

Regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland 2024-25

Appendices

June 2024

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Appendix A1: Minister's delegation



Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen
Minister for Public Works and Procurement

Our Ref: MN12183-2023

14 December 2023

1 William Street
Brisbane Queensland
GPO Box 2457 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone [REDACTED]
E: epw@ministerial.qld.gov.au

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
Email: [REDACTED]

Dear Professor Menezes

Flavio

Pursuant to section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I am delegating to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) the functions under section 90(1) of the Act for the determination of regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland for the 2024-25 Tariff Year. Delegation No. 1 2023 is for the setting of notified prices for existing retail tariffs in the usual manner. To achieve this, I ask QCA to consider applying the same cost build-up methodologies it used in setting prices for 2023-24 for all current tariffs.

Additionally, pursuant to section 93 of the Act, I direct the QCA to decide the solar feed-in tariff (FIT) rate for the 2024-25 Tariff Year.

The Queensland Government is committed to reducing cost of living pressures by ensuring affordable electricity prices for Queensland households and businesses. Access to affordable electricity is essential to ease cost of living pressures for all Queensland households, and this extends to businesses. Regional Queensland constitutes most of the State's land mass but is home to only around one third of Queensland's population. This can present challenges to ensuring regional Queenslanders can access affordable energy. This is why the Queensland Government continues to implement its Uniform Tariff Policy (UTP) to ensure all Queenslanders pay a similar price for electricity no matter where they live.

The Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan (QEJP) provides a clear path forward for the energy sector over the coming years and outlines how Queensland's energy transformation will deliver clean, reliable and affordable power for generations. A key focus area of the QEJP is to empower Queensland households and businesses when it comes to electricity usage. The Queensland Government will continue to deliver affordable energy while supporting Queenslanders as they invest in more smart technologies, such as solar rooftop generation, storage of electricity in home batteries, and electric vehicles.

General Price Setting

The enclosed Delegation and terms of reference for 2024-25 are generally consistent with the approach of previous delegations. The UTP, as described in the delegation, continues to provide provision for QCA to consider the South East Queensland (SEQ) Default Market Offers (DMO) in its determination.

Given the timing of the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) DMO decisions, I recognise the QCA requires time to consider the outcomes with its own decision. Further, I consider it appropriate QCA undertake its usual process to determine costs that contribute to notified prices, including considering costs and benefits associated with small customer standing offers in SEQ.

Queensland households continue to deal with cost of living pressures. The government's UTP provides an essential pressure valve in such times and in considering the DMO, QCA should have careful regard to the equivalence in pricing between regional Queensland and South East Queensland. The QCA should continue to use the Standing Offer Adjustment (SOA) components of the flat tariffs T11 and T20 as the adjustment mechanism where any outcome of QCA's methodology results in a comparable bill being more than the equivalent DMO. Where the QCA considers the SOA impact could be material and result in outcomes similar to the 2023-24 period, I request it advises government so consideration can be given to what, if any, response is required.

Also, it is important that in applying any SOA adjustment in consideration of the SEQ DMOs, bill relativity be maintained for more complex small customer tariffs for which equivalent DMOs are not determined by the AER. This should be achieved by applying any proportional reduction in SOA to other tariffs within the customer class. These tariffs provide customers with choices that may better suit their individual circumstances. They also present important price signals to customers about how they use their electricity. As the electricity transformation gathers pace, it is equally important to ensure the effect of the UTP is reflected across relevant tariffs.

Metering costs

A key target of the QEJP aims to achieve 100 per cent deployment of smart meters by 2030. This target was recently reinforced by recommendations set out in the Australian Energy Market Commission's *2023 Review of the Regulatory Framework for Metering Services*, and progress is already well underway in regional Queensland.

I ask that QCA consider smart meter deployment volumes in regional Queensland, including electricity retailer forecasts for installations across the Tariff Year, and variances between forecast and actual deployments in previous years when assessing associated costs for its pricing decision. QCA is also asked to consider the impacts of individual customer choices to disable some smart meter functionality that necessitates ongoing physical meter reading. These impacts include costs currently placed on other customers and safety issues including accessibility and risks of dog attacks, and set charges in a way that better reflects the cost associated with those choices.

Default tariff assignment

In 2020-21, for administrative convenience of regional retailers and to formalise existing practice, a section was added to the Tariff Schedule to allow retailers to nominate a 'default tariff' to a small customer. Currently, regional retailers can assign basic residential or small business flat tariffs to a new regulated small customer in the event the customer did not nominate a primary tariff when establishing an electricity account. In SEQ, no similar arrangement exists and retailers must obtain direction of the specific product choice from a new customer. The exception is where deemed contract arrangements to which Tariff 11 (T11) style flat rate charges generally apply, for example when someone moves into a residence and starts using electricity without establishing an account with a retailer.

I understand that if provisions for this current process were to be extinguished, retailers in regional Queensland would be required to obtain specific direction from the customer when establishing an electricity plan. While this would better align with retailer practices in SEQ, it may place additional administrative burden on regional retailers.

Accordingly, I ask that QCA consider if, on balance, there remains an ongoing need for the existing default tariff assignment arrangements, and what provisions may be required for situations where small customers are deemed to have entered a standard contract. Any change should not limit a small customer's ability to access relevant flat rate tariffs – T11 (residential) or T20 (small business).

