evoenergy

2025-26 Pricing proposal overview

Australian Capital Territory electricity distribution network

Submission to the Australian Energy Regulator

March 2025

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

This overview document forms part of Evoenergy's 2025-26 pricing proposal to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) for the electricity distribution network in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). This is Evoenergy's second pricing proposal for the five year regulatory period covering 2024-25 to 2028-29.

The overview document is designed to provide information to stakeholders on the regulated tariffs and prices that apply to Evoenergy's electricity distribution network in the 2025-26 regulatory year, as well as information on network bill impacts.

1.2. Background to the pricing proposal

The AER is responsible for the economic regulation of distribution services provided by Evoenergy. Each year, Evoenergy is required to provide a pricing proposal that contains detailed information on the tariffs and charges applicable to Evoenergy's regulated network services. The pricing proposal must comply with the AER's regulatory determination for 2024-29, which sets the maximum allowable revenue Evoenergy can recover from customers, as well as the structure of its tariffs and charges.[1]

Evoenergy's 2025-26 pricing proposal includes a statement of compliance, which is submitted alongside this overview document, and provides detailed information on how Evoenergy's pricing proposal complies with the National Electricity Rules (NER) and the AER's regulatory determination.[2]

This 2025-26 pricing proposal is based on Evoenergy's Tariff Structure Statement (TSS) for 2024-29 which was approved by the AER in April 2024.[3] The TSS provides detailed information on the tariffs that will be applied by Evoenergy during 2024-29, and how these were developed in consultation with the ACT community. A description of Evoenergy's tariffs is provided in Section 3 of this document.

This pricing proposal covers two main types of services that are regulated by the AER:

- **Standard Control Services (SCS)**, which are central to the supply of electricity and apply to most customers. This includes network services (e.g. construction, maintenance and repair of the network), some connection services (e.g. small customer connections), and Type 7 metering services (i.e. unmetered connections such as traffic lights).

- **Alternative Control Services (ACS)**, which include services that are specific to a particular customer (e.g. customer requested services). The costs of these services are recovered from the customers that use them, rather than being collected from all customers on the network.

The remainder of this document explains how Evoenergy's prices have changed, and the tariffs that will apply in 2025-26. The SCS and ACS pricing models which accompany this pricing proposal set out Evoenergy's proposed price levels in 2025-26. Following the AER's approval of prices, Evoenergy will publish a detailed Schedule of Charges on its website.[4]

[1] AER, *Final Decision – Evoenergy Electricity Distribution Determination 2024 to 2029*, April 2024.

[2] Evoenergy, *2025-26 Pricing Proposal Statement of compliance*, March 2025.

[3] AER, *Evoenergy distribution determination 2024-29 – revised tariff structure statement*, Final decision, April 2024.

[4] https://www.evoenergy.com.au/Your-Energy/Pricing-and-tariffs/Electricity-network-pricing

1.3. Important information about the ACT Large-Scale Feed-in Tariff Scheme and 2025-26 network prices

Evoenergy's 2025-26 pricing proposal does not include costs for the ACT Government's Large-scale Feed-in Tariff (LFiT) Scheme.[5] These costs will be applied separately by Evoenergy and, accordingly, Evoenergy's final 2025-26 network prices will be different to the prices presented in this pricing proposal.

Following the AER's approval of 2025-26 network prices, Evoenergy will publish a separate schedule of charges on its website that will reflect the final prices to be charged to retailers, inclusive of LFiT scheme costs.

Evoenergy passes-through LFiT scheme costs in accordance with the requirements of the *Electricity Feed-in (Large-scale Renewable Energy Generation*) Act 2011. Under this legislation, the ACT Government determines the costs that Evoenergy can recover from electricity retailers in the ACT. This recovery occurs outside of the AER's approval of network prices.

In 2025-26, the LFiT scheme will collect $48.38 million from ACT customers through higher electricity network charges.[6] Evoenergy will spread this cost uniformly across the consumption charges within its network tariffs (i.e. on a cents per kilowatt-hour basis). The LFiT costs in 2025-26 may result in material increases in customers' network bills that are not reflected in this pricing proposal.

