



Electricity Distribution

Annual Pricing Proposal 2022-23

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Contact

This document is the responsibility of Strategy & Regulation, AusNet. Please contact the indicated owner of the document below with any inquiries.

Edwin Chan
 AusNet
 Level 31, 2 Southbank Boulevard
 Melbourne Victoria 3006

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1 Introduction

This document, its appendices and attachments comprise AusNet Services' 2022-23 Pricing Proposal. It covers our direct control (standard control and alternative control) services for 2022-23 in accordance with clause 6.18.2 of the National Electricity Rules and the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Final Distribution Determination for the 2022-26 regulatory control period, which will commence on 1 July 2021.

Clause 6.18 of the Rules sets out the requirements for distribution pricing. These requirements include the pricing principles which guide this Pricing Proposal. The specific matters this Pricing Proposal must address include:

- the classification of services;
- the price control mechanism;
- assigning and reassigning customers to tariff classes;
- recovery of transmission costs; and
- recovery of jurisdictional scheme amounts.

1.1 About AusNet

AusNet owns and operates one of the five distribution networks in Victoria. We supply electricity to over 768,000 residential and business customers, feeding lower-voltage electricity to customers across all of eastern and north-eastern Victorian and in Melbourne's north and east. Our electricity distribution area is shown in Figure 1.1 below which consists of 412,402 distribution poles, with 53,990 km of distribution lines.

Figure 1.1: AusNet's Electricity and Gas regions



AusNet manages and maintains the electricity network in line with good industry practice to deliver electricity to customers safely and reliably. Our direct control services include:

- maintaining and operating the network;
- investing in network extensions and upgrades for future customer needs;
- connecting new customers to our network;
- providing and maintaining public lighting in our network area; and
- providing meter data to retailers.

The revenue obtained from tariffs and charges in this Pricing Proposal funds the above services.

1.2 Network charges and other charges

Network tariffs (for standard control services) cover the cost of transporting electricity from the generator through the transmission and distribution networks to our customers' homes or businesses. Network tariffs also recover the costs from jurisdictional schemes, which currently comprise of the Victorian Premium Solar Feed-in Tariff (PFIT) and the Energy Safe Victoria (ESV) levy schemes.

Charges for a variety of other services (referred to in the rules as Alternative Control Services) are also addressed in this Pricing Proposal. These include:

- Metering fees which cover the costs of the meter and meter data services;
- Public lighting charges which relate to the provision and maintenance of public lighting services; and
- Other distribution services that are provided in response to the request or specific needs of our customers. Examples of these services include field officer visits, truck visits and connection services for new customers.

1.3 Structure of this document

The structure of this document is outlined in the table below and has been structured to address the requirements of Clause 6.18.2 of the Rules.

- Chapter 1 – Introduction
- Chapter 2 – Regulatory environment
- Chapter 3 – Network tariff classes
- Chapter 4 – Proposed network tariffs
- Chapter 5 – Variation to tariffs
- Chapter 6 – Ancillary network services
- Chapter 7 – Prescribed metering charges
- Chapter 8 – Public lighting
- Chapter 9 – Glossary
- Chapter 10 - Attachments

1.4 Compliance checklist

Table 1.1 sets out the relevant Rule requirements and where AusNet has demonstrated compliance within this document.

Table 1.1 – Rule compliance

Rule	Requirement	Relevant section
6.18.2	Pricing proposal	
6.18.2(b)(2)	Set out the proposed tariffs for each tariff class that is specified in the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for the relevant regulatory control period;	Chapter 3
6.18.2(b)(3)	Set out, for each proposed tariff, the charging parameters and the elements of service to which each charging parameter relates;	Section 10.1 & 10.5
6.18.2(b)(4)	Set out, for each tariff class related to standard control services, the expected weighted average revenue for the relevant regulatory year and also for the current regulatory year;	Chapter 2
6.18.2(b)(5)	Set out the nature of any variation or adjustment to the tariff that could occur during the course of the regulatory year and the basis on which it could occur;	Chapter 5
6.18.2(b)(6)	Set out how designated pricing proposal charges are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those charges in the previous regulatory year;	Section 2.4 & Attachment 2
6.18.2(b)(6A)	set out how jurisdictional scheme amounts for each approved jurisdictional scheme are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those amounts;	Section 2.5 & Attachment 2
6.18.2(b)(7)	Demonstrate compliance with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination, including the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for the relevant regulatory control period;	This document
6.18.2(b)(7A)	Demonstrate how each proposed tariff is consistent with the corresponding indicative pricing levels for the relevant regulatory year as set out in the relevant indicative pricing schedule, or explain any material differences between them; and	Attachment 2
6.18.2(b)(8)	Describe the nature and extent of change from the previous regulatory year and demonstrate that the changes comply with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination.	Attachment 2
6.18.2(c)	The AER must on receipt of a pricing proposal from a Distribution Network Service Provider publish the proposal.	Noted
6.18.2(d)	At the same time as a Distribution Network Service Provider submits a pricing proposal under paragraph (a), the Distribution Network Service Provider must submit to the AER a revised indicative pricing schedule which sets out, for each tariff and for each of the remaining regulatory years of the regulatory control period, the indicative price levels determined in accordance with the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for that regulatory control period and updated so as to take into account that pricing proposal.	Section 4.7

6.18.2(e)	Where the Distribution Network Service Provider submits an annual pricing proposal, the revised indicative pricing schedule referred to in paragraph (d) must also set out, for each relevant tariff under clause 6.18.1C, the indicative price levels for that relevant tariff for each of the remaining regulatory years of the regulatory control period, updated so as to take into account that pricing proposal.	Section 4.7
6.18.5	Pricing principles	
6.18.5(e)	<p>For each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered must lie on or between:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) an upper bound representing the stand alone cost of serving the retail customers who belong to that class; and (2) a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those retail customers. 	Section 2.3
6.18.5(f)	<p>Each tariff must be based on the long run marginal cost of providing the service to which it relates to the retail customers assigned to that tariff with the method of calculating such cost and the manner in which that method is applied to be determined having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying that method as proposed; (2) The additional costs likely to be associated with meeting demand from retail customers that are assigned to that tariff at times of greatest utilisation of the relevant part of the distribution network; and (3) The location of retail customers that are assigned to that tariff and the extent to which costs vary between different locations in the distribution network. 	Section 2.2
6.18.5(g)	<p>The revenue expected to be recovered from each tariff must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) reflect the Distribution Network Service Provider's total efficient costs of serving the retail customers that are assigned to that tariff (2) when summed with the revenue expected to be received from all other tariffs, permit the Distribution Network Service Provider to recover the expected revenue for the relevant services in accordance with the applicable distribution determination for the Distribution Network Service Provider; and (3) comply with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals for efficient usage that would result from tariffs that comply with the pricing principle set out in paragraph (f). 	Chapter 2
6.18.5(h)	<p>A Distribution Network Service Provider must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year and may vary tariffs from those that comply with paragraphs (e) to (g) to the extent the Distribution Network Service Provider considers reasonably necessary having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the desirability for tariffs to comply with the pricing principles referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g), albeit after a reasonable 	Chapter 4, 5 & section 10.10

	<p>period of transition (which may extend over more than one regulatory control period);</p> <p>(2) the extent to which retail customers can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and</p> <p>(3) the extent to which retail customers are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decisions.</p>	
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2 Regulatory environment

The AER sets AusNet’s electricity distribution revenues and tariffs in accordance with the National Electricity Rules. The primary instruments of its regulation are:

- the relevant Electricity Distribution Determination for AusNet;
- the relevant Tariff Structure Statement (**TSS**); and
- the Annual Pricing Proposal decision.

In developing this Pricing Proposal, AusNet has therefore had regard for, and ensured consistency with the AER’s Final Distribution Determination and the approval of our TSS for the 2022-26 regulatory control period published on 30 April 2021.

2.1 Electricity distribution price review requirements

AusNet’s revenue and pricing must comply with its 2022-26 electricity distribution price determination. Total revenues recovered through distribution prices and the relevant price formulae are explained below.

2.1.1 Revenue cap formula

AusNet’s distribution prices are set in accordance with a revenue cap formula. The revenue cap formula applicable during the 2022-26 regulatory control period is:

Table 2.1 – Revenue cap formula

Revenue cap formulae		
1	$TAR_t \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_t^{ij} q_t^{ij}$	$i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $t = 1, 2, \dots, 5$
2	$TAR_t = AAR_t + I_t + B_t + C_t$	$t = 1, 2, \dots, 5$
3	$AAR_t = AR_t$	$t = 1$
4	$AAR_t = AAR_{t-1} \times (1 + \Delta CPI_t) \times (1 - X_t)$	$t = 2, 3, \dots, 5$

where:

TAR_t is the total allowable revenue in year t.

p_t^{ij} is the price of component ‘j’ of tariff ‘i’ in year t.

- q_t^{ij} is the forecast quantity of component 'j' of tariff 'i' in year t.
- t is the regulatory year.
- AR_t is the annual smoothed revenue requirement in the Post Tax Revenue Model (PTRM) for year t.
- AAR_t is the adjusted annual smoothed revenue requirement for year t.
- I_t is the sum of incentive scheme adjustments in year t. Likely to incorporate revenue adjustments relating to outcomes of:
- the f-factor incentive scheme in relation to financial year t-3 to be applied in years t=1 to 5
 - the STPIS (S-factor) in relation to:
 - regulatory year t-3 to be applied in years t-1, 2
 - regulatory year t-2 to be applied in years t=2 to 5
 - the CSIS (H-factor) in relation to financial year t-2
 - the demand management incentive scheme (DMIS) in relation to:
 - regulatory year t-3 to be applied in years t=1, 2
 - regulatory year t-2 to be applied in years t=2 to 5
 - any amounts required to true-up the demand management innovation allowance (DMIA) in relation to the 2016-20 regulatory control period to be applied in regulatory year t=2 only
 - any other related incentive schemes as applicable that are to be applied in year t.
- B_t is the sum of annual adjustments for year t. It includes:
- the true-up for any under or over recovery of actual revenue collected through DUoS charges calculated using the following method:

$$DUoS \text{ Under and Overs True} - Up_t = -(Opening \ Balance_t)(1 + WACC_t)^{0.5}$$
 where:

$DUoS \text{ Under and Overs True} - Up_t$ is the true-up for the balance of the DUoS unders and overs account in year t.

$Opening \ Balance_t$ is the opening balance for the DUoS unders and overs account in year t as calculated by the method in attachment 14 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26.

$WACC_t$ is the approved weighted average cost of capital (WACC) used in regulatory year t in the DUoS unders and overs account in Attachment 14 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26. This WACC figure will be as approved by the AER for the relevant year.
 - license fee charges incurred by the Victorian businesses, charged by the Essential Services Commission Victoria (ESCV). The recovery of these charges will occur on a

two-year lag, and therefore by indexed by two years interest, calculated using the following method:

$$L_{t-2} \times (1 + WACC_t) \times (1 + WACC_{t-1})$$

where:

L_{t-2} is the sum of the license fees paid by the distributor to the ESCV relating to regulatory year t-2.

In year t=1, the t-1 period will be the six-month extension period with the nominal WACC reflecting only the first six months of 2021. To index the license fee charges for a full year, the nominal WACC for the t-2 period will be included in the calculation using the following method:

$$L_{2019-20} \times (1 + WACC_{2021-22}) \times (1 + WACC_{2020-21}) \times (1 + WACC_{2019-20})^{0.5}$$

C_t is the sum of approved cost pass through amounts (positive or negative) with respect to regulatory year t, as determined by the AER. It will also include any end-of-period adjustments in regulatory year t.

ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the December quarter in year t-2 to the December quarter in year t-1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-2

minus one.

X_t is the X factor for each year of the 2021-26 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM, and annually revised for the return on debt update in accordance with the formula specified in Attachment 3 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26, calculated for the relevant year.

2.1.2 Total annual revenue

AusNet's total annual revenue for 2022-23 is determined by the AER setting the adjusted annual smooth revenue for 2022-23 and adjusted for:

- Consumer price index (CPI);
- F factor incentive scheme;
- Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS) results¹;
- the recovery of Essential Services Commission of Victoria (ESC-V) license fees; and
- any AER approved pass through amounts;
- the under or over recovery of revenue collected through DUoS charges in previous years; and
- the X factor revised for the return on debt.

¹ S-bank provisions has been applied to defer \$5m of the STPIS reward to manage customer price impacts.

AusNet’s total annual revenue for 2022-23 is \$ 725.70m. The following table shows the components make up the total revenue for 2022-23.

Table 2.2 – Total annual revenue

Annual revenue components	2022-23 (\$m)
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for year t-1	690.79
CPI for year t	3.50%
X factor for year t	1.54%
S factor (STPIS 1.2) for year t	-
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for year t	703.95
I factor for year t ²	4.01
C factor for year t	12.78
B factor for year t ³	4.97
Total annual revenue	725.70

2.1.3 Side constraint formula

For each regulatory year after the first year of the of a regulatory control period, distribution prices are subjected to a side constraint formula that limits the revenue which can be recovered from a tariff class. The side constraint formula is set out below.

