set out in the Tariff Schedule, e.g. the types of loads and how they are connected to interruptible supply tariffs. Retailers will advise customers of any applicable distribution entity requirements upon tariff assignment or customer request. However, retailers must not pass through to customers the default network tariff assignment criteria for the network tariffs underpinning Tariffs 14A, 23, 24A and 50A.

Any reference to a tariff in the Tariff Schedule is a reference to a retail tariff unless otherwise explicitly stated in the Tariff Schedule.

Additional customer descriptions:

- *Farming* is the undertaking of agricultural or associated business activities for the primary purpose of profit. The primary use of electricity supplied under a farming tariff should be for farming.
- *Irrigation* is the undertaking of pumping water for farming. The primary use of electricity supplied under an irrigation tariff should be for irrigation.
- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose required capacity generally exceeds 1500 kVA and annual energy usage generally exceeds 4GWh as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose annual energy usage generally exceeds 40GWh as classified by the distribution entity.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description, or as agreed by the retailer.

Emergency is as defined in the *National Energy Retail Rules* as applied in Queensland.

The *QECMM (Queensland Electricity Connection and Metering Manual)* as required in the *Metrology Procedure: Part A, National Electricity Market*, or similar document setting out the minimum requirements for connection of supply to customer premises as intended by the QECMM.

MI means the unique identification number applicable to the point at which a premises is connected to a distribution entity's network. For premises connected to the National Electricity Market this is the National Metering Identifier (NMI), and for other premises is the unique identifier allocated by the distribution entity.

An *MI exclusive* tariff cannot be used in conjunction with any other continuous supply primary tariff at that MI. All large customer tariffs are MI exclusive tariffs unless otherwise stated.

A retailer must assign the applicable *default tariff* to a small customer in the event the small customer does not nominate a tariff when they become a Standard Contract Customer of the retailer except where any existing metering configuration at the MI is for a primary interruptible supply tariff, in which case the small customer must expressly nominate a suitable primary tariff. Such assignment does not alter a small customer's ability to access other tariffs in the event the small customer requests assignment to another tariff.

The default tariff is:

- For residential customers–Tariff 11
- For small business customers–Tariff 20.

A *primary* tariff is the tariff that reflects the principal purpose of use of electricity at the premises or the majority of the load, and is capable of existing by itself against a MI.

Small business customers can access primary residential tariffs providing the nature of all use on the tariff is consistent with the tariff requirements (refer below for *concessional application* of primary residential tariffs), and is in conjunction with a primary business tariff (Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A, 22B, 23, 24, 24A, 24B, 34, 41, 62, 65 or 66) at the same MI.

Primary residential tariffs are also applicable to electricity used in separately metered common sections of residential premises consisting of more than one living unit, but cannot be used in conjunction with another primary residential tariff at the same MI.

A *secondary* tariff is any tariff that is not a primary tariff, and can be accessed only when it is in conjunction with a primary tariff at the same MI.

A *seasonal* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the month the charge applies. Seasonal tariffs can also include time-of –use based charges.

A *time-of-use* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the time of day.

An *obsolete* tariff can only be accessed by customers who are on the tariff at the date it becomes obsolete and continuously take supply under it.

The retailer, at its absolute discretion, may switch a customer to an obsolete tariff only once, if that customer:

- Is participating in the Drought Relief from Electricity Charges Scheme (DRECS) on 30 June 2019 and is accessing a tariff classified as obsolete from 1 July 2019; and
- Loses eligibility for DRECS before 30 June 2021; and
- Nominates to return to the tariff now classified as obsolete that they were accessing immediately before their current period of participation in the DRECS.

Any subsequent tariff change by the customer must be to a standard tariff.

The *scheduled phase-out date* is the date an obsolete tariff will be discontinued. Customers on obsolete tariffs may opt to

transfer at any time to applicable standard tariffs. Customers on an obsolete tariff on its scheduled phase-out date whom have not notified their retailer of their preferred applicable standard tariff, will be transferred to an applicable standard tariff at the discretion of the retailer upon the tariff being discontinued.

Any reference in this Tariff Schedule to a time is a reference to Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Weekdays mean Monday to Friday including public holidays.

Summer is the months of December to February inclusive.

A *daily supply charge* is a fixed amount charged to cover the costs of maintaining electricity supply to a premises, including the costs associated with the provision of equipment (excluding metering and associated services) and general administration. Retailers may use different terms for this charge, for example: Service Charge, Service Fee, Service to Property Charge etc.