While Evoenergy's ultimate 2025-26 price levels (inclusive of LFiT) will differ from the prices approved by the AER (exclusive of LFiT), no modifications have been made to Evoenergy's tariff structure and tariff assignment policy which are approved by the AER.

More information about the LFiT Scheme is available on Evoenergy's website.[7]

[5] In December 2023, the AER determined that the LFiT scheme should cease to be a jurisdictional scheme for the purposes of Chapter 6 of the National Electricity Rules.
AER, *Determination – Cessation of Jurisdictional Scheme – ACT Large-scale Feed-in Tariff Scheme*, 11 December 2023).

[6] *Electricity Feed-in (Large-scale Renewable Energy Generation) (Reasonable Costs of FiT Support Payments) Determination 2025*, Notifiable instrument NI2025-110.

[7] https://www.evoenergy.com.au/Your-Energy/Pricing-and-tariffs/Electricity-network-pricing

2. Overview of 2025-26 network prices

2.1. Key drivers of price change

Evoenergy's network use of system (NUOS) charges are made up of:[8]

- **distribution use of system charges (DUOS)**: which reflect the cost of installing, operating and maintaining the poles and wires that deliver electricity from substations to homes and businesses in the ACT;
- **transmission use of system charges (TUOS)**: which reflect the cost of high voltage transmission lines that deliver electricity from the large electricity generators to substations;[9] and
- **jurisdictional scheme charges (JS)**: which cover the costs of ACT government schemes and charges, including the energy industry levy, the utilities network facilities tax, and the feed-in tariff for small and medium-scale solar and wind.

The combination of these charges produces the NUOS charges of operating the electricity distribution network in the ACT. Evoenergy's NUOS costs are billed to electricity retailers and become part of the final electricity bill that ACT customers receive from their retailer. Evoenergy's NUOS costs make up around 30 to 40 per cent of the final prices charged by retailers to end customers in the ACT.

Evoenergy's NUOS costs will increase by 8.5 per cent (excluding LFiT) on average in 2025-26, driven principally by:

- an increase in Evoenergy's distribution and transmission costs that were approved in the AER's final decision for Evoenergy for 2024-29. This includes inflation of approximately 2.42 per cent;
- an increase in jurisdictional scheme costs in 2025-26, including an estimated under-recovery of jurisdictional scheme costs in 2024-25 which Evoenergy will recover in 2025-26 prices; and
- an increase in the net transmission charges that Evoenergy must pay to Transgrid.

Table 2.1 presents a summary of Evoenergy's revenue requirement for 2025-26, in comparison to that for 2024-25.

[8] For further information on Evoenergy's NUOS prices, see: Attachment A – Evoenergy, *Statement of Compliance*, 10 May 2024, pp 8-10.

[9] Transmission charges are also known as designated pricing proposal charges (DPPC).

Table 2.1: Total forecast revenue requirement ($million, nominal)

	2024-25	2025-26	% change
Distribution charges (DUOS)	$163.7	$174.8	6.8%
Transmission charges (TUOS)	$61.1	$63.2	1.3%
Jurisdictional schemes (JS)	$24.1	$32.0	38.2%
Total NUOS	**$248.9**	**$270.1**	**8.5%**

Note, totals may not add due to rounding.

As noted in Section 1.3, the increase in NUOS costs presented in this pricing proposal do not include costs associated with LFiT. Evoenergy will confirm its final network charges, inclusive of LFiT, after the AER approves Evoenergy's regulated NUOS charges. Evoenergy will publish its final charges, inclusive of LFiT, on its website.

2.2. Network bill impacts

This section presents the estimated NUOS bill impacts for residential, low voltage (LV) commercial, and high voltage (HV) commercial customers in 2025-26. The bill impacts in this section are presented based on an average customer in each tariff class, and bill impacts for individual customers may be lower or higher depending on their energy usage.

The bill impacts in this section reflect Evoenergy's proposed 2025-26 NUOS prices. They do not include the impacts of retail costs, metering charges and LFiT charges.

All the network prices and bill impacts in this pricing proposal include the effects of inflation (i.e. they are expressed in nominal dollars).