FIT

In the direction notice for the 2023-24 regional FIT, I asked QCA to consider if the methodology it has applied for a number of years in deciding the value of the FIT remains appropriate. I thank the QCA for its work on this matter noting that QCA concluded the methodology does remain appropriate. I ask QCA continue to apply its avoided cost methodology for the 2024-25 year.

Public consultation has long formed a vital part of QCA's process for determining retail electricity prices. The terms of reference of the delegation sets out the consultation needs requiring QCA to undertake its usual consultation. The QCA is also required to publish its draft price determination within one week after the publication by the AER of its draft DMO for the 2024-25 tariff year, and to publish its final price determination by 7 June 2024.

Regional customers continue to benefit from the electricity cost protection provided by UTP and the benefits of Queensland-owned assets. In just 12 short months since the release of the QEJP, Queensland is getting more than 25 per cent of its electricity needs from renewable energy sources. Queensland is already more than halfway to its 50 per cent target by 2030 and is accelerating progress by powering more new jobs, new industries and new export opportunities with affordable, reliable and cleaner energy.

The Department of Energy and Public Works (DEPW) will be available to consult with QCA on the 2024-25 price determination and Tariff Schedule and FIT.

If you require further information or assistance with this matter, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Yours sincerely



Mick de Brenni MP
Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen
Minister for Public Works and Procurement

Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND PUBLIC WORKS

*Electricity Act 1994*ELECTRICITY (MINISTERIAL) DELEGATION (NO. 1) 2023
to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA)**Preliminary matters**

1. The preliminary matters form part of this delegation.
2. **QCA** means the Queensland Competition Authority established under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*.
3. Section 89A of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act) relevantly provides:
price determination see section 90(1).
pricing entity means—
 - (a) the Minister; or
 - (b) QCA, if the Minister delegates a function of the Minister under section 90(1) to QCA.
4. Section 90(1) of the Act provides:
The Minister must, for each tariff year, decide (a price determination) the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices, that a retailer may charge its standard contract customers for all or any of the following—
 - (a) *customer retail services;*
 - (b) *charges or fees relating to customer retail services;*
 Examples—
 - *charges or fees for late or dishonoured payments*
 - *credit card surcharges for payments for the services*
 - (c) *other goods and services prescribed under a regulation.*
5. Section 90(5) provides:
In making a price determination, the pricing entity—
 - (a) must have regard to all of the following—
 - (i) the actual costs of making, producing or supplying the goods or services;
 - (ii) the effect of the price determination on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market;
 - (iii) if QCA is the pricing entity—any matter the pricing entity is required by delegation to consider; and
 - (b) may have regard to any other matter the pricing entity considers relevant.
6. Section 90AA(1) of the Act provides that the Minister may delegate to the QCA all or any of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act.
7. Section 90AA(2) of the Act provides that delegation to the QCA may state the terms of reference of the price determination.
8. Section 90AA(3) of the Act provides what the terms of reference may specify and how the terms of reference may apply.

9. The terms of reference provided for in sections 90AA(2) and (3) of the Act are contained in the Schedule to this delegation and comprise the matters under section 90(5)(a)(iii) of the Act that the QCA as the pricing entity is required by delegation to consider.

Powers delegated

10. Subject to the conditions of this delegation, I delegate all of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act to the QCA for the tariff year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Conditions of delegation

11. The delegated functions of the Minister must only be exercised for the purpose of deciding the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices that a retail entity may charge its Standard Contract Customers in Queensland, other than Standard Contract Customers in the Energex distribution area.
12. In exercising the delegated functions under section 89A, the QCA, as the pricing entity, must have regard to all of the matters set out in section 90(5)(a) of the Act, which includes the terms of reference in the Schedule to this delegation.
13. In exercising the delegated functions, the QCA must have regard to all relevant statutory provisions, whether referred to in this delegation or not.

Revocation

14. All earlier delegations of the Minister's powers under section 90(1) of the Act are revoked.
15. Unless earlier revoked in writing, this delegation ceases upon gazettal by the QCA of its final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs for the 2024–25 tariff year under section 90AB of the Act.

Note to delegation

16. Statutory references are to be construed as including all statutory provisions consolidating, amending or replacing the statute referred to and all regulations, rules, by-laws, local laws, proclamations, orders, prescribed forms and other authorities pursuant thereto.

This delegation is made by **The Honourable Mick de Brenni MP**
Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen and
Minister for Public Works and Procurement:

Signed:



The Honourable Mick de Brenni MP
**Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen and
Minister for Public Works and Procurement**

Dated: 14/12/2023

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

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

1. These Terms of Reference apply for the tariff year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Policies, principles and other matters the QCA must consider when working out the notified prices and making the price determination (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) Retail pricing policy:

- (i) the Government's Uniform Tariff Policy (UTP), 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 common price structures, regardless of their geographic location.

(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 generally treated as a pass-through and R (energy and retail cost) is determined by the QCA.

When determining the N components for each regulated retail tariff, where retained:

- (i) for residential and small business customer Tariffs 11, 20, 31 and 33 - basing the network cost component on the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex and the relevant Energex tariff structures;
- (ii) for all other residential and small business customer tariffs, except for those set out in (b)(iii) below - basing the network cost component on the price level of the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex, but utilising the relevant Ergon Energy Corporation Limited (EECL) tariff structures;
- (iii) for tariffs 62A, 65A, 66A and all large customer tariffs – 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'.