Table 2.3 – Side constraint formula

Side constraint formula
<p>For t = 2, 3, ..., 5:</p> $\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_t^{ij} q_t^{ij})}{(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_{t-1}^{ij} q_t^{ij})} \leq (1 + \Delta CPI_t) \times (1 - X_t) \times (1 + 2\%) + I'_t + T'_t + B'_t$

where each tariff class has “n” tariffs, with each up to “m” components, and where:

p_t^{ij} is the proposed price for component ‘j’ of tariff ‘i’ for year t.

p_{t-1}^{ij} Is the proposed charge for component ‘j’ of tariff ‘i’ in year t-1.

² Includes \$5m of STPIS rewards deferred until 2023-24.

³ Includes \$0.27m of DUoS revenue waived under AusNet Services network relief package in CY2020.

- q_t^{ij} Is the forecast quantity of component 'j' of tariff 'i' in year t.
- t is the regulatory year.
- ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the December quarter in year t-2 to the December quarter in year t-1, calculated using the following method:
- The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-1
- divided by
- The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-2
- minus one.
- X_t is the X factor for each year of the 2021-26 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM, and annually revised for the return on debt update in accordance with the formula specified in Attachment 3 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26, calculated for the relevant year. If $X > 0$, then X will be set equal to zero for the purposes of the side constraint formula.
- I'_t is the annual percentage change in the sum of incentive scheme adjustments described in the revenue cap formula applied in year t.
- B'_t is the annual percentage change from the sum of annual adjustments factors for year t and includes true-up for any under or over recovery of actual revenue collected through DUoS charges calculated using the method calculated in the revenue cap formula.
- C'_t is the annual percentage change from the sum of approved cost pass through amounts (positive or negative) with respect to regulatory year t, as determined by the AER. It will also include any end-of-period adjustments in regulatory year t.

2.1.4 Compliance with side constraint formula

Side constraint for 2022-23 is shown in the table below.

Table 2.4 – Side constraint summary

Side constraint components	2022-23 (%)
CPI for year t	3.50%
X factor for year t (if $X > 0$, $X = 0$)	-
S factor (STPIS 1.2) for year t	-
I factor for year t	1.44%
C factor for year t	1.58%
B factor for year t	4.97%

Maximum allowable tolerance	2.00%
Side constraint	13.56%

2.1.5 Weighted average revenue

To demonstrate compliance with the side constraint formula, the table below sets out the weighted average revenue by tariff class from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

Table 2.5 – Weighted average revenue

Tariff class	2021-22 weighted average revenue (\$m)	2022-23 weighted average revenue (\$m)	% change
Residential	349.61	391.97	12.11%
Small industrial & commercial	136.77	153.34	12.11%
Medium industrial & commercial	48.33	54.18	12.11%
Large industrial & commercial	90.00	100.90	12.11%
High voltage	18.79	21.07	12.11%
Sub transmission	3.79	4.25	12.11%

2.2 Long run marginal cost

A detailed explanation of AusNet’s compliance with the requirement that tariffs be based on the long run marginal cost is set out in section B.3 of its approved TSS. AusNet has used the Average Incremental Cost (AIC) approach in calculating the LRMC and the following table shows the results of this calculation.

Table 2.6 – Results of AusNet’s LRMC analysis

Tariff class	Voltage level	LRMC (\$/kW)
Residential	Low voltage	\$62.57
Small industrial & commercial	Low voltage	\$62.57
Medium industrial & commercial	Low voltage	\$62.57
Large industrial & commercial	Low voltage	\$62.57
High voltage	High voltage	\$44.96
Sub transmission	Sub transmission	\$10.48

2.3 Stand alone and avoidable costs

Section B.2 of the AusNet approved TSS sets out how AusNet’s tariffs comply with the requirement that tariffs be set between the stand alone cost and the avoidable costs of supply to a tariff class. The following table shows how the 2022-23 tariffs meet this objective.

Table 2.7 – Stand alone & avoidable costs

Tariff class	Stand alone cost (\$/kWh)	Avoided distribution costs (\$/kWh)	Average Duos bill (\$/kWh)
Residential	\$0.980	\$0.012	\$0.122
Small industrial & commercial	\$0.911	\$0.010	\$0.131
Medium industrial & commercial	\$0.241	\$0.009	\$0.127
Large industrial & commercial	\$0.160	\$0.007	\$0.073
High voltage	\$0.106	\$0.004	\$0.032
Sub transmission	\$0.040	\$0.001	\$0.007

2.4 Designated pricing proposal charges

A distribution business’s annual pricing proposal is required to show how designated pricing proposal charges (**DPPC**) are applied to customers and what adjustments relate to previous years. Clause 6.18.2 (b)(6) specifically requires that “A *pricing proposal* must: set out how *designated pricing proposal charges* are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those charges in the previous *regulatory year*”.

This section describes what DPPC are and how AusNet Services proposes to recover them in 2022-23.

Transmission service costs are recovered from distribution customers through the DPPC. AusNet makes payments for transmission services to the following industry participants for the services noted:

Table 2.8 – DPPC participants

Participants	Transmission/Network Service
Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO)	Transmission use of system services
AusNet Transmission	Transmission connection services
Embedded generators	Avoided transmission use of system services
Inter-network	Transmission use of system and distribution services

AusNet recovers the costs of the above services through an energy charge to customers. The energy charges are allocated to peak, shoulder and off peak periods for each network tariff. In 2022-23, AusNet's total DPPC payments is set out in the below table.

Table 2.9 – DPPC payments

Designated pricing proposal components	2022-23 (\$m)
AEMO	111.42
AusNet Transmission	8.19
Embedded generators	0.48
Inter-Network	-7.25
Under/over recovery adjustment ⁴	-0.28
Total DPPC payments	112.57

2.5 Jurisdictional pricing proposal charges

A distribution business's annual pricing proposal is required to show how Jurisdictional pricing proposal charges are applied to customers and what adjustments relate to previous years. Clause 6.18.2 (b) (6A) specifically requires that "A *pricing proposal* must: set out how jurisdictional scheme amounts for each approved jurisdictional scheme are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those amounts;"

Amounts paid out for jurisdictional schemes are recovered from distribution customers through the Jurisdictional pricing proposal charges. For the 2022-26 regulatory control period, the following jurisdictional schemes will apply:

- PFIT scheme; and
- ESV levy scheme

For 2022-23, the jurisdictional charges are made up of the residual unders and overs from 2020 to 2021-22 and the forecasted PFIT payments and ESV levy for 2022-23. The following table sets out the amounts to be recovered in 2022-23.

Table 2.10 – JSA recovery arrangements

Jurisdictional recovery amounts	2022-23 (\$m)
PFIT scheme	23.76
ESV levy scheme	3.52
Under/over recovery adjustment ⁵	-0.25
Total recovered by tariffs	27.03

⁴ Includes \$0.05m of TUoS revenue waived under AusNet Services COVID-19 network relief package in CY2020.

⁵ Includes \$0.01m of JUoS revenue waived under AusNet Services COVID-19 network relief package in CY2020.

3 Network tariff classes

This section sets out AusNet’s tariffs within each network tariff class. AusNet’s tariff classes have been based on grouping customers that have a common connection and energy use profile.

For the 2022-26 regulatory control period, the tariff classes and the tariffs within each class for AusNet are shown in the table below.

Table 3.1 – Network tariff classes

Tariff classes	Typical customer	Tariffs
Residential	Residential customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160 MWh per year	NEE11, NEE11S, NEE11P, NEN11, NEE13, NEE14, NEE15, NAST11, NAST11S, NAST11P, NAST13, NAST14, NAST15, NASN11, NASN11S, NASN11P, NEN20, NEE24, NSP20, NSP23, SSP23, NEE30, NEE31, NEE32
Small industrial & commercial	Small LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160 MWh per year	NEE12, NEE12S, NEE12P, NEN12, NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NAST12, NAST12S, NAST12P, NASN12, NASN12S, NASN12P, NASN19, NASN21, NASN2S, NASN2P, NEN21, NSP21, NSP27, SSP27, SSP21
Medium industrial & commercial	Medium LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 160 MWh and < 400 MWh per year	NEE40, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43, NEE51, NEE52, NEE55, NSP55, NSP56, NEN56, NEE60
Large industrial & commercial	Large LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 400 MWh per year	NEE74, NSP75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78
High voltage	Large HV industrial & commercial customers High voltage (6.6kV, 11kV & 22kV)	NSP81, NSP82, NSP83
Sub transmission	Large extra HV industrial & commercial customers, and supplies to Latrobe Valley Open cuts and works areas Sub transmission (66kV)	NSP91, NEE93, NSP94, NSP95

4 Proposed network tariffs

4.1 Background to tariff access

Today and in the future, residential customers are driving change in the way the electricity network is used. This is affecting peak demand growth, and therefore our costs through:

- continued growth in air-conditioner load, exacerbating the early evening peak;
- the emergence of electric vehicles (EVs), which has the potential to exacerbate the early evening peak and therefore increase network costs;
- future take-up of home batteries with solar PV, effectively allowing solar generation to be shifted to any time period; and
- continued new connections driven by state population growth.

To address these issues, we have introduced a new two-rate tariff structure (new ToU tariff) for the 2022-26 regulatory control period. The new ToU tariff will become our default tariff for residential customers.

For a full explanation of the rationale for introducing the new ToU tariff, please refer to our Tariff Structure Statement Explanatory Statement⁶.

For our existing residential customers we have:

- retained our single-rate, demand charge, and controlled load (dedicated circuit) tariff structures from the 2016-20 regulatory control period;
- reassigned our legacy ToU tariff customers onto the new ToU tariff on 1 July 2021; and
- removed our legacy ToU tariffs from our tariff schedule⁷.

For small business customers consuming not more than 40MWh per year, we have:

- changed the default tariff from the current single-rate tariff to a two-rate ToU tariff with a peak period of 9am-9pm local time on weekdays (the new default ToU tariff);
- moved all legacy TOU tariff customers onto the new default two-rate ToU tariff on 1 July 2021; and
- removed all legacy ToU tariffs from our tariff schedule.

Separately, we have close our residential and small business suite of seasonal ToU tariff structures to new entrants.

For customers on our residential and small business legacy ToU tariffs with basic meters, AusNet have moved these customers onto the residential and small business single-rate tariffs on 1 July 2021.

For customers likely to consume over 40 MWh per year, AusNet have retained the existing tariffs and the current pricing structures set out in the 2016-20 TSS, with the exception of the default medium customer tariff (NSP56). For this tariff, the pricing structure will remain unchanged until 30 June 2023, and from 1 July 2023, the consumption charging window will be amended as follows:

- Morning peak charging window (7am to 10am, Monday to Friday) will be removed;
- Evening peak charging window (4pm to 11pm, Monday to Friday) will be narrowed to a 4pm to 9pm, Monday to Friday evening peak window;
- Shoulder charging window (10am to 4pm, Monday to Friday) will remain unchanged;
- Off-peak charging window will be amended to 12am to 10am and 9pm to 12am, Monday to Friday; and

⁶ <https://www.aer.gov.au/networks-pipelines/determinations-access-arrangements/ausnet-services-determination-2021-26/revised-proposal>

⁷ Tariff NEE24 will remain on our tariff schedule.

- Off-peak charging window on weekends will remain unchanged.

All other tariff components of NSP56 will remain unchanged.

The following table outlines the changes to consumption charging windows for NSP56.

Table 4.1 – Changes to default medium business tariff consumption charging window

Consumption charging windows	Until 30 June 2023 (No change)	On and after 1 July 2023
Peak	7am to 10am and 4pm to 11pm, Monday to Friday	4pm to 9pm, Monday to Friday
Shoulder	10am to 4pm, Monday to Friday	10am to 4pm, Monday to Friday
Off-peak	12am to 7am and 11pm to 12am, Monday to Friday 12am to 12am, Saturday to Sunday	12am to 10am and 9pm to 12am, Monday to Friday 12am to 12am, Saturday to Sunday

4.2 Policies and procedures for tariff assignment

The following section summarises the tariff assignment and re-assignment options applicable to our customers classes. A detailed tariff assignment policy for the 2022-26 regulatory control period is provided in section 10.10 of this pricing proposal.

Residential customers

- New residential customers:

New residential customer connections, customers upgrading to three phase metering, and new solar or battery installations will be assigned to the new ToU price structure. If an electric vehicle (**EV**) customer register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will also be assigned to the new ToU price structure and no longer have access to the flat rate network tariff structure.

- Existing residential customers:

Customers on the single-rate price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the new ToU or demand price structures.

Customers on the seasonal ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate, new ToU or demand price structures.

Customers on the demand price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate or new ToU price structures.

- Opt-out provisions:

New residential customer connections, three-phase upgrade customers and existing legacy ToU customers that are assigned to the new ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate or demand price structures.

Residential solar customers or their retailer may request transfer to the solar single-rate or demand price structures.

The table below summarises our tariff assignment and reassignment for residential customers.