2.2.1 Bill impacts – residential customers

Evoenergy presents the estimated effect on residential customers of changes in their NUOS bills in Figure 2.1. Evoenergy estimates that the total NUOS bill (excl. LFiT and metering) in 2025-26 will increase by an average of:

- $43 or 7.1 per cent for the average customer on Evoenergy's residential basic tariff (code 010);
- $39 or 7.2 per cent for the average customer on Evoenergy's new residential TOU tariff (code 017); and
- $39 or 7.3 per cent for the average customer on Evoenergy's new residential kW demand tariff (code 023).

Figure 2.1: Average NUOS bill – residential (excl. LFiT and metering, nominal dollars)

Bill impacts based on average residential customer with annual consumption of 6,350kWh and a peak demand of 4.3kW.

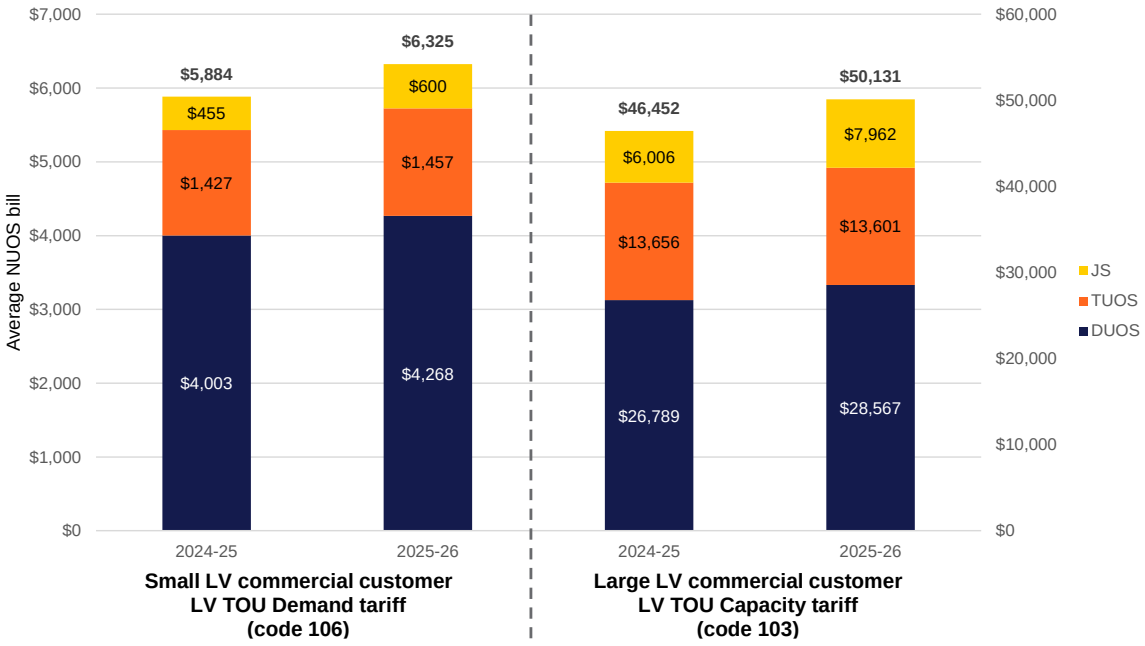
2.2.2 Bill impacts – LV commercial customers

Evoenergy presents NUOS bills for the average LV commercial customer on its network in Figure 2.2 below. Evoenergy estimates that the NUOS bill (excl. LFiT and metering) in 2025-26 will increase by:

- $441 or 7.5 per cent for the average customer on the LV demand network tariff (code 106); and
- $3,679 or 7.9 per cent for the average customer on the LV TOU kVA demand network tariff (code 103).

Bill impacts are presented based on an average customer, and bill impacts for individual customers may be lower or higher depending on their energy usage.