- (c) Small customer metering costs:
- (i) basing small customer retail metering service costs, an element of R components for each regulated tariff, on the Energex rate for standard Type 6 small customer metering services plus costs incurred by retailers operating in the Energex distribution area for small customer advanced digital metering services;
 - (ii) having regard to the installation volume of advanced digital meters using Ergon Energy Retail and other electricity retailer forecast deployment information for 2023-25 and existing deployed stock levels;
 - (iii) applying a cost 'true-up' based on any difference between the forecast and actual volume of advanced digital meter installations for the previous tariff year (2022-23) as advised by retailers; and
 - (iv) setting a series of retail charges generally based on Ergon Energy Retail's averaged costs of manually reading a Type 4A meters associated with each of the electricity feeder types set out in the Electricity Distribution Network Code. The charges should apply to Standard Contract Customers who have voluntarily chosen to have the remote communication function of the advanced digital metering installed at their premises disabled.
- (d) Default tariffs:
- (i) if there is an ongoing need for the existing nomination of a primary tariff for each class of small customer to apply to a customer's electricity account in the event the customer does not nominate a primary tariff when opening an electricity account; and
 - (ii) any need for tariff assignment arrangements where a customer is deemed to have entered a standard contract.

(e) Customer retail services:

Continue enabling retailers to also charge Standard Contract Customers for the following customer retail services that are not included in regulated retail tariffs:

- (i) Amounts in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not those additional amounts are 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.

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

Interim Consultation Paper

3. The QCA must publish an interim consultation paper identifying key issues to be considered when making the price determination.
4. The QCA must publish a written notice inviting submissions about the interim consultation paper. The notice must state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the price determination.
5. The QCA must consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Consultation Timetable

6. The QCA must publish an annual consultation timetable within two weeks after submissions on the interim consultation paper are due, which can be revised at the discretion of the QCA, detailing any proposed additional public papers and information sessions that the QCA considers would assist the consultation process.

Information Sessions and Additional Consultation

7. As part of the interim consultation paper and in consideration of submissions in response to the interim consultation paper, the QCA must consider the merits of additional public consultation (information sessions and papers) on identified key issues.

Draft Price Determination

8. The QCA must investigate and publish its draft price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs, with each tariff (to the extent practicable) to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure.
9. 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.
10. 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

11. The QCA must investigate and publish its final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs, with each tariff (to the extent practicable) to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure, and gazette the retail tariffs in the form of a Tariff Schedule.

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

12. 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 11.
13. The QCA must publish the interim consultation paper for the 2024–25 tariff year no later than one month after the date of this Delegation.
14. The QCA must publish the draft price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs no later than one week after the publication by the Australian Energy Regulator of its draft Default Market Offer for the 2024-25 tariff year.
15. The QCA must publish the final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs for the 2024–25 tariff year and have the retail tariffs gazetted no later than 7 June 2024.

(SCHEDULE ENDS)

Appendix A2: March correspondence



Minister for Energy and Clean Economy Jobs
Leader of the House

Our Ref: MN03706-2024

22 March 2024

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
Email: [REDACTED]

1 William Street
Brisbane Queensland
GPO Box 2457 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone [REDACTED]
E: epw@ministerial.qld.gov.au

Dear Professor Menezes

Pursuant to my Delegation No.1 2023 of 14 December 2023 under section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I ask that the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) have regard to the additional direction I provide below, before publishing its draft determination of regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland for the 2024-25 Tariff Year.

The Queensland Government is committed to reducing cost of living pressures by ensuring affordable electricity prices for Queensland households and business. Importantly, our decision to support progressive coal royalties and public ownership of energy assets has enabled the Miles Government to provide cost of living relief. This has been able to fully offset inflationary impacts on power prices experienced globally over the previous years.

While I acknowledge the electricity market is starting to return to normal following its 2022 suspension due to impacts of the war in Ukraine, the Miles Government remains focussed on behalf of all Queenslanders to ensure power bills remain reasonable and return to more affordable levels.

That is also why we have expressed dissatisfaction with the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) draft default market offer (DMO) determination, released earlier this week.

For regional Queensland households and small businesses, the Government's uniform tariff policy (UTP) provides an important and longstanding mechanism to ensure people living in regional Queensland pay equivalent prices to those in South East Queensland, despite the higher costs of delivering electricity to those areas.

The Queensland Government is considering the AER's draft DMO decision, and I can advise the Government will respond to pursue better outcomes for Queenslanders. To ensure the QCA can appropriately reflect further advice from Government, and any variations in the QCA determination, we request that a draft decision is not published before 30 April 2024. We expect the final decision to remain 7 June 2024.

The Department of Energy and Climate (DEC) will continue to be available to consult with QCA on the 2024-25 price determination and Tariff Schedule and Feed-in Tariff. If you require further information or assistance with this matter, [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mick de Brenni'.

Mick de Brenni MP
Minister for Energy and Clean Economy Jobs

Appendix A3: April correspondence



Minister for Energy and Clean Economy Jobs
Leader of the House

Our Ref: MN04348-2024

26 April 2024

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
Email: [REDACTED]

1 William Street
Brisbane Queensland
GPO Box 2457 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone [REDACTED]
E: energy@ministerial.qld.gov.au

Dear Professor Menezes

I refer to my *Delegation No. 1 2023* of 14 December 2023 under section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act) and my letter of 22 March 2024, and in particular the requirements in relation to the Queensland Competition Authority's (QCA) consideration of the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) default market offer (DMO) for South East Queensland (SEQ) in the context of the Queensland Government's uniform tariff policy (UTP).

