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Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

This Gazette notice replaces the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contract Customers notice dated 5 June 2026.

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 Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership (dated 13 June 2026) and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2026, 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 30th day of June 2026.

Susan McNeil, Deputy 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 who is not an ICC and is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 11 kV, as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer who is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 33 kV, as classified by the distribution entity. At the discretion of the distribution entity, a customer taking supply at a minimum of 11 kV may be classified as an ICC where there are no higher voltages available from the bulk supply point.

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, 22D, 22E, 24C, 34) 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.

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.

Tariff 49

This tariff is only available to large business customers with monthly peak demand greater than 120 kVA and consumption less than 160 MWh per annum.

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 could be less subject to network operational requirements. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Tariff 33

Supply will be available for a minimum of 16 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 could be less subject to network operational requirements. 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 could be less subject to network operational requirements. 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 or as otherwise permitted by relevant network tariff arrangements. 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:

- 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
- 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

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 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:

- (a) if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
 - a maximum of **\$30**
- (b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **\$15**
- (c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**
- (d) in addition to the applicable tariff, an additional amount in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not that additional amount is calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:
 - (i) the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
 - (ii) the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
 - (iii) the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.
- (e) if the customer refuses telecommunications and a type 4A meter is installed at the customer's explicit voluntary choice:
 - a maximum of **\$51.56 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:

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 | 26.268 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 164.098 | c |
| 12D | Residential time-of-use primary tariff | Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm) | 36.955 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 4pm) | 16.829 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 22.767 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 142.482 | c |
| 12E | Residential time-of-use primary tariff | Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm) | 42.915 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 4pm) | 6.367 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 23.266 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 142.482 | c |
| 12F | Residential solar sharer offer time-of-use primary tariff | Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm) | 44.456 | c/kWh |
| | | Free usage period (11am – 2pm): Up to 24 kWh per day | 0.0 | c/kWh |
| | | All remaining usage within this period | 7.365 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (2pm – 4pm) | 7.365 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 24.011 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 161.685 | c |
| | | 14C | Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. | Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm) |
| All other times | 0.0 | | | \$/kW |
| Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm) | 19.041 | | | c/kWh |
| Day (11am – 4pm) | 16.829 | | | c/kWh |
| Night (all other times) | 22.767 | | | c/kWh |
| Daily supply charge | 122.831 | | | c |
| 20 | Small business flat-rate primary tariff. | | | Usage |
| | | Daily supply charge | 194.944 | c |

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------|---|---|---------|-------|
| 22D | Small business time-of-use primary tariff. | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 44.368 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 18.194 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 24.626 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 194.676 | c |
| 22E | Small business time-of-use primary tariff. | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 52.117 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 7.496 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 24.167 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 194.676 | c |
| 24C | Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. | Demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 7.421 | \$/kW |
| | | All other times | 0.0 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 18.926 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 18.194 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 25.183 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 162.704 | c |
| 31 | Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply. | Usage | 15.148 | c/kWh |
| 33 | Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply. | Usage | 15.240 | c/kWh |
| 34 | Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply. | Usage | 20.087 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 162.704 | 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 | 18.960 | c/kWh |
| | | all remaining usage | 16.786 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 6149.745 | c |

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 44A | Large business monthly demand primary tariff. Demand threshold 35 kVA. | Chargeable demand | 23.179 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 17.167 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 6149.745 | c |
| 49 | Large business time-of-use primary tariff. | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 40.506 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 17.176 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 33.982 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 27310.766 | c |
| 50B | Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. | Demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 14.337 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times); or | 5.972 | \$/kVA |
| | | Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 15.930 | \$/kW |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kW |
| | | Night (all other times) | 6.636 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 40.506 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 17.176 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 17.984 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 5760.566 | c |

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 50C | Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. | Demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 14.337 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times); or | 5.972 | \$/kVA |
| | | Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 15.930 | \$/kW |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kW |
| | | Night (all other times) | 6.636 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 48.401 | c/kWh |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 9.343 | c/kWh |
| | | Night (all other times) | 17.885 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 5760.566 | c |
| 51A | Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66kV. | Demand | 4.636 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 3.545 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 14.309 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 27496.033 | c |
| 51B | Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV. | Demand | 4.794 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 4.583 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 14.309 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 18088.533 | 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 | 5.892 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 4.467 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 14.309 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 15479.133 | c |

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------|--|--|-----------|---------|
| 51D | Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line. | Demand | 11.762 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 9.098 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 14.309 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 14542.533 | c |
| 52D | Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66 kV. | Time-of-use demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 6.309 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times) | 3.721 | \$/kVA |
| | | Demand | 2.403 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage | 12.509 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 60132.633 | c |
| 52E | Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 kV. | Time-of-use demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 6.309 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times) | 3.721 | \$/kVA |
| | | Demand | 2.403 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage | 12.522 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 31909.933 | c |
| 52F | Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on a bus connection. | Time-of-use demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 13.930 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times) | 8.218 | \$/kVA |
| | | Demand | 2.403 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage | 12.522 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 24082.033 | c |

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------|
| 52G | Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on a line connection. | Time-of-use demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) | 20.635 | \$/kVA |
| | | Day (11am – 1pm) | 0.0 | \$/kVA |
| | | Night (all other times) | 12.174 | \$/kVA |
| | | Demand | 2.403 | \$/kW |
| | | Usage | 12.522 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily connection charge | 7.914 | \$/unit |
| | | Daily supply charge | 21272.333 | c |
| 53 | Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC. | Demand | 4.636 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 3.545 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 14.309 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 27277.583 | 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 | 0.264 | \$/kVA |
| | | Capacity | 0.202 | \$/kVA |
| | | Usage | 11.412 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 2946.183 | c |
| 60A | Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply. | Usage | 20.110 | c/kWh |
| | | Daily supply charge | 5417.345 | c |
| 60B | Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply. | Usage | 20.110 | c/kWh |

Unmetered supply tariffs

| Tariff | Description | Charge type | Rate | Unit |
|--------|--|-------------|--------|-------|
| 71 | Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting. | Usage | 32.224 | c/kWh |
| 91 | Business flat-rate primary tariff. | Usage | 25.927 | c/kWh |

Part 3—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 | 216.644 | c |
| Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh) | Daily metering charge | 260.065 | c |
| Connection asset customer | Daily metering charge | 428.707 | c |
| Individually calculated customer | Daily metering charge | 374.767 | c |

End of Tariff Schedule