Table 4.2 – Residential assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
New ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Customers installing solar or battery EV customers ⁸	Single-rate ⁹ or demand
Single-rate¹⁰	All existing customers remain	New ToU or demand
Legacy ToU	Customers on NEE24 will remain	Single-rate, new ToU or demand
Seasonal ToU¹¹	All existing customers remain	Single-rate, new ToU or demand
Demand	All existing customers remain	Single-rate or new ToU

Small business customers (consuming not more than 40 MWh per year)

- New small business customers:

New small business customer connections, customers upgrading to three phase metering, and new solar or battery installations will be assigned to the default ToU price structure. If an EV customer register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will also be assigned to the default ToU price structure and no longer have access to the flat rate network tariff structure.
- Existing small business customers:

Customers on the single-rate price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the default ToU or demand price structures.

Customers on the seasonal ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand price structures.

Customers on the demand price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate or default ToU price structures.
- Opt out provisions:

New small business customer connections, three-phase upgrade customers and existing legacy ToU customers that are assigned to the default ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single-rate or demand price structures.

Small business solar customers or their retailer may request to be transferred to the solar single-rate or demand price structures.

The table below summarises our tariff assignment and options for small business customers.

Table 4.3 – Small business consuming 40 MWh or less per year – Assignment and tariff options

⁸ If an EV register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will be assigned to the new ToU pricing structure.

⁹ If an EV register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will no longer be able to access the flat rate network tariff structure.

¹⁰ Includes single-rate tariffs with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.

¹¹ Closed to new entrants.

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options
Default ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Businesses installing solar or battery EV customers ¹²	Single-rate ¹³ or demand
Single-rate¹⁴	All existing customers remain	Default ToU or demand
Seasonal ToU¹⁵	All existing customers remain	Single-rate, default ToU or demand
Demand	All existing customers remain	Single-rate or default ToU

Small business customers (consuming between 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year)

- New small business customers:

New small business customers who satisfy the 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year threshold will be re-assigned to demand price structure.

New small business solar customers who satisfy the 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year threshold will be assigned to a solar demand price structure.

If an EV customer register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will also be assigned to the default ToU price structure and will no longer be able to access the flat rate network tariff structure.
- Existing small business customers:

Small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year threshold will be re-assigned to the demand price structures.

Small business solar customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year threshold will be re-assigned to a solar demand price structures.

Small business customers who qualify will be re-assigned at the commencement of each regulatory year in the 2022-26 period.
- Opt out provisions:

Small business customers or their retailer may request to be transferred to the seasonal ToU price structure.

Small business solar customers or their retailer may request to be transferred to the solar seasonal ToU price structure.

Small business customers or their retailer who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months or their retailer, may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand price structures.

Small business solar customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the solar variant of the single-rate, default ToU or demand price structures.

¹² If an EV register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will be assigned to the new ToU pricing structure.

¹³ If an EV register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will no longer be able to access the flat rate network tariff structure.

¹⁴ Includes single-rate price structures with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.

¹⁵ Closed to new entrants.

The table below summarises our tariff assignment and options for small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year.

Table 4.4 – Small business consuming between 40 MWh to 160 MWh per year – Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options
Demand	New customers All existing customers remain Existing customers who qualify	Seasonal ToU ¹⁶ , single-rate ¹⁷ , default ToU or demand ¹⁸

Medium and large I&C business customers (consuming greater than 160 MWh per year)

- New medium and large customers
New customers will be assigned to a critical peak demand price structure.
- Existing medium and large customers
Existing customers or their retailer may request to be transferred to another critical peak demand price structure as long as it meets the critical peak demand tariff assignment criteria as set out in section 10.10 of this pricing proposal.
- Customers in alpine regions
Customers in AusNet's alpine region or their retailer may request transfer to the snowfield seasonal ToU price structures.

The table below summarises our tariff assignment for customers consuming more than 160 MWh per year.

Table 4.5 – Customers consuming greater than 160 MWh per year – Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options
CPD Demand	New customers All existing customers remain	CPD demand or seasonal ToU ¹⁹
Single-rate²⁰	All existing customers remain	CPD demand or seasonal ToU ²¹
Legacy ToU	All existing customers remain	CPD demand
Seasonal ToU	All existing customers remain	CPD demand

¹⁶ Solar customers who opt out will be assigned to a solar variant of the seasonal ToU tariff.

¹⁷ If an EV register or other formal means of identification becomes available, EV customers will no longer be able to access the flat rate network tariff structure.

¹⁸ Small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months can opt-out to a single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff. Small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months can opt out to the solar variant of the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff. For avoidance of doubt, the opt out demand tariffs are the demand tariffs available for small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year.

¹⁹ Customers in AusNet Services' alpine region may request transfer to snowfield seasonal tariff.

²⁰ Includes single-rate pricing structures with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.

²¹ Customers in AusNet Services' alpine region may request transfer to snowfield seasonal tariff.

Assessment and review process for tariff assignment

The assessment and review process for tariff assignment is explained below, and is unchanged from the 2016-20 Tariff Structure Statement.

Requests to change a tariff need to be directed to, or come from, a customer's retailer.

AusNet requires customers seeking tariff reassignment to remain on the reassigned tariff for a minimum 12-month period. AusNet may make exceptions to this requirement at its discretion, where for example, it can be demonstrated that to not do so would impose hardship or unreasonable penalties on the customer. This condition prevents customers changing tariffs to take advantage of variations in prices according to their individual load, thereby bypassing payment that reflects use of the distribution network over a full 12-month cycle.

AusNet proposes to notify a customer's retailer in writing (including via email) of the tariff class to which the customer has been assigned or reassigned, prior to the assignment or reassignment occurring. The notice will include advice that the customer or their retailer may request further information from AusNet, or that they or their retailer may object to the proposed assignment or reassignment.

If the customer or their retailer objects to the proposed assignment or reassignment and that objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer or their retailer, the customer has access to dispute resolution arrangements. If, as part of any dispute resolution process, AusNet receives a request for further information from a customer or their retailer, AusNet will provide such information.

AusNet will not provide the customer or their retailer with any information that it deems to be of a confidential nature, unless required to under any relevant legal or regulatory obligation. AusNet will adjust any tariff assignment or reassignment in accordance with any decision made by a valid dispute resolution mechanism (e.g. the Energy and Water Ombudsman of Victoria).

4.3 Critical peak demand tariffs

Details on the structure and operation of AusNet's Critical Peak Demand (CPD) tariffs are set out below.

Table 4.6 – CPD structure and operation

Tariff component	Description
Standing charge	Fixed annual charges
Energy charge	Peak and off peak or peak, shoulder and off peak
Capacity charge	<p>1. For low voltage connections the capacity charges assigned is the nameplate rating of the transformer supplying the customer's installation. For sites where the transformer is not dedicated to the customer installation, the charge is set by reference to the portion of the nameplate rating of the transformer that is allocated to the customer's requirements; and</p> <p>2. For high voltage and sub transmission connections, capacity is assigned according to the rating of the cabling and switchgear that makes the customer's connection point.</p>
Critical peak demand charge	<p>The demand charge is based on the average of the customer's maximum kVA recorded on the 5 nominated peak demand weekdays during the defined critical peak demand period. The average is used as an input into the demand charge for the 12 month period from 1 April to 31 March.</p> <p>For supply points not previously supplied under a CPD tariff, for the initial period from connection until a critical peak demand value is able to be established for that customer, the critical peak demand shall be 60% of the capacity.</p>

Tariff component	Description
Defined critical peak demand period	<p>AusNet must nominate the CPD days during the period of December to March. The days will be nominated and communicated to customers with a minimum of one business day's notice.</p> <p>The period during which the demand is to be measured is between 2 pm and 6 pm AEST (or 3 pm to 7 pm AEDT) on the nominated day.</p>

Waiving maximum demand on CPD nominated days

Customers on a CPD tariff may request that the maximum demand recorded on nominated critical peak days are exempt for the purpose of setting the CPD charges for the subsequent 1 April to 31 March period.

Waiving maximum demand will be considered if there is:

- An event on the connecting electricity distribution network has occurred which affected the customer's ability to respond on a critical peak day; or
- A force majeure event, in which the customer needs to demonstrate a force majeure event prevented the customer from reducing its demand.

Review of the capacity value

Customers on CPD tariffs may submit a request to AusNet to review the capacity value assigned for the capacity element of the tariff, as follows.

(a) Increase to capacity - Where a customer requires increased capacity, an application may be made to AusNet for the network to be augmented to cater for the new requirements. Any variation will be made in accordance with AusNet's supply extension policy.

(b) Reduction to capacity - Capacity values are not reviewable except in circumstances where a customer's requirement has changed significantly and the assigned capacity will no longer be required.

Power factor correction

When a customer takes action in order to correct their power factor the benefits will occur in a lower CPD the following summer. This will result in lower CPD charges in following years with no need for AusNet to reduce demand charges in the current year.

In some circumstances where the customer is able to release the capacity for AusNet to supply other customers, AusNet may be able to give consideration to a reduction in the capacity to what is expected with the new power factor correction. This allows AusNet to more efficiently use the network. In these circumstances, a capacity control device might be required to be installed.

4.4 Backdating tariffs

AusNet will not backdate the network tariff effective date as a result of a customer seeking a tariff reassignment.

For a small customer, the reassignment will be made effective from the commencement date of the current billing period at the time of the retailer's notification of a tariff reassignment request. For medium and large customers, the reassignment will be made effective from the next billing period after the retailer's notification.

AusNet may make exceptions to the above requirement at its discretion.

4.5 Closed to new entrants tariffs

AusNet will not assign new connections to tariffs marked as “Closed to new entrants. Only tariffs that are open will be considered for assignment. For existing sites, the assignment to a closed tariff may be allowed where the existing tariff has the same meter requirements and tariff structure as the tariff they are moving to.

4.6 Network tariff exemptions in certain circumstances

Customers with generation facilities or batteries will be partially or fully exempt from a network tariff if the customer has signed a contract with AusNet which permits the exemption. AusNet would only enter into such a contract if:

- there is no load at the site other than load associated with the generation facility or battery;
- the generator or battery will be called upon for providing network support services and will not actively engage in any competitive market activities whilst providing this service;
- only the generation facility or battery charging load associated with providing network support services will be eligible for the network tariff exemption, which will be applied as part of the rebate based on the network support services to be provided; and
- the load associated with non-regulated services will be subject to network tariffs consistent with other assets having a similar connection to, and use of, the network.

The exemption from a network tariff may also impact the calculation of the customers’ connection cost and require the customer to waive their right to access avoided transmission use of system payments.

All other batteries must be assigned to tariffs according to the tariff class assignment criteria.

4.7 Indicative tariffs

The table below sets out the proposed prices for 2022-23 and indicative prices for the remaining years in the 2022-26 regulatory control period.

Table 4.7 – Proposed 2022-23 prices and indicative prices for 2023-24 to 2025-26

Tariff	Charging parameter	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
NEE11	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
NEE11S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
NEE11P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110

	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
NEN11	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	8.8795	8.7248	8.4914	8.3727
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	9.5499	9.3775	9.1177	8.9852
NEE13	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE14	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE15	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.7212	12.6132	12.3690	12.3110
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	14.2392	13.6105	12.8532	12.3111
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NAST11	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668
NAST11S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668

NAST11P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668
NAST13	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NAST14	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NAST15	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	22.9085	23.2460	23.1974	23.4164
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7720	4.8342	4.8262	4.8668
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NASN11	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	8.0177	7.9797	7.8686	7.8664
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.89	10.60	10.17	9.95
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.72	2.64	2.54	2.48
NASN11S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	8.0177	7.9797	7.8686	7.8664
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.89	10.60	10.17	9.95

	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.72	2.64	2.54	2.48
NASN11P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	8.0177	7.9797	7.8686	7.8664
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.89	10.60	10.17	9.95
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.72	2.64	2.54	2.48
NEN20	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	14.2824	13.9847	13.5392	13.3090
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8814	4.7836	4.6376	4.5619
NEE24	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.1651	10.9499	10.6268	10.4609
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.6586	4.5668	4.4295	4.3585
NSP20	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	47.0641	45.8986	44.1662	43.2594
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	41.5225	40.5036	38.9888	38.1963
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	36.6792	35.7886	34.4639	33.7714
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8833	4.7855	4.6394	4.5637
NSP23	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	47.0641	45.8986	44.1662	43.2594
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	41.5225	40.5036	38.9888	38.1963
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	36.6792	35.7886	34.4639	33.7714
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8833	4.7855	4.6394	4.5637
SSP23	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87

	Summer peak (c/kWh)	47.0641	45.8986	44.1662	43.2594
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	41.5225	40.5036	38.9888	38.1963
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	36.6792	35.7886	34.4639	33.7714
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8833	4.7855	4.6394	4.5637
NEE30	Standing charge (\$/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE31	Standing charge (\$/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE32	Standing charge (\$/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE12	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786
NEE12S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786
NEE12P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786
NEE16	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786

	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE17	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE18	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.4980	17.9316	18.1606	18.6786
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.5366	20.0056	19.2065	18.6786
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEN12	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	22.9968	22.8070	22.3206	22.1733
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	26.5342	26.3098	25.7371	25.5626
NAST12	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	19.3182	19.1643	18.7677	18.6487
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7115	4.6786	4.5929	4.5675
NAST12S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	19.3182	19.1643	18.7677	18.6487
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7115	4.6786	4.5929	4.5675
NAST12P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	19.3182	19.1643	18.7677	18.6487
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7115	4.6786	4.5929	4.5675
NASN12	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87