A *minimum daily payment* only applies when usage charges for the billing period are less than the total of the minimum daily payment multiplied by the number of days in the billing period. Where the total minimum daily payment is charged, usage charges will not apply.

A connection charge reflects the value of the customer's dedicated connection assets and whether these assets were paid for upfront by the customer. The number of connection units allocated to an MI is as advised by the distribution entity.

Demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilowatts (kW) on the associated metering, or as recorded or calculated in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) using data recorded on the associated metering. No adjustment to import demand is made for export to the distribution network.

Maximum demand is highest demand during the charging period of the particular tariff as identified by the tariff description. Unless otherwise stated, the maximum demand is the value on which demand charges are based.

For large customer tariffs in Part 2 listing charge parameter options in both kW and kVA, the applicable charging parameter is to be kW or kVA at the customer's choice until 30 June 2021, and kVA from 1 July 2021 except for:

- MI with type 6 metering – kW;
- MI where type 6 metering is replaced with type 1 to 4 metering due to fault, age, distributor initiated customer reclassification, or other action not initiated by the customer – kW or kVA at the customer's choice until the first anniversary of the type 6 meter replacement, and kVA from that time;

Once a retailer applies the kVA demand charging parameter to an MI, a kW demand charging parameter can no longer be applied to the MI unless otherwise permitted by energy law.

A *demand threshold* is the demand value below which demand charges for a tariff do not apply for billing purposes. Where a demand threshold applies, the chargeable demand is the greater of the maximum demand less the demand threshold, or zero.

Authorised demand is the maximum demand permitted to be imported from, or exported to the network, and is specific to each MI. The value is generally established by agreement between the customer and distribution entity.

Excess demand for the billing period is the greater of the maximum demand outside the peak demand window minus the maximum demand during the peak demand window, or zero.

Capacity is a demand-based measure of the network supply capability reserved for a customer. Unless otherwise stated, the capacity charge is the greater of the authorised demand, or actual maximum demand.

Bus customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's zone substation or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Line customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's high voltage electrical wires, cabling, or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Continuous supply tariffs

Tariffs 12B, 14A and 14B

These tariffs shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 11.

Tariffs 22B, 23, 24A and 24B

These tariffs shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20.

Tariffs 22B and 23

The applicable daily supply charge for each customer's bill is determined by multiplying the customer's total average daily usage for all meter registers at the MI for the billing period by the number of days in the calendar year. Average daily usage is calculated on a pro rating basis having regard to the number of days in the billing period that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. The applicable daily supply charge for the billing period is that which corresponds with the applicable annual usage Bands:

- Band 1 – up to 20,000 kWh/y
- Band 2 – 20,000 up to 40,000 kWh/y
- Band 3 – 40,000 up to 60,000 kWh/y
- Band 4 – 60,000 up to 80,000 kWh/y
- Band 5 – 80,000 kWh/y and above

Tariffs 14A and 24A

Customers choosing these tariffs should be aware that the underlying network tariffs may be subject to larger annual price changes compared to other network tariffs as distribution entities move them toward the network prices that underpin Tariffs 14B and 24B respectively. It is likely the network tariffs will then be extinguished. This process will likely impact future prices and access to Tariffs 14A and 24A.

Interruptible supply tariffs

General

The retailer will arrange the provision of load control equipment on a similar basis to provision of the required revenue metering.

Where a customer's aggregate load that is connected to an interruptible supply tariff exceeds 20 amperes per phase, additional load control equipment must be installed in accordance with the QECMM. Such equipment must be installed at the customer's expense unless otherwise agreed with the metering service provider.

Availability of supply

Tariff 31

Supply will be available for a minimum of 8 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 5 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute

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discretion of the distribution entity. In general, this supply will be between the hours of 10.00 pm and 7.00 am.

Tariff 33
Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 10 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Tariffs 34, 60A and 60B
These tariffs are not available to customers connected to the Essential Energy network within Queensland.

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Other requirements
Tariffs 34, 60A and 60B
Customers must notify their retailer of any change of more than 30 kW to the load connected to its interruptible supply tariff, including if the change is a reduction.