Figure 2.2: Average NUOS bill – LV commercial (excl. LFiT and metering, nominal dollars)



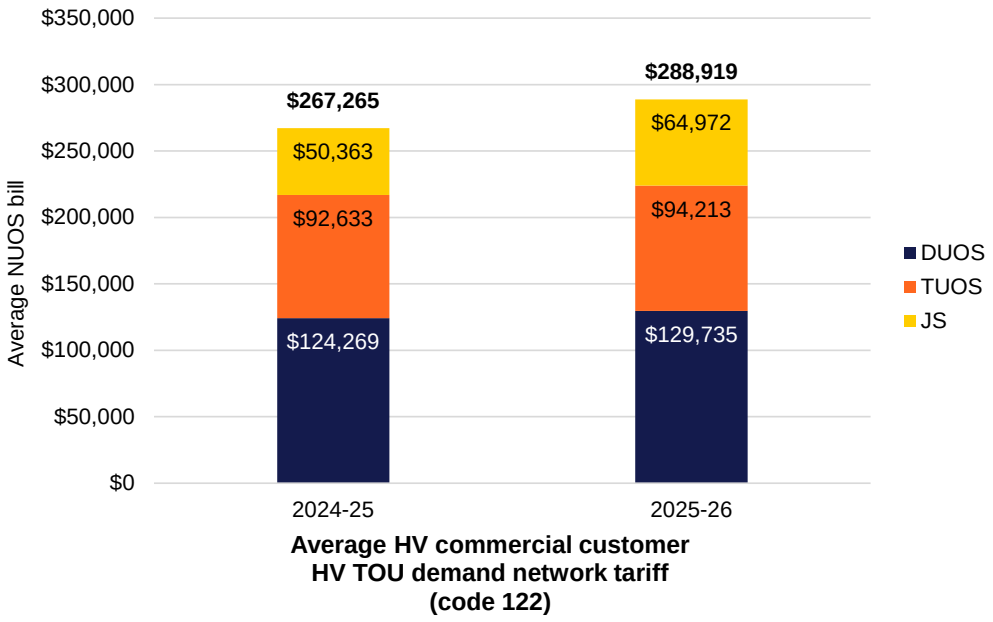
Bill impacts based on average LV commercial customer with annual consumption of 56.5MWh and peak demand of 19.3kW; and an average large LV commercial customer with annual consumption of 754.5MWh and peak demand of 130kVA.

2.2.2 Bill impacts – HV commercial customers

Evoenergy presents the change in NUOS bills for the average HV commercial customer in Figure 2.3.

Evoenergy estimates that the NUOS bill (excl. LFiT and metering) will increase by $21,654 or 8.1 per cent for an average customer on the HV TOU demand network – customer HV and LV tariff (code 122) in 2025-26.

Figure 2.3: Average NUOS bill – HV commercial (excl. LFiT and metering, nominal dollars)



Bill impacts based on average HV commercial customer with annual consumption of 6.37GWh and peak demand of 1,050kVA.

3. Network tariffs

Evoenergy offers network tariffs in three tariff classes:

- residential;
- low voltage (LV) commercial; and
- high voltage (HV) commercial.

Evoenergy groups customers according to the type of connection (residential or commercial), and connection voltage (LV or HV). Customers within each tariff class have similar load and connection characteristics. The relevant costs for each tariff class can then be identified and reflected in the tariffs for each class.

Within each of the three tariff classes, Evoenergy has developed a suite of network tariffs that encourage efficient use of the network, signal the costs of future network expansion, and facilitate the integration of renewable technologies. Evoenergy's 2024-29 Tariff Structure Explanatory Statement (TSES) provides details on how Evoenergy's tariffs were developed in consultation with the ACT community.[10]

The network tariffs from each tariff class are made up of different combinations of the following charges:

- **Fixed (network access) charges** – these apply per customer. The fixed charge is a daily charge that does not vary with electricity consumption, demand or capacity, and is charged as a cents per day (c/day) rate. The fixed (network access) charge excludes metering charges.
- **Energy charges** – these apply to each unit of electricity consumed. The cents per kilowatt hour (c/kWh) rate may vary with the level of consumption (with higher rates applying above certain thresholds) or with the time-of-use (with lower rates applying outside of peak periods).
- **Maximum demand charges** – these are a charge per unit of maximum demand (in c/kVA/day or c/kW/day).[11] The maximum demand is the highest coincident demand calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified time within a billing period (generally per calendar month).
- **Capacity charges** – these are a charge per unit of maximum demand (in c/kVA/day). The maximum demand is the highest coincident demand recorded over a 30-minute clocked interval during the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. Capacity charges are applied per customer.
- **Critical peak export charge / rebate** – commercial customers on tariffs with a critical peak charge or rebate may be notified by Evoenergy of upcoming critical peak events up to 48 hours before the event commences. Customers who export during the event will receive a charge or rebate (depending on the tariff component) based on the electricity exported. The charges are measured in cents per kilovolt-ampere hour (c/kVAh).