The Miles Government is committed to reducing cost of living pressures, public ownership of energy assets and ensuring affordable electricity pricing decisions for consumers, and as such has committed that Queenslanders will not bear the impacts of any draft or final regulated pricing decision that increases costs, by administering yet to be announced cost of living relief measures.

The Queensland Government remains focused on ensuring affordable and reliable energy for Queenslanders. For regional Queensland households and small businesses, the government's UTP provides an important and longstanding mechanism to ensure people living in regional Queensland pay equivalent prices to those in SEQ.

This means that while the cost to deliver reliable power to regional Queenslanders is significantly higher due to challenges of vast distances in remote areas including outback Queensland and coastal far North Queensland for example, and the impacts of tropical weather on the network including frequency of damage from storms and cyclones, that Queenslanders in regional areas pay effectively no more than equivalent consumers in SEQ.

I acknowledge this requires significant investment by government and can only be enabled through public ownership of both the distribution network and regional retailer, however we consider the welfare of regional Queenslanders to be the priority consideration.

The Queensland Government appreciates the complexity in making pricing decisions and striking the right balance between customer outcomes and retailer needs, especially during this period of changing market dynamics and national cost of living pressures. Where appropriate, the QCA should consider balancing the objectives toward consumer interests.

Regarding the application of the UTP, I require that, unlike previous years, the QCA considers the SEQ DMO price to be a cap. That is, that flat tariffs T11 and T20 should be set no higher than the equivalent SEQ DMO price. For the removal of doubt, this means that a negative Standing Offer Adjustment (SOA) can be applied if necessary to deliver on the Queensland Government's UTP.

I also reiterate that when applying any SOA adjustment retention of bill relativity remains important and is to be maintained for more complex small customer tariffs, including those for which equivalent DMOs are not determined by the AER.

Given my updated direction and timing constraints, I also direct the QCA to not publish its draft 2024-25 pricing decision before 7 May 2024, and following publication I accept that the QCA is best positioned to decide what, if any, consultation it undertakes on its draft decision. Publication of the QCA's final decision remains unchanged to be by 7 June 2024.

The Department of Energy and Climate (DEC) will continue to be available to consult with QCA on the 2024-25 price determination and Tariff Schedule, and 2024-25 Feed-in Tariff. If you require further information or assistance with this matter, [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely



Mick de Brenni MP
Minister for Energy and Clean Economy Jobs
Leader of the House

Appendix B: SRES cost pass-through approach

We include small-scale renewable energy scheme (SRES) cost pass-through amounts in the notified prices.¹ The approach we use to calculate these costs involves:

1. estimating the under- or over-recovery of SRES costs in 2023-24
2. calculating SRES costs to be passed through in the 2024-25 notified prices.

Under-recovery of SRES costs in 2023-24

We estimated an under-recovery of SRES costs in 2023-24 based on comparing the actual cost of SRES compliance during 2023-24:

- based on the Clean Energy Regulator's (CER's) final small-scale technology percentage (STP) for 2023 and 2024
- the SRES allowance in 2023-24 notified prices.

The under-recovery is equivalent to \$0.654/MWh (0.0654 c/kWh) (Table 1).

Table 1: SRES under-recovery, 2023-24

Allowance vs actual costs	Period	STP		Clearing house price (\$/MWh) ^a	SRES cost (\$/MWh)	Average SRES cost (\$/MWh)
		Final (%)	Non-binding (%)			
2023-24 final determination allowance	1 Jul - 31 Dec 2023	16.29		40	6.516	6.856
	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2024		17.99	40	7.196	
2023-24 actual cost	1 Jul - 31 Dec 2023	16.29		40	6.516	7.510
	1 Jan - 30 Jun 2024	21.26		40	8.504	
Under-recovery in 2023-24 (before adjusting for energy losses, the time value of money, variable retail cost allocators and the standing offer adjustment/headroom)						0.654

^a Determined by the Clean Energy Regulator.

SRES costs included in the 2024-25 notified prices

We adjusted the under-recovery amounts (described above) for:

- **energy losses** (to determine the SRES liabilities based on energy acquired), by applying the relevant transmission and distribution loss factors adopted in the 2023-24 determination

¹ Discussed in section 5.2 of the main report.

- **the time value of money** (to restore the real value of the under-recovered amounts), by applying a nominal weighted-average cost of capital of 8.90%²
- **the variable retail cost allocators and standing offer adjustment** (consistent with the way these allowances were applied in the 2023-24 determination).

The resulting pass-through amount is included in the notified prices (Table 2).