Tariffs 60A and 60B
These tariffs are only available in areas where the distribution entity's standard load control signalling operates. Access to the tariffs may be subject to a network impact assessment by the distribution entity supporting customer access.

Secondary interruptible supply tariffs
Tariffs 31, 33 and 60B
These tariffs are applicable where there is no provision to supply approved apparatus, or any specified part of an approved apparatus connected to an interruptible supply tariff, via another tariff (e.g. via a change-over switch to a primary tariff), except as agreed by the retailer, and electricity supply is:

(a) connected to approved apparatus (limited to electric vehicle supply equipment (residential customers only), and pool filtration systems) via a socket-outlet as approved by the retailer; or

(b) permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric hot water system, battery energy storage system, solar power system), or approved specified parts of apparatus (e.g. hot water system booster heating unit) as approved by the retailer. Where the retailer has approved the connection of a specified part of apparatus to another tariff (e.g. for a one-shot booster for a solar hot water system), the specified part must be metered under and charged at the primary tariff of the premises concerned, or if more than one primary tariff exists, the tariff applicable to general power usage at the premises.

Tariff 33
This tariff is applicable as a primary residential tariff at the absolute discretion of the retailer.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 24.

Unmetered supply tariffs
Tariff 71
Street lighting customers as defined in Queensland legislative instruments, are State or local government agencies for street lighting loads.

Street lights are deemed to illuminate the following types of roads:

- *Local government* controlled roads comprising land that is:
  (a) dedicated to public use as a road; or
  (b) developed for (or has as one of its main uses) the driving or riding of motor vehicles and is open to, or used by, the public; or
  (c) a footpath or bicycle path; or
  (d) a bridge, culvert, ford, tunnel or viaduct,

  and excludes State-controlled roads and public thoroughfare easements; and
- *State-controlled roads* declared as such under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Qld).

All usage will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure.

Tariff 91

It is available only to customers with small loads other than street lights as approved by the retailer, and applies where:
(a) the load pattern is predictable;

(b) for the purposes of settlements, the load pattern (including load and on/off time) can be reasonably calculated by a relevant method set out in the metrology procedure; and

(c) it would not be cost effective to meter the connection point taking into account:
  (i) the small magnitude of the load;
  (ii) the connection arrangements; and
  (iii) the geographical and physical location.

Charges are based on usage determined by the retailer.

Charges for installation, maintenance and removal of supply to an unmetered installation may apply in addition to the charge for electricity supplied. These charges are unregulated.

Individually Calculated Customers
As an alternative to Tariff 53 set out in Part 2 of this Schedule, Standard Contract Customers classed as ICC can choose to be supplied and billed by their retailer under the ICC site-specific tariff set out in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Obsolete tariffs
Tariff 20 (large)
This tariff cannot be accessed by small customers.

Tariff 21
This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 22, 22A, 24 or 62.

Tariff 37
This tariff is applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric storage hot water system, apparatus for the production of steam) as approved by the retailer.

Tariff 47
Supply under this tariff will be at a standard high voltage, the level of which shall be prescribed by the distribution entity. Credits for high voltage supply are not applicable to this tariff.

Tariff 62
This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A or 24.

Tariff 65
The *daily pricing period* is a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and the customer from the range 7.00am to 7.00pm; 7.30am to 7.30pm; or 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Sunday inclusive.

No alteration to the agreed daily pricing period is permitted until a period of twelve months has elapsed from the previous selection.

Tariff 66
The annual fixed charge is determined by the larger of the connected motor capacity used for irrigation pumping, or 7.5 kW.

Any customer taking supply under this tariff who requests a temporary disconnection will not be reconnected unless an amount equivalent to the fixed charge that would have otherwise applied corresponding to the period of disconnection, has been paid.

Tariff changes
Customers previously supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) will be supplied under other tariffs appropriate to their installations.

Customers on seasonal time-of-use tariffs cannot change to another tariff less than one year from the application of the tariff to the customer's account without the retailer's agreement unless expressly allowed or permitted by energy law.

Prorating of charges on bills
Where appropriate, charges on bills will be calculated on a pro rata basis having regard to the number of days in the billing cycle that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. Retailers can advise customers of which charges on their bills are subject to prorating, and the methodology used.