	Anytime (c/kWh)	15.5084	15.3918	15.0882	14.9984
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.38	10.28	10.03	9.95
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.59	2.56	2.50	2.48
NASN12S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	15.5084	15.3918	15.0882	14.9984
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.38	10.28	10.03	9.95
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.59	2.56	2.50	2.48
NASN12P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	15.5084	15.3918	15.0882	14.9984
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	10.38	10.28	10.03	9.95
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.59	2.56	2.50	2.48
NASN19	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	17.5481	17.4116	17.0581	16.9527
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	8.31	8.22	8.02	7.96
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.07	2.05	2.00	1.99
NASN21	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	17.5242	17.3879	17.0351	16.9299
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.5098	4.4788	4.3980	4.3742
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	8.31	8.22	8.02	7.96
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.07	2.05	2.00	1.99
NASN2S	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	17.5242	17.3879	17.0351	16.9299

	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.5098	4.4788	4.3980	4.3742
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	8.31	8.22	8.02	7.96
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.07	2.05	2.00	1.99
NASN2P	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	17.5242	17.3879	17.0351	16.9299
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.5098	4.4788	4.3980	4.3742
	Demand peak season (\$/kW/mth)	8.31	8.22	8.02	7.96
	Demand off peak season (\$/kW/mth)	2.07	2.05	2.00	1.99
NEN21	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	15.5357	15.4189	15.1146	15.0246
	Off peak (c/kWh)	6.9410	6.8863	6.7462	6.7037
NSP21	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	46.3852	45.9668	44.9097	44.5827
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	40.9284	40.5633	39.6394	39.3543
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	36.1593	35.8408	35.0333	34.7848
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8254	4.7913	4.7028	4.6765
NSP27	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	27.2534	27.0220	26.4318	26.2518
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	24.2257	24.0239	23.5076	23.3508
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	21.5812	21.4053	20.9535	20.8170
	Off peak (c/kWh)	7.8367	7.7733	7.6113	7.5619
SSP27	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87

	Summer peak (c/kWh)	27.2534	27.0220	26.4318	26.2518
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	24.2257	24.0239	23.5076	23.3508
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	21.5812	21.4053	20.9535	20.8170
	Off peak (c/kWh)	7.8367	7.7733	7.6113	7.5619
SSP21	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	27.2534	27.0220	26.4318	26.2518
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	24.2257	24.0239	23.5076	23.3508
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	21.5812	21.4053	20.9535	20.8170
	Off peak (c/kWh)	7.8367	7.7733	7.6113	7.5619
NEE40	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	27.9457	27.7076	27.1004	26.9151
NEE41	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	27.9457	27.7076	27.1004	26.9151
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE42	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	27.9457	27.7076	27.1004	26.9151
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE43	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Anytime (c/kWh)	27.9457	27.7076	27.1004	26.9151
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	4.7467	4.7134	4.6268	4.6011
NEE51	Standing charge (\$/year)	125.07	133.14	139.60	148.87
	Peak (c/kWh)	24.5144	24.3098	23.7864	23.6274

	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.7174	5.6746	5.5643	5.5312
NEE52	Standing charge (\$/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Peak (c/kWh)	21.4592	21.2844	20.8355	20.7000
	Off peak (c/kWh)	10.6027	10.5122	10.2827	10.2121
NEE55	Standing charge (\$/year)	369.79	377.86	384.31	393.59
	Peak (c/kWh)	18.3548	18.2044	17.8164	17.7001
	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.1316	5.0895	4.9810	4.9484
NSP55	Standing charge (\$/year)	369.79	377.86	384.31	393.59
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	45.2103	44.7974	43.7540	43.4313
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	39.8237	39.4634	38.5515	38.2702
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	35.12	34.80	34.00	33.76
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.20	3.18	3.11	3.10
NSP56	Standing charge (\$/year)	3,293.91	3,264.46	3,190.94	3,167.80
	Peak (c/kWh)	14.3993	18.4431	18.0408	17.9152
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	11.0566	12.4904	12.2405	12.1661
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.7882	5.4596	5.3407	5.3041
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	21.50	21.29	20.77	20.60
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	35.84	35.49	34.61	34.34
NEN56	Standing charge (\$/year)	3,293.91	3,264.46	3,190.94	3,167.80
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.9632	11.8753	11.6432	11.5760
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	8.9758	8.9170	8.7579	8.7136
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.8605	4.8210	4.7191	4.6887

	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	21.50	21.29	20.77	20.60
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	35.84	35.49	34.61	34.34
NEE60	Standing charge (\$/year)	369.79	377.86	384.31	393.59
	Peak (c/kWh)	13.3951	13.2932	13.0262	12.9480
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.9776	4.9370	4.8322	4.8009
NEE74	Standing charge (\$/year)	448.83	447.19	443.10	441.81
	Peak (c/kWh)	29.8015	29.5392	28.8718	28.6675
	Off peak (c/kWh)	8.4557	8.3811	8.1915	8.1334
NSP75	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	5.6137	5.5879	5.5107	5.4923
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	4.4826	4.4678	4.4182	4.4085
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.9431	1.9322	1.9014	1.8934
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	52.24	51.73	50.45	50.05
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	87.61	86.75	84.62	83.94
NSP76	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	5.3947	5.3710	5.2992	5.2824
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	4.2610	4.2484	4.2043	4.1962
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.8095	1.7999	1.7724	1.7654
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	54.47	53.93	52.61	52.19
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	92.11	91.21	88.96	88.26
NSP77	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	5.3480	5.3247	5.2541	5.2377

	Shoulder (c/kWh)	4.2443	4.2319	4.1881	4.1802
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.7452	1.7363	1.7104	1.7038
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	59.71	59.13	57.67	57.21
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	99.12	98.15	95.73	94.97
NSP78	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	5.0163	4.9963	4.9338	4.9199
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	4.0266	4.0163	3.9779	3.9716
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.5919	1.5845	1.5623	1.5570
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	65.69	65.05	63.44	62.94
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	108.68	107.62	104.96	104.13
NSP81	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.7355	2.7378	2.7309	2.7345
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.8421	0.8419	0.8381	0.8385
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	43.07	42.65	41.60	41.27
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	70.59	69.90	68.18	67.64
NSP82	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,021.84	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.6679	2.6709	2.6656	2.6698
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	2.6679	2.6709	2.6656	2.6698
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.0665	1.0641	1.0548	1.0535
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	39.49	39.10	38.14	37.83
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	64.62	63.99	62.41	61.91
NSP83	Standing charge (\$/year)	7,016.86	6,951.01	6,786.65	6,734.89

	Peak (c/kWh)	12.4919	12.3988	12.1538	12.0826
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	5.7398	5.7127	5.6325	5.6131
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.7190	1.7103	1.6850	1.6787
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	4.59	4.55	4.43	4.40
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	7.58	7.51	7.33	7.27
NSP91	Standing charge (\$/year)	24,293.18	24,053.51	23,467.70	23,283.24
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.6778	2.6807	2.6752	2.6793
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.6410	0.6428	0.6439	0.6458
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	2.87	2.84	2.77	2.75
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	4.73	4.69	4.57	4.54
NEE93	Standing charge (\$/year)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.4850	2.4794	2.4572	2.4540
	Off peak (c/kWh)	2.4849	2.4793	2.4571	2.4539
NSP94	Standing charge (\$/year)	24,293.18	24,053.51	23,467.70	23,283.24
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.6407	2.6440	2.6394	2.6438
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.6215	0.6236	0.6251	0.6272
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	2.14	2.12	2.07	2.05
	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	3.56	3.52	3.44	3.41
NSP95	Standing charge (\$/year)	24,293.18	24,053.51	23,467.70	23,283.24
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.7138	2.7163	2.7099	2.7138
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.6637	0.6654	0.6658	0.6676
	Demand capacity (\$/kVA/year)	4.45	4.40	4.29	4.26

	Demand critical peak (\$/kVA/year)	7.38	7.31	7.13	7.08
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4.8 Comparison of proposed and indicative tariffs

AusNet is required to demonstrate that our proposed tariffs are aligned with our indicative tariffs and is required to provide an explanation for tariffs that exceeds the materiality threshold.

To allow for material differences between actual revenue outcomes (for example revenue adjusted for STPIS penalty/reward, pass through cost applications, and higher than expected inflation) and the assumptions used to develop the indicative tariffs, we have nominated a materiality threshold of 15% to be applied from our 2022-23 Annual Pricing Proposal.

For a comparison of our current proposed and indicative tariffs, see Attachment 2.

5 Variation to tariffs

5.1 Residential

AusNet's residential tariffs apply to customers using less than 160 MWh per annum for predominantly private domestic purposes. These customers are connected to the low voltage network (240/415 volts) and with a maximum load less than 50 kVA. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for the most common residential tariff types.

Table 5.1 – Residential price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
NEE11	4.02	571.43	636.49	11.38%
NAST11	5.37	588.88	650.02	10.38%
NAST11S	3.75	475.43	525.35	10.50%

5.2 Small industrial & commercial

Small industrial and commercial customers are customers that consume up to 160 MWh per annum. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for the most common small industrial & commercial tariff types.

Table 5.2 – Small industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
NEE12	5.24	957.53	1,077.84	12.56%
NAST12	11.17	1,541.98	1,704.01	10.51%
NASN19	49.59	8,717.35	9,661.70	10.83%

NASN21	65.95	8,062.76	8,944.47	10.94%
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5.3 Medium industrial & commercial

Medium industrial and commercial customers are customers that consume between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per annum. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for the most common medium industrial & commercial tariff types.

Table 5.3 – Medium industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
NSP56	206.26	26,051.39	28,904.37	10.95%
NEE51	223.53	32,237.69	35,819.08	11.11%

5.4 Large industrial & commercial

Large customers are those customers who consume more than 400 MWh per annum. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for large industrial & commercial tariff types.

Table 5.4 – Large industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
NSP75	473.88	42,619.10	47,094.12	10.50%
NSP76	1,116.07	87,529.62	96,464.12	10.21%
NSP77	2,417.34	181,809.30	200,206.23	10.12%
NSP78	5,038.57	333,152.11	365,920.27	9.84%

5.5 High voltage

Customers connected to the AusNet’s high voltage 22kV, 11kV or 6.6kV networks are assigned to a high voltage network tariff. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for high voltage tariff types.

Table 5.5 – High voltage price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
NSP81	9,161.17	358,134.94	388,326.12	8.43%

NSP83	647.58	48,893.33	53,299.30	9.01%
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5.6 Sub transmission

AusNet has only a small number of customers taking supply directly from the sub-transmission system. These customers are very diverse in terms of their location, the size of their load and their annual energy use. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for sub transmission tariff types.

Table 5.6 – Sub transmission price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2021-22 (\$ year)	Proposed (\$ year)	Change (%)
All 90s (excludes NEE93)	60,159.59	1,031,999.61	1,076,895.11	4.35%

6 Ancillary network services

Ancillary network services are network services provided to individual customers using the same resources as those used to provide other regulated network services.

The costs of providing these services are recovered from the individual customer requesting the service and not from all other customers. The types of service include customer connections, energisation and de-energisation of customer installations, field officer visits, and service truck visits.

Where the services are routine in nature and provided on a regular basis to a number of customers, AusNet sets a fixed fee for the service. In those instances where the number of jobs is infrequent or the nature of the work varies significantly, charges are made on the basis of recovering the actual cost incurred at approved charge out rates.

AusNet will be implementing the Priority re-energisation and MC cyclic meter read fee services approved in our 2022-26 regulatory determination in 2022-23. Prior to the commencement of 2022-23, we will be contacting customers with basic meters to provide information about the MC cyclic meter read service to encourage these customers to switch over to an AMI meter. To assist in the transition, we will provide a 12-month grace period from the date of correspondence and once the grace period has elapsed, AusNet will apply the fee to customers with basic meters.

For the Non-standard AMI request service approved in our 2022-26 regulatory determination, AusNet will not be offering it in 2022-23. We are currently working to introduce this service in 2023-24.

6.1 Ancillary network services changes

During the 2022-26 regulatory control period, ancillary network service charges are varied in accordance with the price cap formula set out below.

Table 6.1 – Fee based ancillary network services formula

Fee based ancillary network services formula

1	$\bar{p}_t^i \geq p_t^i$	$i=1,\dots,n$ and $t=1, 2,\dots,5$
2	$\bar{p}_t^i = \bar{p}_{t-1}^i \times (1 + \Delta CPI_t) \times (1 - X_t^i) + A_t^i$	

where:

\bar{p}_t^i is the cap on the price of service i in year t. For the first year of the regulatory control period, the cap on the price of service i will be as per the schedule of approved charges set out in Attachment 15 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26.

p_t^i is the price of service i in year t.

\bar{p}_{t-1}^i is the cap on the price of service i in year t-1.

t is the regulatory year.

ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the December quarter in year t-2 to the December quarter in year t-1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-2

minus one.

X_t^i is the X factor for service i in year t. The value of this factor is as specified in Attachment 16 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26.

A_t^i is the sum of any adjustments for service i in year t. Likely to include, but not limited to adjustments for any approved cost pass through amounts (positive or negative) with respect to regulatory year t, as determined by the AER.