Table 2: SRES pass-through amounts

Residential and load control^a tariffs		
A	Positive allowance for SRES under-recovery in 2023-24 (c/kWh)	0.0654
B	Energy losses in 2023-24 (total loss factor)	1.068
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	8.90
D	Under-recovery before the application of standing offer adjustment and variable retail cost allowance (2024-25 c/kWh)	0.0761
E	Variable retail cost allowance (residential) in 2023-24 (%)	7.25
F	Standing offer adjustment in 2023-24 (%)	0.00
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2024-25 (c/kWh)	0.0816
Small business, load control^b and unmetered supply tariffs		
A	Positive allowance for SRES under-recovery in 2023-24 (c/kWh)	0.0654
B	Energy losses in 2023-24 (total loss factor)	1.068
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	8.90
D	Under-recovery before the application of standing offer adjustment and variable retail cost allowance (2024-25 c/kWh)	0.0761
E	Variable retail cost allowance (small business) in 2023-24 (%)	18.70
F	Standing offer adjustment in 2023-24 (%)	0.00
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2024-25 (c/kWh)	0.0903
Limited access obsolete tariffs^c		
A	Positive allowance for SRES under-recovery in 2023-24 (c/kWh)	0.0654
B	Energy losses in 2023-24 (total loss factor)	1.062
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	8.90
D	Under-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2024-25 c/kWh)	0.0756
E	Variable retail cost allowance (small business) in 2023-24 (%)	18.7
F	Headroom allowance in 2023-24 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2024-25 (c/kWh)	0.0898
Large business, load control^d, street lighting and obsolete^e tariffs		

² Based on our latest internal analysis.

A	Positive allowance for SRES under-recovery in 2023-24 (c/kWh)	0.0654
B	Energy losses in 2023-24 (total loss factor)	1.062
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	8.90
D	Under-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2024-25 c/kWh)	0.0756
E	Variable retail cost allowance (large business) in 2023-24 (%)	6.0445
F	Headroom allowance in 2023-24 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2024-25 (c/kWh)	0.0802
Very large business tariffs		
A	Positive allowance for SRES under-recovery in 2023-24 (c/kWh)	0.0654
B	Energy losses in 2023-24 (total loss factor)	1.003
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	8.90
D	Under-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2024-25 c/kWh)	0.0714
E	Variable retail cost allowance (very large business) in 2023-24 (%)	6.0445
F	Headroom allowance in 2023-24 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2024-25 (c/kWh)	0.0758

a Tariffs 31 and 33.

b Tariff 34.

c Tariffs 62A, 65A and 66A.

d Tariffs 60A and 60B.

e Tariff 50.

Note: The SRES cost pass-through is calculated using the formula: $G = A \times B \times (1 + C) \times (1 + E) \times (1 + F)$.

Appendix C: 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 customer, and half will use more.

Consistent with previous determinations, Ergon Retail has provided the latest actual usage data, gathered from its customer base of over 700,000 electricity customers in regional Queensland (Table 3).

Table 3 Median usage data used to determine customer impacts

Retail tariff	Usage (kWh per year)	Demand (kW per month)	Demand threshold (kW per month)
T11	4492	–	–
T31	1636	–	–
T33	1527	–	–
T20	4974	–	–
T44	157602	60	30
T45	531755	204	120
T46	1544312	400	400

Appendix D: Build-up of notified prices

As indicated in chapter 4, the NEM fixed fee is captured in the (fixed) retail cost component for presentational purposes. Therefore, for tariffs in this appendix, it is part of the fixed charge (c/day).³

Table 4 Notified prices – residential customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage			Demand (\$/kW/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)	
Tariff 11 – residential (flat-rate)	Network	57.500	9.648			
	Energy		19.473			
	Fixed retail	68.121				
	Variable retail		2.111			
	Standing offer adjustment	-1.379	-0.343			
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816			
	Total		124.243	30.972		
Tariff 12B – residential time-of-use	Network	55.600	4.066	6.268	17.861	
	Energy		19.473	19.473	19.473	
	Fixed retail	68.121				
	Variable retail		1.707	1.866	2.707	
	Standing offer adjustment	-1.358	-0.277	-0.303	-0.439	

³ ACIL estimates the NEM fixed fee at \$0.23/week. Converting this estimate to c/year gives \$0.23/week x 100 x 52 weeks = 1,196 c/year or 3.27 c/day. (See Acil's report, p 55).

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage			Demand (\$/kW/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816	0.0816	0.0816	
	Total	122.364	25.051	27.386	39.683	
Tariff 12C – residential time-of-use	Network	55.600	4.066	6.268	17.861	
	Energy		8.448	18.603	28.443	
	Fixed retail	68.121				
	Variable retail		0.907	1.803	3.357	
	Standing offer adjustment	-1.358	-0.147	-0.293	-0.545	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816	0.0816	0.0816	
	Total	122.364	13.355	26.463	49.198	
Tariff 14A – residential time-of-use demand	Network	55.600	4.085			5.127
	Energy		19.473			
	Fixed retail	68.121				
	Variable retail		1.708			0.372
	Standing offer adjustment	-1.358	-0.277			-0.060
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816			
	Total	122.364	25.071			5.438
Tariff 14B – residential time-of-use demand	Network	55.600	3.320			8.998
	Energy		19.473			
	Fixed retail	68.121				
	Variable retail		1.653			0.652

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage			Demand (\$/kW/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)	
	Standing offer adjustment	-1.358	-0.268			-0.106
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816			
	Total	122.364	24.259			9.544
Tariff 31 – night rate (super economy)	Network		4.463			
	Energy		12.278			
	Fixed retail	3.532				
	Variable retail		1.214			
	Standing offer adjustment	-0.160	-0.815			
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816			
	Total	3.372	17.222			
Tariff 33 – controlled (supply economy)	Network		5.564			
	Energy		13.095			
	Fixed retail	3.532				
	Variable retail		1.353			
	Standing offer adjustment	-0.160	-0.908			
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0816			
	Total	3.372	19.185			