Supply voltage
Tariffs in this Schedule can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the *Electricity Regulation 2006* unless it is a designated high voltage tariff, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Where supply is given and metered at high voltage and the tariff applied is not a designated high voltage tariff, after billing the energy and demand components of the tariff a credit will be allowed of:

- 5 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 11kV to 33kV; or
- 8 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 66kV and above,

provided that the calculated tariff charge after application of the credit is not less than the Minimum Payment or other minimum charge calculated by applying the provisions of the applied tariff.

Metering
General
Revenue metering is metering used for billing purposes. Appropriate revenue metering must be in place for each tariff at a MI, unless otherwise permitted by energy law. Meter wiring and equipment to house meters is the customer's responsibility and must be installed and maintained at the customer's expense unless otherwise agreed with the metering service provider.

All data used for billing purposes will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure unless otherwise permitted by energy law. The use of data substitutes or estimates is permissible, where in accordance with energy law.

The *metrology procedure* is the metrology procedure as issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator, and as added to by the *Electricity Distribution Network Code (Queensland)*.

A *type 4A* meter is a type 4 advanced digital meter which has the remote communications functions disabled.

Charges for large customer metering services regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator and levied by the distribution entity are not included in notified prices. These will be applied to large customers with metering other than types 1 to 4, in addition to the applicable notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

Where the customer refuses telecommunications and a type 4A meter is installed at the customer's explicit voluntary choice, the type 4A surcharge applies as set out in Part 4 of this Schedule.

If a retailer has received an upfront payment for supply and installation of metering at an MI, while the metering remains installed the retailer shall not charge the customer the capital charge set out in Part 4 of this Schedule, unless:

- any replaced metering is type 5 or type 6; and
- replacement is completed on a customer initiated request; and
- the distribution entity as owner of the replaced meter continues to charge the retailer the capital charge for the replaced meter.

Card-operated meter customers
If a customer is an excluded customer (as defined in section 23 of the Electricity Act), the distribution entity may at its absolute discretion agree with the relevant local government authority on behalf of the customer, and the customer's retailer, that the electricity used by the customer is to be measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter.

If, immediately prior to 1 July 2007, electricity being used by a customer at premises is being measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter, the electricity used at the premises may continue to be measured or charged by means of a card-operated meter.

Residential customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 11 as their primary tariff, and Tariffs 31 and 33 as secondary tariffs.

Small business customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 20 as their primary tariff.

Charges will be those as set out in Part 2 for the particular tariff.

EasyPay Reward
From 1 December 2017 until 30 September 2020, small customers of Ergon Energy who participate in the EasyPay Reward Scheme (the Scheme) will receive reward amounts in the form of deferred payments.

As of 31 December 2019 the EasyPay Reward Scheme is no longer available to new participants.

The EasyPay Reward Scheme will operate as follows:

1. An eligible customer who opted-in to the Scheme, and became a participating customer, by notifying Ergon Energy

that it agreed to comply with all the participation requirements.

2. If Ergon Energy received a notice mentioned in paragraph 1 before 5 August 2019, it must include the relevant annual amount for the participating customer in:
   (a) the first bill issued to the customer after receiving the notice under paragraph 1, or otherwise, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter; and
   (b) thereafter—until the Scheme ends on 30 September 2020—the bill Ergon Energy issues to the customer after each anniversary date the customer became a participating customer.
3. If Ergon Energy received a notice mentioned in paragraph 1 after 5 August 2019 but before 1 January 2020, it must include the relevant quarterly amount for the participating customer in:
   (a) the first bill issued to the customer after receiving the notice under paragraph 1, or otherwise, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter; and
   (b) thereafter, after every 90 day period where the customer has adhered to the requirements, until the customer has received four relevant quarterly amounts.

The following table illustrates how the Scheme is intended to operate for participating customers other than small, non-reversionary customers:

	Customers who opted in on or before 30.09.18	Customers who opted in after 30.09.18 but before 01.04.19	Customers who opted in after 01.04.19 but before 05.08.19	Customers who opted in after 05.08.19 but before 01.01.20
No. of relevant annual amounts invoiced	3	2	1	N/A
No. of relevant quarterly amounts invoiced	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	4

Ergon Energy reserves the right to recover the deferred amount from the customer on their next bill.

Definitions for EasyPay Reward Scheme

Eligible customer means a small customer who has an existing account with Ergon Energy under a standard retail contract and who is up to date with their bill payments. A customer with an arrears component or any overdue amount is not eligible for the Scheme unless that customer is participating in the Ergon Energy Hardship program and meeting the requirements under the Hardship Program.