The sections below explain the tariff assignment policy and tariffs applicable to each of Evoenergy's network tariff classes. Evoenergy presents further details on its tariffs, including how and why the tariffs were developed, along with explanations of the tariff components, in its TSES.[12] This document should be read in conjunction with Evoenergy's TSES.

[10] AER, *Evoenergy distribution determination 2024-29 – revised tariff structure statement*, Final decision, April 2024.

[11] c/kVA/day refers to cents per kilo-volt ampere per day, and c/kW/day refers to cents per kilowatt per day.

[12] AER, *Evoenergy distribution determination 2024-29 – revised tariff structure explanatory statement*, Final decision, April 2024.

The price levels that apply to each tariff are provided in the schedule of charges which accompanies this pricing proposal (Attachment G).

3.1. Network tariffs for residential customers

Residential tariffs are available to installations at private dwellings, excluding serviced apartments,[13] but including:

- living quarters for members and staff of religious orders;
- living quarters on farms;
- charitable homes;
- retirement villages;
- residential sections of nursing homes and hospitals;
- residential sections of boarding schools and educational institutions;
- churches, buildings or premises which are primarily used for public worship; and
- approved caravan sites.

In respect of multiple dwellings of three or more dwelling units, the tariffs offered to residential customers will be applicable only where each dwelling unit is separately metered and the account is in the name of the occupant.

Evoenergy's residential customers are assigned to the following tariffs:

- **New Residential kW Demand** (codes 023 and 024) – default for new connections and meter replacements from 1 July 2024.
- **New Residential TOU** (codes 017 and 018) – opt-out option for new connections and meter replacements from 1 July 2024.
- **Residential Basic** (codes 010 and 011) – closed to new connections from 1 December 2017. Remains available to existing customers.
- **Residential 5000** (code 020 and 021) – closed to new connections from 1 December 2017. Remains available to existing customers.
- **Residential with Heat Pump** (codes 030 and 031) – closed to new connections from 1 December 2017. Remains available to existing customers.
- **Residential kW Demand** (codes 025 and 026) – closed to new connections from 1 July 2024. Remains available to existing customers.
- **Residential TOU** (codes 015 and 016) – closed to new connections from 1 July 2024. Remains available to existing customers.

Evoenergy also has two secondary tariffs for controlled loads:

- **Off-peak (1) night** (code 060) – available to residential (and some LV commercial)[14] customers utilising controlled loads elements.

[13] Serviced apartments are premises which from time to time are available for hire for accommodation for periods that may be less than one month and where services available to the apartments include the provisions and laundering of bed linen.

[14] LV commercial customers on tariff codes 040 and 106 are eligible for this tariff.

- **Off-peak (3) day and night** (code 070) – available to residential customers utilising controlled loads elements.

3.1.1 Residential network tariff assignment policy

Since 1 July 2024, residential customers with a Type 4 meter are assigned by default to the new residential kW demand tariff (codes 023 and 024), with the option to opt-out to the new residential TOU tariff (codes 017 and 018).

Since 1 December 2017, the Residential Basic, Residential 5000, and Residential with Heat Pump tariffs have been closed to new Evoenergy customers because these tariffs are not sufficiently cost-reflective. Customers assigned to these tariffs can remain on them until they have a Type 4 meter installed.

Since 1 July 2024, the existing residential kW demand tariff (codes 025 and 026) and TOU tariff (codes 015 and 016) have also been closed to new Evoenergy customers. Customers assigned to these tariffs can remain on them or can opt-in to the new residential kW demand (codes 023 and 024) or the new residential TOU (codes 017 and 018) tariffs.

Eligible residential customers can also opt-in to a secondary, controlled load (off-peak) network tariff. The off-peak tariffs (codes 060 and 070) apply to controlled loads approved by Evoenergy. The criteria for these tariffs are explained in Section 3.1.2.

Residential customers are only eligible to switch to an alternative tariff once in a 12-month period.

