

*Electricity Act 1994***FEED-IN TARIFF FOR EXPORTED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) ELECTRICITY IN REGIONAL QUEENSLAND**

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act) and the Direction Notice from the Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen (dated 8 January 2021) issued under section 93 of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the feed-in tariff, as defined in section 92 of the Electricity Act, is 6.583 cents per kilowatt hour.

Dated this 11th day of June 2021

Professor Flavio Menezes
Queensland Competition Authority

*Electricity Act 1994***RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS**

This Gazette notice replaces the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contract Customers notice dated 11 December 2020.

The notified prices are the prices decided under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (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 Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen (dated 8 January 2021) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2021, the notified prices are the applicable prices set out in the attached Tariff Schedule.

As required by section 90AB(4) of the Electricity Act, the 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 11th day of June 2021.

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.

B) APPLICATION OF TARIFFS

General

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

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.

Additional customer descriptions:

- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose installed capacity generally exceeds 1000 kVA and is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 11 kV, but not exceeding a nominal voltage of 66 kV as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose installed capacity generally exceeds 10 MVA and is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 33 kV, but not exceeding a nominal voltage of 132 kV as classified by the distribution entity. A customer taking supply at these voltages, but with installed capacity less than 10 MVA, may request to be classified as an ICC if it satisfies specific criteria set out in the distribution entity's approved Tariff Structure Statement.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description.

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, 20A, 22A, 22B, 24, 24A, 24B, 34, 41, 62A, 65A or 66A) 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.

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 *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 kVA 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;
- MI with type 1 to 4 metering and the tariff assigned to that MI changes from an obsolete tariff to a standard tariff – kW or kVA at the customer's choice until the first anniversary of the tariff change, 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 standard tariffs

Tariff 11

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with any other primary residential tariff.

Tariff 20

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with any other primary business tariff.

Tariffs 20A and 22B

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.

Tariff 43

This tariff is only available to large business customers with basic metering (type 6) where that metering is not capable of measuring electricity usage under an alternative applicable standard tariff.

Interruptible supply standard 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.

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.

Changes to connected load

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.

Other access requirements**Tariff 33**

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 24.

Existing residential customers accessing this tariff as a primary tariff must transition to an applicable standard residential primary tariff by 1 July 2022.

Tariffs 34 and 60A

These tariffs shall not apply in conjunction with any other tariff.

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.

Electrical equipment connected to secondary interruptible supply tariffs

These tariffs are applicable where there is no provision to supply electrical equipment, or any specified part of electrical equipment, that is connected to a secondary interruptible supply tariff via another tariff (e.g. via a change-over switch to a continuous supply tariff), and electricity supply is:

- (a) connected to electric vehicle supply equipment (residential customers only), or pool filtration or sanitation systems via a general purpose socket-outlet specifically labelled to indicate that it is connected to an interruptible supply tariff; or
- (b) permanently connected to electric or heat pump storage water heaters, boost elements of solar water heaters, electric vehicle supply equipment, pool filtration or sanitation systems, pumping or irrigation equipment, battery energy storage systems, solar power systems, or other appliances (e.g. washing machines or dishwashers).

Where a part (e.g. a one-shot booster or circulating pump for a solar water heater) of electrical equipment connected to a secondary interruptible supply tariff is connected to another tariff, the 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.

Unmetered supply standard 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

This tariff is only available to customers with small loads other than street lights as set out in the distribution entity's Approved Unmetered Supply Devices list (or equivalent document), 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 not regulated.

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**Limited-access obsolete tariffs**

Small business customers can switch once to a *limited-access obsolete* tariff only if they have accessed the corresponding *discontinued* tariff as set out below at any time between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2020:

Discontinued TariffLimited-access obsolete tariff

Tariff 62.....Tariff 62A

Tariff 65.....Tariff 65A

Tariff 66.....Tariff 66A

Any subsequent tariff change by the customer must be to an applicable standard tariff, and the customer can no longer access a limited-access obsolete tariff.

Obsolete tariffs

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

The *scheduled phase-out date* is the date an obsolete tariff will be discontinued.

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 65A

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 66A

The 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

Discontinued or redesignated tariffs

Customers supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) on the date of the tariff being discontinued or redesignated, and whom have not notified their retailer of their preferred applicable standard tariff, will be transferred to an applicable standard or limited-access obsolete tariff at the discretion of the retailer upon the tariff being discontinued or redesignated.

Seasonal time-of-use tariffs

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 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 can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the *Electricity Regulation 2006* unless specifically stated in the tariff description, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Until 30 June 2022, 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.

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 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 customers with metering other than types 1 to 4, in addition to the applicable notified prices contained in this Tariff 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.