Ergon Energy means Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (ABN 11 121 177 802)

Initial period means for a period of six months from the date that Ergon Energy issued the bill that includes the first relevant annual amount.

Participating customer means a small customer under a standard retail contract with Ergon Energy who has opted in to the Scheme.

Participation requirements means each of the following:

a) agreeing to receive the relevant annual amount in the form of a deferred payment;
b) agreeing to receive, and receiving, only electronic bills;
c) agreeing to pay, and paying, bills by direct debit, BPAY or CentrePay;
d) agreeing to make, and making, weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments (as agreed) under a *smoothpay* arrangement.
e) if a customer in the Ergon Energy Hardship Program, maintaining their arrangements under the Hardship Program.

Relevant annual amount, for a participating customer, means:
a) if the participating customer is a residential customer—$75; or
b) if the participating customer is a business customer—$120.

Relevant quarterly amount, for a participating customer, means:
a) if the participating customer is a residential customer—$18.75; or
b) if the participating customer is a business customer—$30.

Other retail fees and charges

A retailer may charge its Standard Contract Customers the following:

(a) if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
– a maximum of **$30**

(b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **$15**

(c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**

(d) in addition to the applicable tariff, an additional amount in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not that additional amount is calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:
   (i) the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
   (ii) the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
   (iii) the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

In the absence of a notified price, a retailer may charge a customer for the provision of distribution entity alternate control services at the prices regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator for those services, on a cost pass through basis. These charges may be applied to a customer's bill in addition to the notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

Concessional application

Tariff 11, Tariff 12A and Tariff 14 are also available to customers where they satisfy the additional criteria set out in any one of **1**, **2** or **3**, below:

1. Separately metered installations where all electricity used is in connection with the provision of a Meals-on-Wheels

service, or for the preparation and serving of meals to the needy and for no other purpose.

2. Residential institutions:

(a) where the total installation, or that part supplied and separately metered, must be domestic residential (i.e. it must include the electricity usage of the cooking, eating, sleeping and bathing areas which are associated with the residential usage). Medical facilities, e.g. an infirmary, which are part of the complex may be included; and

(b) that are:

(i) a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of $2.00 and upwards are tax deductible; and

(ii) a non-profit organisation that:

A. imposes no scheduled charge on the residents for the services or accommodation that is provided (i.e. organisations that provide emergency accommodation facilities for the needy); or

B. if scheduled charges are made for the services or accommodation provided, then all residents must be pensioners or, if not pensioners, persons eligible for subsidised care under the *Aged Care Act 1997* or the *National Health Act 1953*.

3. Organisations providing support and crisis accommodation which:

(a) meet the eligibility criteria of the Specialist Homelessness Services administered by the State Department of Housing and Public Works; and

(b) are a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of $2.00 and upwards are tax deductible.

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Part 2—Standard tariffs

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Small customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
11	Residential flat-rate primary tariff	Usage	21.756	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	90.676	c
12A	Residential seasonal time-of-use primary tariff	Usage – Peak (Summer 3pm-9:30pm)	55.966	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.084	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	75.091	c
12B	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	28.998	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	17.039	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	18.859	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	93.112	c
14	Residential seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. *Peak daily demand* is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during Summer. *Off-peak daily demand* is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during all other times. *Peak chargeable demand* is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. *Off-peak chargeable demand* is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	51.689	$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.423	$/kW
		Usage	15.505	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	47.434	c
14A	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	2.610	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage	19.401	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	91.852	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
14B	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	7.630	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage	16.540	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	91.852	c
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	23.258	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	128.266	c
20A	Small business inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage	23.258	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	128.266	c
		Band 2	157.771	c
		Band 3	187.381	c
		Band 4	216.886	c
		Band 5	246.391	c
22A	Small business seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.	Usage – Peak (Summer 10am–8pm weekdays)	54.496	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	21.777	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	118.338	c
22B	Small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	30.996	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	19.602	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	22.448	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	128.266	c
		Band 2	157.771	c
		Band 3	187.381	c
		Band 4	216.886	c
		Band 5	246.391	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
24	Small business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. *Peak daily demand* is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during Summer. *Off-peak daily demand* is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during all other times. *Peak chargeable demand* is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. *Off-peak chargeable demand* is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	71.258	$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.161	$/kW
		Usage	16.439	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	64.541	c
24A	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	2.239	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage	22.064	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	126.586	c
24B	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	9.148	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage	19.730	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	126.586	c
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	14.932	c/kWh
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	16.331	c/kWh
34	Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	17.295	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	118.081	c
41	Small business monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand	18.765	$/kW
		Usage	14.498	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	639.826	c