Evoenergy's tariff assignment policy for residential customers is set out in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Residential tariff assignment policy

	Default	Opt-out options	Opt-in
Residential – primary tariff			
New connection Customer initiated meter replacement Replacement meter customers (e.g. due to meter failure)*	New residential kW demand tariff (codes 023 and 024)	New residential TOU tariff (codes 017 and 018)	
Residential – secondary tariff			
Residential customers			Off-peak 1 and 3 tariffs (codes 060 and 070)

Notes: Customers are ineligible to switch to one of these tariffs if they have been on the tariff in the previous 12 months.

When requested by retailers, under specific scenarios, Evoenergy offers to backdate a customer's bill under the new residential kW demand tariff to the new residential TOU tariff once per connection in a 12-month period. Evoenergy reverses and reissues the network bill for no more than 120 calendar days. This process applies to the new residential kW demand tariff only.

* Customers who receive a smart (Type 4) meter in circumstances where this was not customer-initiated (e.g. replacement due to meter failure) can wait up to 12 months before being assigned to the new residential demand tariff.

3.1.2 Residential network tariff structure

The structure of Evoenergy's residential network tariffs is described in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Network tariff structure: residential

Tariff	Charging parameters (all times are AEST)	Explanation
Residential basic network (010 and 011[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy charge (c/kWh)	This tariff was closed to new customers from 1 December 2017 and will become obsolete over time. This tariff is available to customers who have an accumulation meter installed at their premises. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. An **energy charge** which does not vary with the time of day.
Residential time-of-use (TOU) network (015 and 016[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy at max times (c/kWh): 7am-9am and 5pm-8pm every day • Energy at mid times (c/kWh): 9am-5pm and 8pm-10pm every day • Energy at economy times (c/kWh): All other times	This tariff is closed to new customers from 1 July 2024. This tariff is available to residential customers who have a Type 4 meter installed. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charges** relate to the supply of network services at various times. A higher rate applies at max times to encourage users to shift their load to mid or economy periods.
New residential time-of-use (TOU) network (017 and 018[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy at max times (c/kWh): 7am-9am and 5pm-9pm every day • Energy at solar soak times (c/kWh): 11am-3pm every day • Energy at economy times (c/kWh): All other times	This tariff is open to new customers from 1 July 2024, and is an 'opt-out' tariff option for residential customers. This tariff is available to residential customers who have a meter capable of recording energy consumption in each of the three time of use intervals ('max', 'solar soak', and 'economy'). The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charges** relate to the supply of network services at various times. A higher rate applies at max times to encourage customers to shift their load to solar soak or economy periods. Customers on this tariff with a meter with two elements providing separate TOU consumption data from each element may have the TOU charges applied separately to each register.
Residential 5000 network (020 and 021[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy for the first 60 kWh/day (c/kWh) • Energy above 60 kWh/day (c/kWh)	This tariff was closed to new customers from 1 December 2017 and will become obsolete over time. This tariff is designed for residential customers who have large continuous (rather than time controlled) loads and consume over 5,000 kWh per annum.

		The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. An **inclining block** structure applies to energy charges (i.e. higher energy rates for the second block of energy).
Residential with heat pump (030 and 031[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy for the first 165 kWh/day (c/kWh) • Energy above 165 kWh (c/kWh)	This tariff was closed to new customers from 1 December 2017 and will become obsolete over time. This tariff is only available to residential customers who have installed a fixed operational electric appliance which incorporates a mechanical refrigeration unit and a fan or fans, arranged so that the evaporator and the condenser can be switched to heat or cool air blown through the appliance (heat pump). The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. An **inclining block** structure applies to energy charges (i.e. higher energy rates for the second block of energy).
Residential kW demand (025 and 026[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy consumption charge (c/kWh) • Maximum demand charge (in billing period) (c/kW/day): 5pm-8pm every day.	This tariff is closed to new customers from 1 July 2024. This tariff is available to residential customers who have a Type 4 meter installed. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charge** does not vary with the time of day. The **maximum demand charge** is based on a customer's highest demand (measured in kilowatts) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified Peak time (i.e. 5:00pm*, 5:30pm, 6:00pm, 6:30pm, 7:00pm, 7:30pm and 8:00pm) within the billing period (generally a calendar month).
New residential kW demand (023 and 024[#])	• Fixed charge (c/day/customer) • Energy consumption at off-peak times (c/kWh): 3pm-11am every day • Energy consumption at solar soak times (c/kWh): 11am-3pm every day • Seasonal peak demand charge (in billing period) (c/kW/day): 5pm-9pm every day • Off-peak demand charge (in billing period) (c/kW/day): 9pm-9am every day	This tariff is open to customers from 1 July 2024, and is available to residential customers who have a Type 4 meter installed. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charges** relate to the supply of network services at various times. A lower rate applies at solar soak times to encourage users to shift their load to solar soak periods. The **seasonal peak demand charge** is based on a customer's highest demand (measured in kilowatts) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified Peak time (i.e. 5:00pm*, 5:30pm, etc., until 9:00pm) within the billing period (generally a calendar month). A different rate applies during high season (winter months) and low season (non-winter months). The **off-peak demand charge** is based on a customer's highest demand (measured in kilowatts) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified off-peak time (i.e., 9:00pm, 9:30pm, etc., until 9:00am) within the billing period (generally a calendar month).