For 2022-23, CPI is 3.50% and the X factor is -0.61%, resulting in a price increase of 4.18%.

Due to rounding, there may be some discrepancies between the historical approved ACS prices and those presented in the ACS pricing model.

7 Prescribed metering charges

7.1 Electricity distribution price review annual metering charges requirements

AusNet's metering charges are subject to a revenue cap form of regulation. During the 2022-26 regulatory control period, prescribed metering charges are varied in accordance with the formula set out below.

Table 7.1 – Annual metering charges revenue cap formula

Annual metering charges revenue cap formula	
1	$TARM_t \geq \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m p_t^i q_t^i$ $i = 1,\dots,n$ and $t = 1, 2,\dots,5$

2	$TARM_t = AR_t + T_t + B_t + C_t$	$t = 1, 2, \dots, 5$
3	$AR_t = AR_{t-1} \times (1 + \Delta CPI_t \times (1 - X_t))$	$t = 2, 3, 4, 5$

where:

$TARM_t$ is the total allowable revenue for type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) services in year t.

p_t^i is the price of component 'j' of tariff 'i' in year t.

q_t^i is the forecast quantity of component 'j' of tariff 'i' in year t.

t is the regulatory year.

AR_t is the annual smoothed revenue requirement for year t. In year t=1, the annual smoothed revenue requirement is set in the AER's final decision PTRM.

AR_{t-1} is the annual smoothed revenue requirement approved for year t-1.

T_t is the adjustments in year t for true-ups relating to the Victorian AMI roll-out between 2009 and 2015. There are no adjustments expected for the 2021-26 regulatory control period, and therefore the T factor will have a value of 0.

B_t is the sum of annual adjustments factors for year t and includes the true-up for any under or over recovery of actual revenue collected through type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) charges calculated using the following method:

$$\text{Metering Unders and Overs True - Up}_t = -(\text{Opening Balance}_t)(1 + WACC_t)^{0.5}$$

where:

$\text{Metering Unders and Overs True - Up}_t$ is the true-up for the balance of the type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) services unders and overs account in year t.

$(\text{Opening Balance}_t)$ is the opening balance of the type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) services unders and overs account in year t as calculated by the method in Appendix B of Attachment 14 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26..

$(1 + WACC_t)$ is the approved weighted average cost of capital used in regulatory year t in the type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) services unders and overs account in Appendix B of Attachment 14 of the AER's Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26. This WACC figure will be as approved by the AER for the relevant year.

C_t is the sum of approved cost pass through amounts (positive or negative) attributed to these metering services with respect to regulatory year t, as determined by the AER. It will also include any applicable end-of-period adjustments in regulatory year t.

ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the December quarter in year t-2 to the December quarter in year t-1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-2

minus one.

X_t is the X factor for each year of the 2021–26 regulatory control period as determined in the metering PTRM, and annually revised for the return on debt update in accordance with the formula specified in attachment 3 of the AER’s Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26, calculated for the relevant year. This annual update of the metering PTRM will be provided alongside (or prior to) the pre-populated pricing model template prior to submission of the annual pricing proposal each year.

For each regulatory year after the first year of the 2022-26 regulatory control period, prices for each meter service are subject to a side constraint formula. The side constraint formula is set out below.

Table 7.2 – Metering side constraint formula

Metering side constraint formula
<p>For $t = 2, 3, 4, 5$:</p> $\frac{p_t^i}{p_{t-1}^i} \leq (1 + \Delta CPI_t) \times (1 - X_t) \times (1 + 2\%) + T'_t + B'_t + C'_t$

where:

p_t^i is the proposed price for tariff ‘i’ for year t.

p_{t-1}^i Is the proposed charge for tariff ‘i’ in year t-1.

t is the regulatory year.

ΔCPI_t is the annual percentage change in the ABS consumer price index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the December quarter in year t-2 to the December quarter in year t-1, calculated using the following method:

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-1

divided by

The ABS CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the December quarter in regulatory year t-2

minus one.

X_t is the X factor for each year of the 2021-26 regulatory control period as determined in the metering PTRM, and annually revised for the return on debt update in accordance with the formula specified in Attachment 3 of the AER’s Final Decision for AusNet Services Distribution Determination 2021-26, calculated for the relevant year. This annual update of the metering PTRM will be provided alongside (or prior to) the pre-populated pricing template prior to submission of the annual pricing proposal each year.

T'_t is the annual percentage change from the sum of the annual adjustments factors for year t relating to the Victorian AMI roll-out between 2009 and 2015. There are no adjustments expected for the 2021-26 regulatory control period, and therefore the T-factor will have a value of 0.

B'_t is the annual percentage change from the sum of annual adjustments factors for year t and includes true-up for any under or over recovery of actual revenue collected through type 5 and 6 (inc. smart

metering) services charges calculated using the method in the revenue cap formula for type 5 and 6 (inc. smart metering) services.

C_t^i is the annual percentage change from the sum of approved cost pass through amounts (positive or negative) attributed to these metering services with respect to regulatory year t, as determined by the AER. It will also include any applicable end-of-period adjustments in regulatory year t.

7.2 Metering revenue

The prescribed metering revenue for 2022-23 are forecast to recover \$59.18m. The below table sets out components that make up the metering revenue for 2022-23.

Table 7.3 – Metering revenue components

Metering revenue components	2022-23 (\$m)
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for year t-1	56.92
CPI for year t	3.50%
X factor for year t	-0.84%
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for year t	59.41
C factor for year t	-
T factor for year t	-
B factor for year t	-0.23
Total annual revenue for metering charges	59.18

7.2.1 Metering unders and overs

In accordance with the AER's Final Decision for AusNet's Distribution Determination 2022-26, AusNet is expected to achieve a closing balance as close to zero as practicable in its annual metering charges unders and overs account when proposing variations to the amount and structure of annual metering charges.

Table 7.4 – Metering unders and overs

Metering unders and overs components	2022-23 (\$m)
Opening balance	0.22
Interest on opening balance	0.01
Unders and overs recovery	-0.23
Interest on unders and overs recovery	-0.01
Closing balance	0

8 Public lighting

AusNet provides public lighting services to 30 local government councils, Vic Roads, the Alpine Resorts Commission and Gippsland Ports. The services provided include the installation, maintenance and repair of public lighting installations, the operation of a fault and emergency call centre, a GIS system to locate and identify light installations. Energy supplied to Public Lights is a contestable service. To facilitate market settlement AusNet derives the unmetered 30-minute energy data for the public lights. The data is then placed into the market and used for the retail billing of energy consumed by public lights.

AusNet provides two categories of lighting, standard and non-standard. Standard lights are lights erected on a distribution pole, a dedicated pole and light head supplied by AusNet. Non-standard lights are lights on decorative poles and those with a decorative lantern. AusNet provides the labour and services associated with the maintenance of non-standard public lights, the public lighting customer must provide the replacement decorative pole or decorative lantern.

Local government councils and VicRoads are responsible for decisions regarding the location and types of lights installed.

8.1 Public lighting tariffs

Public lighting prices have been updated to reflect prices for 2022-23. The following table sets out the prices for each light type applicable.

Table 8.1 – Public lighting prices

Light type	Central 2022-23 (\$)	North & East 2022-23 (\$)
Standard Output LED (Includes 18W LED)	32.03	34.23
Non Standard, Standard Output LED (Includes 14W LED)	33.93	36.05
T5 2X14W	55.49	61.56
T5 2X24W	59.18	65.82
Compact Fluorescent 32W	48.81	54.14
Compact Fluorescent 42W	48.81	54.14
Mercury Vapour 50W	96.33	102.41
Mercury Vapour 80W	62.96	69.19
Mercury Vapour 125W	92.56	102.41
HP Sodium 50W	51.84	62.28
Metal Halide 70W	274.83	263.23
LED L1	49.73	55.84
LED L2	50.59	56.68
LED L3	58.15	64.26
Mercury Vapour 250W	125.83	142.28
Mercury Vapour 400W	130.63	146.37
HP Sodium 100W	125.12	146.54
HP Sodium 150W	116.92	136.96

HP Sodium 250W	119.84	136.80
HP Sodium 400W	170.17	194.26
Metal Halide 100W	279.19	290.07
Metal Halide 150W	317.18	329.55
Smart Lighting L1	64.88	73.03
Smart Lighting L2	65.73	73.87
Smart Lighting L4	73.31	81.45

9 Glossary

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AEDT	Australian Eastern Daylight Time (Daylight Saving Time). Is 11 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and applies from the first Sunday in October until the first Sunday in April
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time. Is 10 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
AIC	Average incremental cost. A method of calculating the LRMC.
AMI	Advance metering infrastructure
ARR	Annual revenue requirement
Augmentation	New network assets constructed to meet increase demand.
Capacity	The amount of energy that a part of the network is able to carry.
CES	Certificate of electrical safety
Controlled load	A customer's electricity circuit that the DNSP controls the hours in which the supply is made available.
CPI	Consumer price index
Demand	Energy consumption at a point in time
Demand management	The modification of behaviour so as to constrain demand at critical times.
Distribution network	The poles and wires that transport energy between the transmission network and customers
Distributor (DNSP)	Distribution network service provider. The owner/operator of a distribution network

DMIS	Demand management incentive scheme
DPPC	Designated pricing proposal charges
DUoS	Distribution use of system
Eastern standard time (EST)	EAST is 10 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
Final decision	The AER's final distribution determination 2022-26, 30 April 2021
FiT	Feed-in tariff
Flexible pricing	Flexible pricing means different rates for electricity at different times of the day as defined by the Victorian Government's policy on ToU pricing
High voltage (HV)	Equipment or supplies at voltages of 6.6 kV, 11 kV or 22 kV
Inclining block	A network tariff energy rate that increases as usage increase above defined thresholds
JUoS	Jurisdictional scheme of use of system
kVA, MVA	Kilovolt amperes and megavolt amperes, units of instantaneous total electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities
kVAr, MVAR	Kilovolt amperes (reactive) and megavolt amperes (reactive), units of instantaneous total electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities
kW, MW	Kilowatt and megawatt, units of instantaneous real electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities
kWh, MWh	Kilowatt hour and megawatt hour, units of electrical energy consumption
Local time	Daylight savings time in accordance with the Victorian Government's requirements
Logically converted AMI meter	A meter that records energy use of 30 minute intervals and communicates the data to the energy supplier and its operating in the national electricity market as an interval meter.
Low voltage (LV)	Equipment or supplies at a voltage of 230 V single phase or 415 V three phase
LRMC	Long run marginal costs
Marginal cost	The cost of providing a small increment of service. The long run marginal cost includes future investment where short run marginal cost considers only the costs involved without extra investment.

NMI	National meter identifier. A unique code that identifies a connection in point in the national electricity market
NUoS	Network use of system. The utilisation of the total electricity network in the provision of electricity to consumers. NUoS = DUoS + TUoS + JUoS
PFIT	Premium feed-in tariff
Power factor (PF)	A measure of the ratio of real power to total power of a load. The relationship between real, reactive and total power is as follows: $PF = \text{Real power (kW)} / \text{Total power (kVA)}$ $\text{Total power (kVA)} = \text{Sqrt (kW}^2 + \text{kVAr}^2)$
Price cap	A form of regulatory control that limits the amount by which a price can be increased
Price structure	The components that make up a price available to customers
Pricing proposal	AusNet's 2022-23 Pricing Proposal. Submitted in accordance with the Rules (this document)
PTRM	Post tax revenue model
Retailer	A financially responsible market participant (FRMP) supply electricity to customers
Revenue cap	A form of regulatory control which limits the total revenue in a given period
Rules	Australian Energy Market Commission, National Electricity Rules (NER)
STPIS	Service target performance incentive scheme
Sub transmission (ST)	Equipment or supplies at voltage levels of 66 kV
Tariff	A grouping of network price components that are applied to customers network usage in accordance with the conditions of supply
Tariff class	A group of customers with similar connection and usage characteristics who are subject to a particular tariff or particular tariff and a common price control
TAR	Total annual revenue
TFIT	Transitional feed-in tariff
ToU	Time of use, a system of pricing where energy or demand charges are set at different rates dependent on the time the energy use is recorded.
Transmission network	The assets and service that transport energy from generators to major load centres where it is transferred to the distribution network
TSS	Tariff structure statement
TUoS	Transmission use of system

Unmetered supply	A connection to the distribution system which is not equipped with a meter and has calculated consumption. Concessions to public lights, phone boxes, minor traffic lights and the like may be supplied without a physical metering installation
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital

10 Attachments

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10.1 Network tariff schedule

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand	
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth	\$/kW/mth
Residential	NEE11	1	Small single rate	No	125.07		12.7212	14.2392													
	NEE11S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No	125.07		12.7212	14.2392													
	NEE11P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes	125.07		12.7212	14.2392								-60.0000					
	NEN11	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07		8.8795	9.5499													
	NEE13	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07		12.7212	14.2392							4.7467						
	NEE14	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07		12.7212	14.2392							4.7467						
	NEE15	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07		12.7212	14.2392							4.7467						
	NAST11	16	Small residential time of use	No	125.07				22.9085					4.7720							
	NAST11S	16	Small residential time of use standard feed in	No	125.07				22.9085					4.7720							
	NAST11P	16	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Yes	125.07				22.9085					4.7720		-60.0000					
	NAST13	16 & 9	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07				22.9085					4.7720	4.7467						
	NAST14	16 & 10	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07				22.9085					4.7720	4.7467						
	NAST15	16 & 11	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07				22.9085					4.7720	4.7467						
	NASN11	15	Small residential single rate demand	No	125.07	8.0177														10.89	2.72
	NASN11S	15	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07	8.0177														10.89	2.72
	NASN11P	15	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07	8.0177										-60.0000				10.89	2.72
	NEN20	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07				14.2824						4.8814						
	NEE24	4	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00*	Yes	125.07				11.1651						4.6586						
	NSP20	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes	125.07						47.0641	41.5225	36.6792	4.8833							
	NSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes	125.07						47.0641	41.5225	36.6792	4.8833							
	SSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	125.07						47.0641	41.5225	36.6792	4.8833		-60.0000					
	NEE30	9	Small dedicated circuit	Yes											4.7467						
	NEE31	10	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes											4.7467						
NEE32	11	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes											4.7467							

1. To be read in conjunction with section 10.5 Tariff structure and charging parameters, and section 10.6 Minimum metering requirements.