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Large customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
44	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW / 35 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	26.142	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	23.528	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4021.494	c
45	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	20.768	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	18.691	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	13081.281	c
46	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	17.034	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	15.331	$/kVA
		Usage	11.668	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	34103.721	c
50	Large business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Peak is Summer, being 10:00am to 8:00pm on Summer weekdays for determining chargeable demand, and all day each day for usage. Off-peak is all times in non-summer months for determining chargeable demand and usage. Peak demand threshold 20 kW. Off peak demand threshold 40 kW.	Peak chargeable demand	66.700	$/kW
		Off-peak chargeable demand	10.495	$/kW
		Peak usage	11.459	c/kWh
		Off-peak usage	13.532	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3368.897	c
50A	Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	13.282	$/kVA
		Excess	2.656	$/kVA
		Usage	12.012	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	15774.697	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
51A	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66kV.	Demand	3.039	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.490	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	24821.461	c
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	3.148	$/kVA
		Capacity	4.268	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	18290.861	c
51C	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.	Demand	3.817	$/kVA
		Capacity	4.926	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	17159.661	c
51D	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.	Demand	7.699	$/kVA
		Capacity	9.571	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	16513.261	c
52A	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 or 66kV. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	11.880	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	5.988	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
52B	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	44.748	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	4.227	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c
52C	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	78.117	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	7.749	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	10.765	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	11.079	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.903	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13846.861	c
53	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	3.039	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.490	$/kVA
		Usage	11.123	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	24639.027	c
ICC site-specific tariff	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC, where: • the AER approved site-specific network charges are passed-through to customers and • non-network components are chargeable as defined in Part 2 of this Schedule.	AER approved site-specific network charges	Network charges	-
		Demand	0.173	$/kVA
		Capacity	0.199	$/kVA
		Usage	9.827	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	2457.427	c
60A	Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	19.042	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4021.494	c
60B	Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	19.042	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	0.0	c

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Unmetered supply tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	24.437	c/kWh
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	20.366	c/kWh

Part 3—Obsolete tariffs.

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
20 (large)	Obsolete large business flat-rate primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage	37.595	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	76.858	c
21	Obsolete business declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – first 100 kWh/month	49.357	c/kWh
		Usage – next 9,900 kWh/month	46.374	c/kWh
		Usage – all remaining usage	35.303	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	72.631	c
22 (small and large)	Obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays	49.820	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	17.543	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	184.717	c
37	Obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – 4:30pm–10:30pm	54.544	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	21.807	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	30.623	c
47	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	27.864	$/kW
		Usage	12.446	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	44689.726	c
48	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC or ICC. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	28.822	$/kW
		Usage	12.874	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	46712.140	c

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Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
62	Obsolete farming business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays: first 10,000 kWh/month	46.516	c/kWh
		remaining	39.336	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	16.448	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.451	c
65	Obsolete irrigation business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	36.894	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	20.321	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.003	c
66	Obsolete irrigation business fixed annual dual-rate demand primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2021	Fixed charge (annual) – first 7.5kW	37.503	$/kW
		Fixed charge (annual) – remaining kW	112.759	$/kW
		Usage	19.338	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	171.915	c

Part 4—Metering service charges

These charges are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Large customer—type 1, 2, 3, 4 (advanced digital) meters

Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
Standard asset customer (annual consumption 750MWh or less)	Daily metering charge	182.880	c
Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh)	Daily metering charge	217.109	c
Connection asset customer	Daily metering charge	430.155	c
Individually calculated customer	Daily metering charge	493.816	c

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Small customer—all metering

Description	Charge Type	Rate	Unit
Primary tariff	Capital	7.045	c/day
	Non-capital	3.301	c/day
	Type 4A surcharge	16.022	c/day
Secondary tariff* (per tariff)	Capital	2.035	c/day
	Non-capital	0.980	c/day

* Where Tariff 33 is accessed as a primary tariff, primary tariff charges apply.

End of Tariff Schedule