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 5 Notified prices – small business and unmetered supply customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage	Demand
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	(\$/kW/mth)
Tariff 20 – business (flat-rate)	Network	75.900	10.195	
	Energy		19.473	
	Fixed retail	83.250		
	Variable retail		5.548	
	Standing offer adjustment	-9.230	-2.042	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0903	
	Total		149.920	33.264
Tariff 24A – business (time-of-use demand)	Network	73.900	6.558	4.975
	Energy		19.473	
	Fixed retail	83.250		
	Variable retail		4.868	0.930
	Standing offer adjustment	-9.114	-1.792	-0.342
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0903	
	Total		148.036	29.198
Tariff 24B – business (time-of-use demand)	Network	73.900	5.616	10.289
	Energy		19.473	
	Fixed retail	83.250		
	Variable retail		4.692	1.924
	Standing offer adjustment	-9.114	-1.727	-0.708

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage	Demand
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	(\$/kW/mth)
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0903	
	Total	148.036	28.144	11.505
Tariff 34 – business (interruptible supply)	Network	64.300	5.963	
	Energy		14.378	
	Fixed retail	83.250		
	Variable retail		3.804	
	Standing offer adjustment	-8.557	-1.400	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0903	
	Total	138.993	22.834	
Tariff 91 – unmetered	Network		8.068	
	Energy		19.473	
	Fixed retail			
	Variable retail		5.150	
	Standing offer adjustment		-1.896	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0903	
	Total		30.886	

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 6 Notified prices – small business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed band ^a					Usage		
		Band 1 (c/day)	Band 2 (c/day)	Band 3 (c/day)	Band 4 (c/day)	Band 5 (c/day)	Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)
Tariff 22B – small business time-of-use inclining band	Network	73.900	104.100	134.300	164.700	195.000	4.356	14.097	19.219
	Energy						19.473	19.473	19.473
	Fixed retail	83.250	83.250	83.250	83.250	83.250			
	Variable retail						4.456	6.278	7.235
	Standing offer adjustment	-9.114	-10.866	-12.617	-14.380	-16.138	-1.640	-2.311	-2.664
	SRES cost pass-through						0.0903	0.0903	0.0903
	Total		148.036	176.485	204.933	233.570	262.113	26.735	37.627
Tariff 22C – small business time-of-use inclining band	Network	73.900	104.100	134.300	164.700	195.000	4.356	14.097	19.219
	Energy						8.448	18.603	28.443
	Fixed retail	83.250	83.250	83.250	83.250	83.250			
	Variable retail						2.394	6.115	8.913
	Standing offer adjustment	-9.114	-10.866	-12.617	-14.380	-16.138	-0.881	-2.251	-3.281
	SRES cost pass-through						0.0903	0.0903	0.0903
	Total		148.036	176.485	204.933	233.570	262.113	14.407	36.654

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 7 Notified prices – large business and street lighting customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage	Demand		Excess demand (\$/kVA/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (\$/kW/mth)	Flat (\$/kVA/mth)	
Tariff 44 – over 100 MWh small (demand)	Network	4023.900	3.901	26.185	23.565	
	Energy		14.174			
	Fixed retail	444.336				
	Variable retail		1.093	1.583	1.424	
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through			0.0802		
	Total		4468.236	19.247	27.768	24.989
Tariff 45 – over 100 MWh medium (demand)	Network	13032.500	3.904	25.930	23.336	
	Energy		14.174			
	Fixed retail	1201.055				
	Variable retail		1.093	1.567	1.411	
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through			0.0802		
	Total		14233.555	19.250	27.497	24.747
Tariff 46 – over 100 MWh large (demand)	Network	34254.700	3.470	25.370	22.833	
	Energy		14.174			
	Fixed retail	3036.792				
	Variable retail		1.066	1.533	1.380	
	Headroom					

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage	Demand		Excess demand (\$/kVA/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (\$/kW/mth)	Flat (\$/kVA/mth)	
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802			
	Total	37291.492	18.790	26.903	24.213	
Tariff 50A – large business time-of-use demand	Network	17577.000	4.445		16.756	1.739
	Energy		14.174			
	Fixed retail	401.354				
	Variable retail		1.125		1.013	0.105
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802			
	Total	17978.354	19.824		17.769	1.844
Tariff 60A – large business flat-rate interruptible supply (primary)	Network	3958.500	10.482			
	Energy		13.007			
	Fixed retail	444.336				
	Variable retail		1.420			
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802			
	Total	4402.836	24.989			
Tariff 60B – large business flat-rate interruptible supply (secondary)	Network		10.482			
	Energy		13.007			
	Fixed retail					
	Variable retail		1.420			
	Headroom					

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage	Demand		Excess demand (\$/kVA/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (\$/kW/mth)	Flat (\$/kVA/mth)	
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802			
	Total		24.989			
Tariff 71 – street lighting	Network		14.670			
	Energy		14.174			
	Fixed retail					
	Variable retail		1.743			
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802			
	Total			30.667		