Off-peak (1) night network (060)	• Energy at controlled times (c/kWh): between 10pm-7am every day.	The Off-peak (1) night tariff is a secondary tariff available only to consumers utilising a controlled load element, and (from 1 July 2019) taking all other energy on the Residential Basic (010, 011), Residential TOU (015, 016, 017, 018), Residential kW Demand (023, 024, 025, 026), LV General (040, 041), or LV kW Demand (106, 107) tariffs. The Off-peak (1) night **network energy charge** relates to supply of network services at controlled times, for a minimum of 6 hours and maximum of 8 hours per day between the hours of 10 pm and 7 am. This tariff is applicable to: • recharging electric vehicles (EVs); • compressing natural gas for compressed natural gas vehicles; • water heating storage units where electricity is used to supplement other forms of energy (for example, solar hot water); and • permanent heat (or cold) storage installations of a design and rating acceptable to Evoenergy, which absorb their major energy during restricted times, but which may be boosted at the principal charge at other times. Evoenergy will nominate the time settings for this tariff, and supply these to metering coordinators.
Off-peak (3) day and night network (070)	• Energy at controlled times (c/kWh): between 10pm-7am; and 9am-5pm every day.	The Off-peak (3) day and night tariff is a secondary tariff available only to consumers utilising a controlled load element, and taking all other energy on the Residential kW Demand (023, 024, 025, 026), Residential TOU (015, 016, 017, 018) or Residential Basic (010, 011) network tariffs. Up to 30 June 2019 LV Commercial customers were also permitted to be assigned to this tariff, but this option became unavailable from 1 July 2019. The Off-peak (3) day and night **network energy charge** relates to supply of network services at controlled times, for 13 hours per day. This shall comprise eight hours between 10pm and 7am, and five hours between 9am and 5pm. This tariff is applicable to: • recharging electric vehicles (EVs); • water heating storage units for which a test certificate has been issued indicating compliance with Australian Standard 4234 and having lower or upper and lower elements but with any upper element connected to the principal charge; • water heating storage units where electricity is used to supplement other forms of energy (for example, solar hot water); • storage space heating or cooling including under-floor, concrete-slab heating systems; • swimming or spa pool heating, and associated auxiliaries, but not to spa baths; and • permanent heat (or cold) storage installations of a design and rating acceptable to Evoenergy, which absorb their major energy during restricted times, but which may be boosted at the principal charge at other times. Evoenergy will nominate the time settings for this tariff, and supply these to metering coordinators.

Notes: All times refer to Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST). Weekdays are Monday to Friday. No change is made for Daylight Savings Time or public holidays. References to customer should be taken to mean National Meter Identifier (NMI).
[#] This is the 'XMC' version of the base tariff. XMC tariffs exclude metering charges – see Section 4.2
* The first period starts at 17:00:01 and ends at 17:30:00 AEST.