2. Prices in Ex GST.

* Available to customers in rural areas with heating requirements.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand		
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth	\$/kW/mth		
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	1	Small single rate	No	125.07		17.4980	20.5366														
	NEE12S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No	125.07		17.4980	20.5366														
	NEE12P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes	125.07		17.4980	20.5366								-60.0000						
	NEN12	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07		22.9968	26.5342														
	NEE16	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07		17.4980	20.5366							4.7467							
	NEE17	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07		17.4980	20.5366							4.7467							
	NEE18	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07		17.4980	20.5366							4.7467							
	NAST12	17	Small business time of use	No	125.07				19.3182						4.7115							
	NAST12S	17	Small business time of use standard feed in	No	125.07				19.3182						4.7115							
	NAST12P	17	Small business time of use premium feed in	Yes	125.07				19.3182						4.7115		-60.0000					
	NASN12	15	Small business single rate demand	No	125.07	15.5084														10.38	2.59	
	NASN12S	15	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07	15.5084														10.38	2.59	
	NASN12P	15	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07	15.5084											-60.0000			10.38	2.59	
	NASN19	15	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	No	125.07	17.5481														8.31	2.07	
	NASN21	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	No	125.07				17.5242						4.5098					8.31	2.07	
	NASN2S	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07				17.5242						4.5098					8.31	2.07	
	NASN2P	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07				17.5242						4.5098		-60.0000			8.31	2.07	
	NEN21	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07				15.5357						6.9410							
	NSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes	125.07						46.3852	40.9284	36.1593	4.8254								
	NSP27	7	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Yes	125.07						27.2534	24.2257	21.5812	7.8367								
SSP27	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes	125.07						27.2534	24.2257	21.5812	7.8367									
SSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	125.07						27.2534	24.2257	21.5812	7.8367			-60.0000						

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	6	Medium single rate	Yes	125.07	27.9457														
	NEE41	6 & 9	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07	27.9457									4.7467					
	NEE42	6 & 10	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07	27.9457									4.7467					
	NEE43	6 & 11	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07	27.9457									4.7467					
	NEE51	3	Medium two rate	Yes	125.07				24.5144					5.7174						
	NEE52	3	Medium unmetered	No					21.4592					10.6027						
	NEE55	12	Medium snowfields	No	369.79				18.3548					5.1316						
	NSP55	7	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	No	369.79						45.2103	39.8237	35.1161	3.1991						
	NSP56	18	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	No	3,293.91				14.3993	11.0566				4.7882			21.50	35.84		
	NEN56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	Yes	3,293.91				11.9632	8.9758				4.8605			21.50	35.84		
NEE60	5	Medium seven day two rate	Yes	369.79				13.3951					4.9776							
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	3	Large two rate	Yes	448.83				29.8015					8.4557						
	NSP75	13	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	No	7,016.86				5.6137	4.4826				1.9431			52.24	87.61		
	NSP76	13	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	No	7,016.86				5.3947	4.2610				1.8095			54.47	92.11		
	NSP77	13	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	No	7,016.86				5.3480	4.2443				1.7452			59.71	99.12		
	NSP78	13	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	No	7,016.86				5.0163	4.0266				1.5919			65.69	108.68		
High voltage	NSP81	14	High voltage critical peak demand	No	7,016.86				2.7355					0.8421			43.07	70.59		
	NSP82	13	High voltage critical peak demand traction	No	7,021.84				2.6679	2.6679				1.0665			39.49	64.62		
	NSP83	13	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	No	7,016.86				12.4919	5.7398				1.7190			4.59	7.58		
Sub transmission	NSP91	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	24,293.18				2.6778					0.6410			2.87	4.73		
	NEE93	3	Large Labtrobe Valley open cut supplies	Yes					2.4850					2.4849						
	NSP94	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	24,293.18				2.6407					0.6215			2.14	3.56		
	NSP95	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from ts	No	24,293.18				2.7138					0.6637			4.45	7.38		

10.2 Distribution tariff schedule

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth
Residential	NEE11	1	Small single rate	No	125.07		10.0039	11.5220												
	NEE11S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No	125.07		10.0039	11.5220												
	NEE11P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes	125.07		10.0039	11.5220								-60.0000				
	NEN11	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07		6.1622	6.8326												
	NEE13	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07		10.0039	11.5220							3.6458					
	NEE14	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07		10.0039	11.5220							3.6458					
	NEE15	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07		10.0039	11.5220							3.6458					
	NAST11	16	Small residential time of use	No	125.07				20.1912					3.6711						
	NAST11S	16	Small residential time of use standard feed in	No	125.07				20.1912					3.6711						
	NAST11P	16	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Yes	125.07				20.1912					3.6711		-60.0000				
	NAST13	16 & 9	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07				20.1912					3.6711	3.6458					
	NAST14	16 & 10	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07				20.1912					3.6711	3.6458					
	NAST15	16 & 11	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07				20.1912					3.6711	3.6458					
	NASN11	15	Small residential single rate demand	No	125.07	5.3004													10.89	2.72
	NASN11S	15	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07	5.3004													10.89	2.72
	NASN11P	15	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07	5.3004										-60.0000			10.89	2.72
	NEN20	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07				11.5651					3.7805						
	NEE24	4	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00*	Yes	125.07				8.4478					3.5578						
	NSP20	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes	125.07						44.3468	38.8052	33.9619	3.7824						
	NSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes	125.07						44.3468	38.8052	33.9619	3.7824						
	SSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	125.07						44.3468	38.8052	33.9619	3.7824		-60.0000				
	NEE30	9	Small dedicated circuit	Yes											3.6458					
	NEE31	10	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes											3.6458					
	NEE32	11	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes											3.6458					

1. To be read in conjunction with section 10.5 Tariff structure and charging parameters, and section 10.6 Minimum metering requirements.

2. Prices in Ex GST.

* Available to customers in rural areas with heating requirements.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand	
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth	\$/kW/mth
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	1	Small single rate	No	125.07		14.7807	17.8193													
	NEE12S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No	125.07		14.7807	17.8193													
	NEE12P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes	125.07		14.7807	17.8193								-60.0000					
	NEN12	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07		20.2795	23.8169													
	NEE16	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07		14.7807	17.8193							3.6458						
	NEE17	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07		14.7807	17.8193							3.6458						
	NEE18	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07		14.7807	17.8193							3.6458						
	NAST12	17	Small business time of use	No	125.07				16.6009						3.6107						
	NAST12S	17	Small business time of use standard feed in	No	125.07				16.6009						3.6107						
	NAST12P	17	Small business time of use premium feed in	Yes	125.07				16.6009						3.6107		-60.0000				
	NASN12	15	Small business single rate demand	No	125.07	12.7911														10.38	2.59
	NASN12S	15	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07	12.7911														10.38	2.59
	NASN12P	15	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07	12.7911											-60.0000			10.38	2.59
	NASN19	15	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	No	125.07	14.8308														8.31	2.07
	NASN21	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	No	125.07				14.8070						3.4089					8.31	2.07
	NASN2S	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	No	125.07				14.8070						3.4089					8.31	2.07
	NASN2P	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	Yes	125.07				14.8070						3.4089		-60.0000			8.31	2.07
	NEN21	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes	125.07				12.8185						5.8402						
	NSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes	125.07						43.6679	38.2111	33.4420	3.7245							
	NSP27	7	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Yes	125.07						24.5361	21.5085	18.8640	6.7359							
SSP27	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes	125.07						24.5361	21.5085	18.8640	6.7359								
SSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	125.07						24.5361	21.5085	18.8640	6.7359			-60.0000					

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	6	Medium single rate	Yes	125.07	25.2284														
	NEE41	6 & 9	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	125.07	25.2284									3.6458					
	NEE42	6 & 10	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	125.07	25.2284									3.6458					
	NEE43	6 & 11	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	125.07	25.2284									3.6458					
	NEE51	3	Medium two rate	Yes	125.07				21.7972					4.6165						
	NEE52	3	Medium unmetered	No					18.7419					9.5018						
	NEE55	12	Medium snowfields	No	125.07				16.2495					4.5444						
	NSP55	7	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	No	125.07						43.1049	37.7183	33.0107	2.6119						
	NSP56	18	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	No	3,012.85				12.2939	8.9512				4.2011			21.50	35.84		
	NEN56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	Yes	3,012.85				9.8578	6.8704				4.2733			21.50	35.84		
NEE60	5	Medium seven day two rate	Yes	125.07				11.2898					4.3904							
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	3	Large two rate	Yes	167.77				27.6961					7.8685						
	NSP75	13	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	No	6,735.80				3.5084	2.3772				1.3559			52.24	87.61		
	NSP76	13	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	No	6,735.80				3.2893	2.1557				1.2223			54.47	92.11		
	NSP77	13	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	No	6,735.80				3.2426	2.1390				1.1581			59.71	99.12		
	NSP78	13	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	No	6,735.80				2.9110	1.9213				1.0048			65.69	108.68		
High voltage	NSP81	14	High voltage critical peak demand	No	6,735.80				0.6301					0.2549			43.07	70.59		
	NSP82	13	High voltage critical peak demand traction	No	6,735.80				0.5626	0.5626				0.4793			39.49	64.62		
	NSP83	13	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	No	6,735.80				10.3866	3.6344				1.1318			4.59	7.58		
Sub transmission	NSP91	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	24,007.13				0.5725					0.0538			2.87	4.73		
	NEE93	3	Large Labtrobe Valley open cut supplies	Yes					1.1311					1.1310						
	NSP94	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	24,007.13				0.5354					0.0344			2.14	3.56		
	NSP95	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from ts	No	24,007.13				0.6084					0.0766			4.45	7.38		

10.3 Transmission tariff schedule

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand		
					\$/vear	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth	\$/kW/mth		
Residential	NEE11	1	Small single rate	No			2.1054	2.1054														
	NEE11S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No			2.1054	2.1054														
	NEE11P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes			2.1054	2.1054														
	NEN11	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes			2.1054	2.1054														
	NEE13	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872							
	NEE14	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872							
	NEE15	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872							
	NAST11	16	Small residential time of use	No					2.1054					0.5872								
	NAST11S	16	Small residential time of use standard feed in	No					2.1054					0.5872								
	NAST11P	16	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Yes					2.1054					0.5872								
	NAST13	16 & 9	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit	Yes					2.1054					0.5872	0.5872							
	NAST14	16 & 10	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes					2.1054					0.5872	0.5872							
	NAST15	16 & 11	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes					2.1054					0.5872	0.5872							
	NASN11	15	Small residential single rate demand	No		2.1054																
	NASN11S	15	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	No		2.1054																
	NASN11P	15	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Yes		2.1054																
	NEN20	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes					2.1054					0.5872								
	NEE24	4	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00*	Yes					2.1054					0.5872								
	NSP20	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872								
	NSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872								
	SSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872								
	NEE30	9	Small dedicated circuit	Yes											0.5872							
	NEE31	10	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes											0.5872							
	NEE32	11	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes											0.5872							

1. To be read in conjunction with section 10.5 Tariff structure and charging parameters, and section 10.6 Minimum metering requirements.