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 8 Notified prices – very large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed^a (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit (\$/day/unit)	Capacity (\$/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand (\$/kVA/mth)
Tariff 51A – high voltage (CAC 66 kV)	Network	19073.800	2.193	6.980	3.466	3.989
	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215				
	Variable retail		0.848	0.422	0.210	0.241
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			
	Total		22080.015	14.960	7.402	3.676
Tariff 51B – high voltage (CAC 33 kV)	Network	12785.000	2.193	6.980	4.158	4.130
	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215				
	Variable retail		0.848	0.422	0.251	0.250
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			
	Total		15791.215	14.960	7.402	4.409
Tariff 51C – high voltage (CAC 22/11kV Bus)	Network	11376.700	2.193	6.980	4.742	5.021
	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215				
	Variable retail		0.848	0.422	0.287	0.303
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit (\$/day/unit)	Capacity (\$/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand (\$/kVA/mth)
	Total	14382.915	14.960	7.402	5.029	5.324
Tariff 51D – high voltage (CAC 22/11kV Line)	Network	10816.500	2.193	6.980	8.875	10.100
	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215				
	Variable retail		0.848	0.422	0.536	0.610
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			
	Total	13822.715	14.960	7.402	9.411	10.710
Tariff 53 – high voltage (ICC)	Network	19073.800	2.193		3.466	3.989
	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	2799.299				
	Variable retail		0.848		0.210	0.241
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			
	Total	21873.099	14.960		3.676	4.230

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit (\$/day/unit)	Capacity (\$/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand (\$/kVA/mth)
ICC site-specific – high voltage	Energy		11.842			
	Fixed retail	2799.299				
	Variable retail		0.848		0.210	0.241
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758			
	Total		2799.299	12.767		0.210

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 9 Notified prices – very large business customers (excl. GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage		Connection unit (\$/day/unit)	Capacity (\$/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand (\$/kVA/mth)
			Off-peak (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)			
Tariff 52A – high voltage (CAC STOUD 33-66kV)	Network	8505.600	6.090	1.298	6.980	6.265	15.541
	Energy		11.842	11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215					
	Variable retail		1.084	0.794	0.422	0.379	0.939
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758	0.0758			
Total		11511.815	19.092	14.010	7.402	6.644	16.480
Tariff 52B – high voltage (CAC STOUD 22/11kV Bus)	Network	8505.600	6.090	1.298	6.980	4.506	49.593
	Energy		11.842	11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215					

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage		Connection unit (\$/day/unit)	Capacity (\$/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand (\$/kVA/mth)
			Off-peak (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)			
	Variable retail		1.084	0.794	0.422	0.272	2.998
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758	0.0758			
	Total	11511.815	19.092	14.010	7.402	4.778	52.591
Tariff 52C – high voltage (CAC STOUD 22/11kV Line)	Network	8505.600	6.090	1.298	6.980	8.024	58.891
	Energy		11.842	11.842			
	Fixed retail	3006.215					
	Variable retail		1.084	0.794	0.422	0.485	3.560
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0758	0.0758			
	Total	11511.815	19.092	14.010	7.402	8.509	62.451

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 10 Notified prices – large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage ^b	
			Below threshold (c/kWh)	Above threshold (c/kWh)
Tariff 43 – Business customer (over 100 MWh)	Network	3958.500	4.856	13.636
	Energy		14.174	14.174
	Fixed retail	444.336		
	Variable retail		1.150	1.681
	Headroom			
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802	0.0802
	Total		4402.836	20.260

a Charged per metering point.

b Usage (below threshold) – up to 97,000 kWh per year; usage (above threshold) – 97,000kWh per year and above.

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

Table 11 Notified prices – limited-access obsolete tariffs – small business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage			Capacity	
			Block 1/ Peak (c/kWh)	Block 2 (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Up to 7.5 kW (\$/kW)	Over 7.5 kW (\$/kW)
Tariff 62A – time-of-use declining block tariff^b	Network	66.900	47.584	37.886	6.972		
	Energy		14.174	14.174	14.174		
	Fixed retail	56.898					
	Variable retail		11.549	9.735	3.954		
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through			0.0898	0.0898	0.0898	

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage			Capacity	
			Block 1/ Peak (c/kWh)	Block 2 (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Up to 7.5 kW (\$/kW)	Over 7.5 kW (\$/kW)
	Total	123.798	73.396	61.884	25.190		
Tariff 65A – time-of-use tariff^c	Network	66.500	34.718		12.274		
	Energy		14.174		14.174		
	Fixed retail	56.898					
	Variable retail		9.143		4.946		
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0898		0.0898		
	Total	123.398	58.124	31.483			
Tariff 66A – dual-rate demand tariff	Network	214.700			10.892	3.816	11.521
	Energy				14.174		
	Fixed retail	56.898					
	Variable retail				4.687	0.714	2.154
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through				0.0898		
	Total	271.598	29.843	4.530	13.675		

a Charged per metering point.

b Block 1: 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays (first 10,000 kWh per month); block 2: 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays (remaining kWh per month); off-peak: all other times.

c Peak: a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and customer from the range 7 am to 7 pm, 7.30 am to 7.30 pm or 8 am to 8 pm; off-peak: all other times.