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
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- (b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:

– a maximum of	\$15
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- (c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:

– a maximum of	the fee incurred by the retailer
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- (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 alternative control services at the prices regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator, or as otherwise modified by energy law, 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) have a service agreement for homelessness funding administered by the State; 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	19.782	c/kWh	
		Daily supply charge	88.392	c	
12A	Residential seasonal time-of-use primary tariff	Usage – Peak (Summer 3pm-9:30pm)	51.260	c/kWh	
		Usage – All other times	16.461	c/kWh	
		Daily supply charge	69.967	c	
12B	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	26.241	c/kWh	
		Day (9am – 4pm)	14.664	c/kWh	
		Night (all other times)	16.398	c/kWh	
		Daily supply charge	88.392	c	
14	Residential seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Chargeable demand – Peak	48.769	\$/kW	
		<i>Peak daily demand</i> is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during Summer.	Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.004	\$/kW
		<i>Off-peak daily demand</i> is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm during all other times.	Usage	13.079	c/kWh
		<i>Peak chargeable demand</i> is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month.	Daily supply charge	42.958	c
		<i>Off-peak chargeable demand</i> is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.			
14A	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	2.563	\$/kW	
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW	
		Usage	16.807	c/kWh	
		Daily supply charge	87.252	c	

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
14B	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	7.320	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	14.045	c/kWh
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	22.551	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	121.032	c
20A	Small business inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage	22.551	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	121.032	c
		Band 2	150.351	c
		Band 3	179.773	c
		Band 4	209.196	c
22A	Small business seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.	Usage – Peak (Summer 10am–8pm weekdays)	54.463	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	20.760	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	110.206	c
22B	Small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	30.778	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	18.677	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	21.657	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	121.032	c
		Band 2	150.351	c
		Band 3	179.773	c
Band 4	209.196	c		
Band 5	238.618	c		

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
24	Small business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. <i>Peak daily demand</i> is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during Summer. <i>Off-peak daily demand</i> is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm during all other times. <i>Peak chargeable demand</i> is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. <i>Off-peak chargeable demand</i> is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	73.402	\$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	7.376	\$/kW
		Usage	15.260	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	57.590	c
24A	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	2.402	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	21.172	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	119.789	c
24B	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	9.580	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	18.670	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	119.789	c
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	13.026	c/kWh
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	14.313	c/kWh
34	Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	16.682	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	110.983	c
41	Small business monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand	18.350	\$/kW
		Usage	13.688	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	625.564	c

Large customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
43	Large business inclining-block primary tariff	Usage:		
		up to 97,000 kWh per year	10.702	c/kWh
		all remaining usage	18.628	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4048.684	c
44	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW / 35 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	26.050	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	23.444	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.860	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4048.684	c
45	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	21.125	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	19.013	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.860	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	13132.311	c
46	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	17.320	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	15.587	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.860	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	34223.182	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	68.077	\$/kW
		Off-peak chargeable demand	10.551	\$/kW
		Peak usage	10.491	c/kWh
		Off-peak usage	12.852	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3413.813	c
50A	Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	13.582	\$/kVA
		Excess	2.717	\$/kVA
		Usage	11.290	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	15816.913	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	3.196	\$/kVA
		Capacity	3.483	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.265	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	25506.786	c
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	3.311	\$/kVA
		Capacity	4.243	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.265	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	18976.186	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	4.015	\$/kVA
		Capacity	4.884	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.265	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	17844.986	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	8.098	\$/kVA
		Capacity	9.423	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.265	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	17198.586	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	12.437	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	5.992	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	9.847	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	10.193	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	14532.186	c

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	46.898	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	4.248	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	9.847	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	10.193	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	14532.186	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	76.547	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	7.735	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	9.847	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	10.193	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	5.861	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	14532.186	c
53	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	3.196	\$/kVA
		Capacity	3.483	\$/kVA
		Usage	10.265	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	25322.071	c
ICC site-specific tariff	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC, where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0.182	\$/kVA
		Capacity	0.199	\$/kVA
		Usage	8.816	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	2488.271	c
60A	Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	18.459	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4048.684	c
60B	Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	18.459	c/kWh

Unmetered supply tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	23.770	c/kWh
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	19.413	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
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
62A	Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays: first 10,000 kWh/month	52.963	c/kWh
		remaining	44.313	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	16.744	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	103.470	c
65A	Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	41.488	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	21.473	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	103.270	c
66A	Limited-access obsolete small business fixed dual-rate demand primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed	Fixed charge (monthly) – first 7.5kW	3.744	\$/kW
		Fixed charge (monthly) – remaining kW	11.303	\$/kW
		Usage	20.240	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	210.670	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	196.975	c
Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh)	Daily metering charge	233.770	c
Connection asset customer	Daily metering charge	429.862	c
Individually calculated customer	Daily metering charge	439.848	c

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

Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
Primary tariff	Daily capital charge	7.106	c
	Daily non-capital charge	3.330	c
Secondary tariff* (per tariff)	Daily capital charge	2.053	c
	Daily non-capital charge	0.988	c

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

End of Tariff Schedule