2. Prices in Ex GST.

* Available to customers in rural areas with heating requirements.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand	
							c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	1	Small single rate	No			2.1054	2.1054													
	NEE12S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No			2.1054	2.1054													
	NEE12P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes			2.1054	2.1054													
	NEN12	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes			2.1054	2.1054													
	NEE16	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872						
	NEE17	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872						
	NEE18	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes			2.1054	2.1054							0.5872						
	NAST12	17	Small business time of use	No					2.1054						0.5872						
	NAST12S	17	Small business time of use standard feed in	No					2.1054						0.5872						
	NAST12P	17	Small business time of use premium feed in	Yes					2.1054						0.5872						
	NASN12	15	Small business single rate demand	No		2.1054															
	NASN12S	15	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	No		2.1054															
	NASN12P	15	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Yes		2.1054															
	NASN19	15	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	No		2.1054															
	NASN21	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	No					2.1054						0.5872						
	NASN2S	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	No					2.1054						0.5872						
	NASN2P	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	Yes					2.1054						0.5872						
	NEN21	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes					2.1054						0.5872						
	NSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872							
	NSP27	7	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872							
SSP27	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872								
SSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054	0.5872								

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	6	Medium single rate	Yes		2.1054														
	NEE41	6 & 9	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes		2.1054									0.5872					
	NEE42	6 & 10	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes		2.1054									0.5872					
	NEE43	6 & 11	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes		2.1054									0.5872					
	NEE51	3	Medium two rate	Yes					2.1054						0.5872					
	NEE52	3	Medium unmetered	No					2.1054						0.5872					
	NEE55	12	Medium snowfields	No					2.1054						0.5872					
	NSP55	7	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	No							2.1054	2.1054	2.1054		0.5872					
	NSP56	18	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
	NEN56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	Yes					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
NEE60	5	Medium seven day two rate	Yes					2.1054						0.5872						
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	3	Large two rate	Yes					2.1054						0.5872					
	NSP75	13	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
	NSP76	13	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
	NSP77	13	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
	NSP78	13	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
High voltage	NSP81	14	High voltage critical peak demand	No					2.1054						0.5872					
	NSP82	13	High voltage critical peak demand traction	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
	NSP83	13	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	No					2.1054	2.1054					0.5872					
Sub transmission	NSP91	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No					2.1054						0.5872					
	NEE93	3	Large Labtrobe Valley open cut supplies	Yes					1.3539						1.3539					
	NSP94	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No					2.1054						0.5872					
	NSP95	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from ts	No					2.1054						0.5872					

10.4 Jurisdictional scheme tariff schedule

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
							c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kW/mth	\$/kW/mth
Residential	NEE11	1	Small single rate	No			0.6119	0.6119												
	NEE11S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No			0.6119	0.6119												
	NEE11P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes			0.6119	0.6119												
	NEN11	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes			0.6119	0.6119												
	NEE13	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137					
	NEE14	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137					
	NEE15	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137					
	NAST11	16	Small residential time of use	No					0.6119						0.5137					
	NAST11S	16	Small residential time of use standard feed in	No					0.6119						0.5137					
	NAST11P	16	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Yes					0.6119						0.5137					
	NAST13	16 & 9	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit	Yes					0.6119						0.5137	0.5137				
	NAST14	16 & 10	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes					0.6119						0.5137	0.5137				
	NAST15	16 & 11	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes					0.6119						0.5137	0.5137				
	NASN11	15	Small residential single rate demand	No		0.6119														
	NASN11S	15	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	No		0.6119														
	NASN11P	15	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Yes		0.6119														
	NEN20	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes					0.6119						0.5137					
	NEE24	4	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00*	Yes					0.6119						0.5137					
	NSP20	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137						
	NSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137						
	SSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137						
	NEE30	9	Small dedicated circuit	Yes											0.5137					
	NEE31	10	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes											0.5137					
NEE32	11	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes											0.5137						

1. To be read in conjunction with section 10.5 Tariff structure and charging parameters, and section 10.6 Minimum metering requirements.

2. Prices in Ex GST.

* Available to customers in rural areas with heating requirements.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand	
							c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	1	Small single rate	No			0.6119	0.6119													
	NEE12S	1	Small single rate standard feed in	No			0.6119	0.6119													
	NEE12P	1	Small single rate premium feed in	Yes			0.6119	0.6119													
	NEN12	1	Small single rate within embedded network	Yes			0.6119	0.6119													
	NEE16	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137						
	NEE17	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137						
	NEE18	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes			0.6119	0.6119							0.5137						
	NAST12	17	Small business time of use	No					0.6119						0.5137						
	NAST12S	17	Small business time of use standard feed in	No					0.6119						0.5137						
	NAST12P	17	Small business time of use premium feed in	Yes					0.6119						0.5137						
	NASN12	15	Small business single rate demand	No		0.6119															
	NASN12S	15	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	No		0.6119															
	NASN12P	15	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Yes		0.6119															
	NASN19	15	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	No		0.6119															
	NASN21	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	No					0.6119						0.5137						
	NASN2S	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	No					0.6119						0.5137						
	NASN2P	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	Yes					0.6119						0.5137						
	NEN21	3	Small two rate within embedded network	Yes					0.6119						0.5137						
	NSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137							
	NSP27	7	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137							
SSP27	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137								
SSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes							0.6119	0.6119	0.6119	0.5137								

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					\$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kVA/vea	\$/kVA/vea
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	6	Medium single rate	Yes		0.6119														
	NEE41	6 & 9	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes		0.6119									0.5137					
	NEE42	6 & 10	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes		0.6119									0.5137					
	NEE43	6 & 11	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes		0.6119									0.5137					
	NEE51	3	Medium two rate	Yes					0.6119					0.5137						
	NEE52	3	Medium unmetered	No					0.6119					0.5137						
	NEE55	12	Medium snowfields	No	244.72															
	NSP55	7	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	No	244.72															
	NSP56	18	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	No	281.06															
	NEN56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	Yes	281.06															
NEE60	5	Medium seven day two rate	Yes	244.72																
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	3	Large two rate	Yes	281.06															
	NSP75	13	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	No	281.06															
	NSP76	13	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	No	281.06															
	NSP77	13	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	No	281.06															
	NSP78	13	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	No	281.06															
High voltage	NSP81	14	High voltage critical peak demand	No	281.06															
	NSP82	13	High voltage critical peak demand traction	No	286.05															
	NSP83	13	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	No	281.06															
Sub transmission	NSP91	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	286.05															
	NEE93	3	Large Labtrobe Valley open cut supplies	Yes																
	NSP94	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	286.05															
	NSP95	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from ts	No	286.05															

10.5 Tariff structure and charging parameter

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Unit	Tariff structure description
1	Standing charge Inclining block 1 Inclining block 2	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh	1020 kWh/qtr kWh balance
2	Standing charge Peak Off peak Demand	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh \$/kW/mth	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday All other times 3:00PM to 9:00PM ADST Monday to Friday. Peak season - December to March, Off Peak - All other months
3	Standing charge Peak Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday All other times
4	Standing charge Peak Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh	8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday All other times
5	Standing charge Peak Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Sunday All other times
6	Standing charge Energy	\$/yr c/kWh	All energy
7	Standing charge Summer peak Summer shoulder Winter peak Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh c/kWh c/kWh	2:00 PM to 6:00 PM Monday to Friday, December to March 12:00 PM to 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday, December to March 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday, June to August All other times

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Unit	Tariff structure description
8	Standing charge Summer Peak Shoulder Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh c/kWh	2:00 AM AEST First Sunday in October to 2:00 AM AEST First Sunday in April 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday to Friday 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM and 9:00 PM to 10:00 PM Monday to Friday, 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM Saturday to Sunday All other times AEDT in summer, AEST all other times
9	Standing charge Dedicated circuit	\$/yr c/kWh	11:00 PM to 7:00 AM Monday to Sunday
10	Standing charge Dedicated circuit	\$/yr c/kWh	11:00 PM to 7:00 AM and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM Monday to Sunday
11	Standing charge Dedicated circuit	\$/yr c/kWh	6 or 8 Hrs between 8:00 PM to 8:00 AM Monday to Sunday
12	Standing charge Peak Off peak	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh	1 May to 30 September All other times
13	Standing charge Peak Shoulder Off peak Capacity Critical peak demand	\$/yr c/kWh c/kWh c/kWh \$/kVA/yr \$/kVA/yr	7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday to Friday All other times Fixed value Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Unit	Tariff structure description
14	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Capacity	\$/kVA/yr	Fixed value
	Critical peak demand	\$/kVA/yr	Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance
15	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Anytime	c/kWh	All energy
	Monthly demand	\$/kW/mth	3:00 PM to 9:00 PM ADST Monday to Friday. Peak season - December to March, Off Peak Season - All other months
16	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	3:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday to Sunday (local time)
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
17	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM Monday to Friday (local time)
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Unit	Tariff structure description
18			Tariff structure applicable from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023
	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Shoulder	c/kWh	10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Capacity	\$/kVA/yr	Fixed value
	Critical peak demand	\$/kVA/yr	Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance
			Tariff structure applicable from 1 July 2023
	Standing charge	\$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	4:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Shoulder	c/kWh	10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Capacity	\$/kVA/yr	Fixed value
	Critical peak demand	\$/kVA/yr	Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance

10.6 Minimum metering requirements

Tariff code	Minimum metering requirement
NEE11, NEN11, NEE12, NEN12, NEE40	Basic type 6 single register accumulation meter.
NEE60	A basic type 6 dual register, with standard time switching capacity.
NEN20, NEN21, NEE24, NEE30, NEE31, NEE32, NEE51, NEE52, NEE55, NEE74, NEE93	A basic type 6 dual register with an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends.
NEE13, NEE14, NEE15, NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43	Two basic type 6 single register accumulation meters, one switched by timing device, or a basic type 6 dual register accumulation meter with second register switched by timing device.
NASN11, NASN12, NASN19, NASN21, NSP55, NAST11, NAST12	An advanced interval single element meter, “smart meter”.
NSP20, NSP21, NSP27	An advanced interval single element meter, and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NSP23, SSP21, SSP23, SSP27	An advanced interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NAST13, NAST14, NAST15	An advanced internal two element meter, “smart meter” where the second element applies to a dedicated circuit that is switched by AusNet Services and that is required to be separately measured to other off peak load.
NEE11S, NEE11P, NEE12S, NEE12P, NASN11S, NASN11P, NASN12S, NASN12P, NASN2S, NASN2P, NAST11S, NAST11P, NAST12S, NAST12P	An interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NSP56, NEN56, NSP75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78, NSP81, NSP82, NSP83, NSP91, NSP94, NSP95	An interval meter, capable of measuring kWh and kVAR integrated over a 30-minute period.

10.7 Prescribed metering schedule

Metering data services

Unmetered supplies			
Fixed Charge		\$/NMI/pa	\$31.26
Fixed Charge		\$/Light/pa	\$1.83

Meter provision (< 160 MWh per annum)

Single Phase Single Element Meter			
Fixed Charge		\$/meter/pa	\$64.20
Single Phase Two Element Meter With Contactor			
Fixed Charge		\$/meter/pa	\$75.52
Multi Phase Meter			
Fixed Charge		\$/meter/pa	\$90.96
Multi Phase Direct Connected Meter With Contactor			
Fixed Charge		\$/meter/pa	\$100.89
Multi Phase Current Transformer Connected Meter			
Fixed Charge		\$/meter/pa	\$129.65

The charges will be applied on a per meter basis in the following manner:

1. Where a site is > 160 MWh, a > 160 MWh Multi Phase CT Connected Meter Provisioning tariff will be applied on a per meter basis.
2. For < 160 MWh sites:
 - a. Which have Multi-phase connections with CT equipment, a Multi Phase CT Connected Meter Provisioning tariff will be applied on a per meter basis.
 - b. Which have Multi-phase connections with a Direct Connection, a Multi Phase, Direct Connected tariff will be applied on a per meter basis.
 - c. With only one meter, which is a Single-phase, single register connection a Single Phase Non Off Peak Meter Provisioning tariff will be applied.
 - d. With Single-phase connections that do not receive a Single Phase Non Off Peak Meter tariff, a Single Phase Off Peak Meter tariff will be applied.

Note that if a site fits the criteria for more than one of the < 160 MWh tariffs, all applicable tariffs may be applied.

The Meter Provisioning charges will be calculated by applying a daily rate to the time period covered in the related NUoS bill.

These charges will be visible in the detailed Billing file, provided on a monthly basis. The charges will be presented in the “600” line structure.

The “quantity” field in this structure will reflect the number of days being charged for. In a situation where there are multiple Multi-Phase meters being charge under the same tariff, the “quantity” will be number of days multiplied by the number of meters.

The “EventDate” field will reflect the “EndDate” presented in the NUoS record.