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

Table 12 Notified prices – obsolete tariffs, large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed ^a (c/day)	Usage		Demand	
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)	Off-peak/flat (\$/kW/mth)	Peak (\$/kW/mth)
Tariff 50 – over 100 MWh small (demand)	Network	3580.200	7.289	1.541	11.142	75.401
	Energy		14.174	14.174		
	Fixed retail	401.354				
	Variable retail		1.297	0.950	0.673	4.558
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		0.0802	0.0802		
	Total		3981.554	22.840	16.745	11.815

^a Charged per metering point. Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Appendix E: Gazette notice

Queensland Government Gazette

Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

This Gazette notice replaces the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contract Customers notice dated 9 June 2023.

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 14 December 2023) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2024, 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 DD day of MM 2024.

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, 22B, 22C, 24A, 24B, 34, 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 (for large customers, 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 the 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 22B and 22C

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

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:

<u>Discontinued Tariff</u>	<u>Limited-access obsolete tariff</u>
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 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 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.

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:

- for large customers, 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.
- for small customers, included in notified prices (except for distribution entity alternative control services for metering services in relation to solar PV) and cannot otherwise be charged to the customer.

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:

- if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
 - a maximum of **\$30**
- retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **\$15**
- financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**
- 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:
 - the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
 - the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
 - the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.
- if the customer refuses telecommunications and a type 4A meter is installed at the customer's explicit voluntary choice:
 - a maximum of **\$43.05 per meter read**

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 is also available to customers where they satisfy the additional criteria set out in any one of 1, 2 or 3, below:

- 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.
- Residential institutions:
 - 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,

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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	30.972	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	124.243	c
12B	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	39.683	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	25.051	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	27.386	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.364	c
12C	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	49.198	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	13.355	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	26.463	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.364	c
14A	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	5.438	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	25.071	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.364	c
14B	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm)	9.544	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	24.259	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.364	c
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	33.264	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	149.920	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
22B	Small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	43.355	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	26.735	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	37.627	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	148.036	c
		Band 2	176.485	c
22C	Small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff.	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	53.384	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	14.407	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	36.654	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge:		
		Band 1	148.036	c
		Band 2	176.485	c
24A	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	5.563	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	29.198	c/kWh
24B	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	11.505	\$/kW
		All other times	0.0	\$/kW
		Usage	28.144	c/kWh
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	17.222	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3.372	c
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	19.185	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3.372	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
34	Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	22.834	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	138.993	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	20.260	c/kWh
		all remaining usage	29.571	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4402.836	c
44	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW / 35 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	27.768	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	24.989	\$/kVA
		Usage	19.247	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4468.236	c
45	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	27.497	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	24.747	\$/kVA
		Usage	19.250	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	14233.555	c
46	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA.	Chargeable demand; or	26.903	\$/kW
		Chargeable demand	24.213	\$/kVA
		Usage	18.790	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	37291.492	c
50A	Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	17.769	\$/kVA
		Excess	1.844	\$/kVA
		Usage	19.824	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	17978.354	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	4.230	\$/kVA
		Capacity	3.676	\$/kVA
		Usage	14.960	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	22080.015	c
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	4.380	\$/kVA
		Capacity	4.409	\$/kVA
		Usage	14.960	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	15791.215	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	5.324	\$/kVA
		Capacity	5.029	\$/kVA
		Usage	14.960	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	14382.915	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	10.710	\$/kVA
		Capacity	9.411	\$/kVA
		Usage	14.960	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13822.715	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	16.480	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	6.644	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	14.010	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.092	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	11511.815	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	52.591	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	4.778	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	14.010	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.092	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	11511.815	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	62.451	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	8.509	\$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	14.010	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.092	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.402	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	11511.815	c
53	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	4.230	\$/kVA
		Capacity	3.676	\$/kVA
		Usage	14.960	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	21873.099	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	0.241	\$/kVA
		Capacity	0.210	\$/kVA
		Usage	12.767	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	2799.299	c
60A	Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	24.989	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4402.836	c
60B	Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	24.989	c/kWh

Unmetered supply tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	30.667	c/kWh
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	30.886	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
50	<p>Obsolete large business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.</p> <p>Peak is Summer, being 10:00am to 8:00pm on Summer weekdays for determining chargeable demand, and all day each day for usage.</p> <p>Off-peak is all times in non-summer months for determining chargeable demand and usage.</p> <p>Peak demand threshold 20 kW.</p> <p>Off peak demand threshold 40 kW.</p> <p>Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed</p>	Peak chargeable demand	79.959	\$/kW
		Off-peak chargeable demand	11.815	\$/kW
		Peak usage	16.745	c/kWh
		Off-peak usage	22.840	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3981.554	c
62A	<p>Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff.</p> <p>Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed</p>	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays:		
		first 10,000 kWh/month	73.396	c/kWh
		remaining	61.884	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	25.190	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	123.798	c
65A	<p>Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use primary tariff.</p> <p>Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed</p>	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	58.124	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	31.483	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	123.398	c
66A	<p>Limited-access obsolete small business fixed dual-rate demand primary tariff.</p> <p>Scheduled phase-out date: To be confirmed</p>	Fixed charge (monthly) – first 7.5kW	4.530	\$/kW
		Fixed charge (monthly) – remaining kW	13.675	\$/kW
		Usage	29.843	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	271.598	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	216.792	c
Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh)	Daily metering charge	260.243	c
Connection asset customer	Daily metering charge	429.001	c
Individually calculated customer	Daily metering charge	375.024	c

End of Tariff Schedule