Meter Exit fees

Date of Application - 1 July 2022

B2B Code	Meter Type	2022-23 (\$)
	Single Phase Single Element	354.12
	Single Phase Two Element with Contactor	351.43
	Multiphase	352.96
	Multiphase with Contactor	352.96
	Multiphase CT Connected	353.11

10.8 Ancillary services schedule



FEE BASED ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES



Date of Application - 1 July 2022

B2B Code	Code	BH/AH	Field officer visits	\$ GST Excl
020600	020600	0	Field officer visits—BH	36.26
020600AH	020600	1	Field officer visits—AH	63.46
020710	020710	0	Remote Re-energisation - Any Time	-
020720	020720	0	Remote De-energisation - Any Time	-
020800	020800	0	Remote Meter Re-configuration	15.74
020900	020900	0	Remote Special Read	-
Routine new connections — AusNet Services responsible for metering, customers<100amps				
010107	010107	0	Single Ø Overhead—BH	519.20
010107AH	010107	1	Single Ø Overhead—AH	908.61
010125	010125	0	Install 95mm overhead service from LVABC - BH	888.16
010125AH	010125	1	Install 95mm overhead service from LVABC - AH	1,554.28
010109	010109	0	Single Ø Underground—BH	228.17
010109AH	010109	1	Single Ø Underground—AH	399.31
010111	010111	0	Multi Ø Overhead—Direct Connected Meter—BH	590.04
010111AH	010111	1	Multi Ø Overhead—Direct Connected Meter—AH	1,032.57
010112	010112	0	Multi Ø Overhead—CT Connected Meter—BH	1,126.51
010112AH	010112	1	Multi Ø Overhead—CT Connected Meter—AH	1,898.46
010113	010113	0	Multi Ø Underground—Direct Connected Meter—BH	361.63
010113AH	010113	1	Multi Ø Underground—Direct Connected Meter—AH	1,361.99
010114	010114	0	Multi Ø Underground—CT Connected Meter—BH	898.11
010114AH	010114	1	Multi Ø Underground—CT Connected Meter—AH	1,571.69
010115	010115	0	Temporary Overhead Supply—Coincident Disconnection (Truck visit)—BH	514.78
010115AH	010115	1	Temporary Overhead Supply—Coincident Disconnection (Truck visit)—AH	900.87
010127	010127	0	Single Ø with Group Metering Inspection—BH	491.99
010127AH	010127	1	Single Ø with Group Metering Inspection—AH	491.99
010129	010129	0	Multi Ø Connection with Group Metering Inspection—BH	629.87
010129AH	010129	1	Multi Ø Connection with Group Metering Inspection—AH	629.87
Routine new connections — AusNet Services not responsible for metering, customers<100amps				
010116	010116	0	Single Ø Overhead—BH	519.20
010116AH	010116	1	Single Ø Overhead—AH	908.61
010126	010126	0	Install 95mm overhead service from LVABC - BH	888.16
010126AH	010126	1	Install 95mm overhead service from LVABC - AH	1,554.28
010118	010118	0	Single Ø Underground—BH	228.17
010118AH	010118	1	Single Ø Underground—AH	399.31
010120	010120	0	Multi Ø Overhead—Direct Connected Meter—BH	590.04
010120AH	010120	1	Multi Ø Overhead—Direct Connected Meter—AH	1,032.57
010121	010121	0	Multi Ø Overhead—CT Connected Meter—BH	1,126.51
010121AH	010121	1	Multi Ø Overhead—CT ConnectedMeter—AH	1,898.46
010122	010122	0	Multi Ø Underground—Direct Connected Meter—BH	361.63
010122AH	010122	1	Multi Ø Underground—Direct Connected Meter—AH	1,361.99
010123	010123	0	Multi Ø Underground—CT Connected Meter—BH	898.11
010123AH	010123	1	Multi Ø Underground—CT ConnectedMeter—AH	1,571.69
010124	010124	0	Temporary Overhead Supply—Coincident Disconnection (Truck visit)—BH	514.78
010124AH	010124	1	Temporary Overhead Supply—Coincident Disconnection (Truck visit)—AH	900.87
010128	010128	0	Single Ø with Group Metering Inspection—BH	491.99
010128AH	010128	1	Single Ø with Group Metering Inspection—AH	491.99
010130	010130	0	Multi Ø Connection with Group Metering Inspection—BH	629.87
010130AH	010130	1	Multi Ø Connection with Group Metering Inspection—AH	629.87



FEE BASED ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES

Date of Application - 1 July 2022

B2B Code	Code	BH/AH	Field officer visits	\$ GST Excl
Service truck visits				
030000	030000	0	Service Truck - Disconnect / Reconnect at pole or pit—BH	591.15
030001	030001	0	Wasted Truck Visit - customer not ready for their requested works—BH	219.87
030001AH	030001	1	Wasted Truck Visit - customer not ready for their requested work—AH	Quoted service
030000AH	030000	1	Service Truck - Disconnect / Reconnect at pole or pit—AH	Quoted service
030100AH	030100	1	Truck Appointment - Disconnect / Reconnect or Inspection—AH	Quoted service
021000	021000	0	Group Metering / CT Inspection	536.48
Meter equipment tests				
060100	060100	0	Single phase	324.71
060200	060200	0	Single phase (each additional meter)	74.87
060300	060300	0	Multi Phase	324.71
060400	060400	0	Multi Phase (each additional meter)	74.87
Small Generator Installations (including PV)				
100100	100100	0	Pre Approval of PV and small generator installation < 4.6kW - BH	-
100101	100101	0	Pre Approval of PV and small generator installation 4.6kW to 15kW - BH	339.42
100102	100102	0	Pre Approval of PV and small generator installation 15kW to 30kW - BH	339.42
100103	100103	0	Meter Exchange for PV and small generator installation	Exit Fee + Service Truck Visit
100104	100104	0	Meter Reconfiguration for PV and small generator installation	15.74
Other				
	ORM01		Security and watchmen lights (\$ pa)	63.43
			MC cyclic meter read fee	36.26
			Priority re-energisation	35.10



QUOTED ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES



Date of Application - 1 July 2022

Labour category	Service description	2022-23	2022-23
		\$/hour rate - BH	\$/hour rate - AH
Labour—wages	Construction Overhead Install	126.28	153.37
Labour—wages	Construction Underground Install	123.34	149.80
Labour—wages	Construction Substation Install	123.34	149.80
Labour—wages	Electrical Tester Including Vehicle & Equipment	181.85	248.61
Labour—wages	Planner Including Vehicle	169.53	
Labour—wages	Supervisor Including Vehicle	169.53	
Labour—design	Design	144.74	175.79
Labour—design	Drafting	111.23	135.09
Labour—design	Survey	131.02	159.13
Labour—design	Tech Officer	131.02	159.13
Labour—design	Line Inspector	126.28	153.37
Labour—design	Contract Supervision	131.02	159.13
Labour—design	Protection Engineer	144.74	175.79
Labour—design	Maintenance Planner	131.02	159.13
Labour—design	Senior Engineer	208.64	311.53

10.9 Public lighting schedule



PUBLIC LIGHTING PRICES

Effective 1 July 2022

NOTE: ALL PRICES EXCLUSIVE OF GST

PUBLIC LIGHTING OPERATION, REPAIR, REPLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

The following prices apply to Standard and Non Standard public lights that are maintained by AusNet Services Electricity under the Public Lighting Code throughout its distribution area unless an alternative charge has been negotiated and agreed in writing with the public lighting customer.

Central is Local Government areas of:

- Banyule, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Frankston, Greater Dandenong, Hume, Knox, Manningham, Maroondah, Nillumbik, Whittlesea, Yarra Ranges.

North and East are Local Government areas of:

- Alpine, Bass Coast, Baw Baw, Benalla, Bogong Trading Company, East Gippsland, Falls Creek Resort, Indigo, La Trobe, Mansfield, Mitchell, Moira, Mount Buller Resort, Murrindindi, South Gippsland, Strathbogie, Towong, Wangaratta, Wellington, Wodonga.

Annual charges charges

Charge Code	Service Description (LIGHT TYPE AND RATING)	Central (\$)	North & East (\$)
Category P lights			
17*114	Standard Output LED (Includes 18W LED)	32.03	34.23
17*115	Non Standard Luminaire, Standard Output LED (Includes 14W LED)	33.93	36.05
17*108	2 x 14W T5 Fluorescent	55.49	61.56
17*112	2 x 24W T5 Fluorescent	59.18	65.82
17*113	32W Compact Fluorescent	48.81	54.14
17*107	42W Compact Fluorescent	48.81	54.14
17*001	50W Colour Corrected Mercury Vapour	96.33	102.41
17*002	80W Colour Corrected Mercury Vapour	62.96	69.19
17*003	125W Colour Corrected Mercury Vapour	92.56	102.41
17*010	50W High Pressure Sodium	51.84	62.28
17*109	70W Metal Halide	274.83	263.23
Category V Lights			
17*117	L1 LED	49.73	55.84
17*118	L2 LED	50.59	56.68
17*119	L4 LED	58.15	64.26
17*004	250W Colour Corrected Mercury Vapour	125.83	142.28
17*005	400W Colour Corrected Mercury Vapour	130.63	146.37
17*009	100W High Pressure Sodium	125.12	146.54
17*100	150W High Pressure Sodium	116.92	136.96
17*101	250W High Pressure Sodium	119.84	136.80
17*102	400W High Pressure Sodium	170.17	194.26
17*110	100W Metal Halide	279.19	290.07
17*111	150W Metal Halide	317.18	329.55
17*120	Smart Lighting L1	64.88	73.03
17*121	Smart Lighting L2	65.73	73.87
17*122	Smart Lighting L4	73.31	81.45

The third character (*) in the above charge codes is variable dependent upon location and shared or full cost allocation.

PUBLIC LIGHTING WRITTEN DOWN VALUE AND AVOIDED COSTS	Central (\$)	North & East (\$)
WDV RAB - HP Sodium 150W	194.37	209.07
WDV RAB - HP Sodium 250W	198.27	210.61
WDV RAB - HP Sodium 400W	281.54	299.06
Avoided Costs (Materials & labour - bulk lamp change and repair of faults)		
MV 80 O & M	-25.54	-28.88

The prices for the written down values and avoided cost rebates were included in the AER's final decision public lighting model. For transparency, we have included these prices in our 2022/23 public lighting price list.

10.10 Tariff assignment policy

The below table outlines the tariff assignment policy for AusNet’s tariffs for the 2022-26 regulatory control period. The customer and their retailer are both able to request a change in tariff assignment.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
Residential	NEE11	Small single rate	This tariff is open to residential customers by request.
	NEE11S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the residential single-rate tariff. This tariff is open to residential solar customers with standard feed-in by request.
	NEE11P	Small single rate premium feed in	Solar variant of the residential single-rate tariff. This tariff is open to residential solar customers with premium feed-in by request, and is closed to new entrants.
	NEN11	Small single rate within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
	NEE13	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE14	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE15	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NAST11	Small residential time of use	This is the default residential tariff and open to residential customers.
	NAST11S	Small residential time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to all residential solar customer with standard feed-in.
	NAST11P	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Solar variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to residential solar customers with existing premium feed-in, and is closed to new entrants.
	NAST13	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit	Dedicated circuit variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to residential customers with existing dedicated circuit, and is closed to new entrants.
	NAST14	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Dedicated circuit variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to residential customers with existing dedicated circuit with afternoon boost, and is closed to new entrants.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
	NAST15	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Dedicated circuit variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to residential customers with existing dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00, and is closed to new entrants.
	NASN11	Small residential single rate demand	Residential demand tariff open to residential customers by request.
	NASN11S	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the residential demand tariff open to residential solar customers with standard feed-in by request.
	NASN11P	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Solar variant of the residential demand tariff open to residential solar customers with existing premium feed-in by request, and is closed to new entrants.
	NEN20	Small two rate within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
	NEE24	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NSP20	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NSP23	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	SSP23	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE30	Small dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE31	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE32	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	Small single rate	This tariff is open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.
	NEE12S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the small business single-rate tariff. This tariff is open to small business solar customers consuming less

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
			than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
	NEE12P	Small single rate premium feed in	Solar variant of the small business single-rate tariff. This tariff is open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with premium feed-in by request, and is closed to new entrants.
	NEN12	Small single rate within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
	NEE16	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE17	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE18	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NAST12	Small business time of use	This is the default small business tariff and open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year.
	NAST12S	Small business time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default small business tariff for small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year. This tariff is open to small business solar customers with standard feed-in.
	NAST12P	Small business time of use premium feed in	Solar variant of the default small business tariff for small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year. This tariff is open to small business solar customers with existing premium feed-in, and is closed to new entrants.
	NASN12	Small business single rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.
	NASN12S	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
	NASN12P	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with existing

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
			premium feed-in by request, and is closed to new entrants.
	NASN19	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	<p>Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a single-rate tariff.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff.</p>
	NASN21	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	<p>Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff.</p>
	NASN2S	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	<p>Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year with standard feed-in.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff with standard feed-in.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the solar single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff with standard feed-in.</p>

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
	NASN2P	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	<p>Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year, with premium feed-in, and is closed to new entrants.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff with premium feed-in.</p> <p>Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the solar single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff with premium feed-in.</p>
	NEN21	Small two rate within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
	NSP21	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NSP27	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN19 or NASN21, and is close to new entrants.
	SSP27	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN2S, and is closed to new entrants.
	SSP21	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN2P, and is closed to new entrants.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	Medium single rate	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE41	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE42	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE43	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE51	Medium two rate	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NEE52	Medium unmetered	Available to unmetered supplies.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
	NEE55	Medium snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
	NSP55	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
	NSP56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year, and demand greater than 50 kVA.
	NEN56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
	NEE60	Medium seven day two rate	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	Large two rate	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
	NSP75	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 400 MWh and 750 MWh per year, and demand greater than 150 kVA.
	NSP76	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 750 MWh and 2 GWh per year, and demand greater than 280 kVA.
	NSP77	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 2 GWh and 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 550 kVA.
	NSP78	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming greater 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 850 kVA.
High voltage	NSP81	High voltage critical peak demand	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand greater than 1.15 MVA.
	NSP82	High voltage critical peak demand traction	Critical peak demand tariff open to traction load only.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
	NSP83	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand less than 1.15 MVA.
Sub transmission	NSP91	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
	NEE93	Large Latrobe Valley open cut supplies	This tariff is open to Latrobe Valley mines supplies only.
	NSP94	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand greater than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
	NSP95	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and greater than 20 km from the terminal station.