3.2. Network tariffs for low voltage (LV) commercial customers

Low voltage (LV) commercial network tariffs are applicable to the following:

- installations on farms which are not living quarters and have loads exceeding five kW;
- nursing homes and hospitals, excluding residential sections;
- boarding schools and educational institutions, excluding residential sections;
- motels, hotels, serviced apartments, and any form of accommodation used to house temporary residents for periods of less than one month at caravan parks or other temporary accommodation sites;
- shops, offices, warehouses, factories, professional rooms; and
- social or sporting club facilities not used for domestic accommodation.

Evoenergy has developed a range of tariff options to meet LV commercial customers' diverse needs. Evoenergy sets out its full suite of tariffs that LV commercial customers are assigned to in Table 3.4.

3.2.1 LV commercial network tariff assignment policy

LV commercial customers with a current transformer (CT) meter[15] are assigned by default to the LV kVA TOU demand tariff (codes 101 and 104), while customers without a CT meter (i.e. with a whole current meter) are assigned by default to the LV kW demand tariff (codes 106 and 107). Both customer types have options to opt-out to alternative tariffs, which are set out in Table 3.3.

LV commercial customers without Type 4 meters will remain on their existing tariff until their meter is changed to a Type 4 meter. The General Network tariff (codes 040 and 041) is closed to new connections from 1 December 2017.

LV large-scale, stand-alone storage technologies

Large-scale, stand-alone batteries (and other large-scale, stand-alone storage technologies) connected to Evoenergy's distribution LV network are assigned to a LV large-scale battery tariff (code 108 or 109), based on where they are located. Specifically:

- Customers located in predominantly residential areas (as determined by Evoenergy) will be assigned to tariff code 108; and
- Customers located in predominantly commercial areas (as determined by Evoenergy) will be assigned to tariff code 109.

To be eligible for a LV large-scale battery tariff (codes 108 and 109), a customer must:

- be an LV commercial customer (as defined above);
- have a stand-alone, grid-connected battery or other energy storage technology; and
- have a minimum storage size of 200kVA.

Other LV commercial customers

The streetlighting tariff (codes 080 and 081) applies to night-time lighting of streets and public ways and places.

[15] CT meters measure a proportion of the current passing through a connection. A multiplier is then applied to estimate the total kWh used. Connections to Evoenergy's network that are rated at 100Amps or greater have CTs and the appropriate compliant metering installed.

The small unmetered loads tariff (code 135) is applicable to eligible installations of less than 1,000 Watts, as determined by Evoenergy. Some examples include telephone boxes, telecommunication devices, and devices approved in accordance with Evoenergy's Service and Installation Rules. However, streetlighting is excluded from the small unmetered loads tariff.

Summary

Table 3.3 summarises Evoenergy's tariff assignment policy for LV Commercial customers.

Table 3.3 LV commercial tariff assignment policy

Customer	Default	Opt-out options
LV commercial without a CT meter	LV kW Demand (codes 106 and 107)	LV kVA TOU Demand (codes 101 and 104) LV kVA TOU Capacity (codes 103 and 105) General TOU (codes 090 and 091)
LV commercial with a CT meter	LV kVA TOU Demand (codes 101 and 104)	LV TOU kVA Capacity (codes 103 and 105)
LV commercial operating a large-scale battery (or other storage technology) in a residential area*	Large-scale battery – residential area (code 108)	None – mandatory default
LV commercial operating a large-scale battery (or other storage technology) in a commercial area*	Large-scale battery – commercial area (code 109)	None – mandatory default

Notes: Customers are ineligible to switch to one of these tariffs if they have been on the tariff in the previous 12 months.

LV commercial customers with a replacement Type 4 meter can remain on their existing network tariff until 12 months after their Type 4 meter is installed; however, they can opt-out to a cost-reflective LV commercial tariff according to the assignment policy shown above.

* Residential and commercial areas are determined by Evoenergy.

3.2.2 LV commercial network tariff structure

The structure of Evoenergy's LV commercial tariffs is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Network tariff structure: LV commercial

Tariff	Charging parameters (all times are AEST)	Explanation
General network (040, 041#)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Energy for the first 330 kWh/day (c/kWh) • Energy above 330 kWh/day (c/kWh)	This tariff has been closed to new connections since 1 December 2017 and will become obsolete over time. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. An inclining block structure applies to **energy charges** (i.e. higher energy rates for the second block of energy).
General TOU network (090, 091#)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	This tariff was the default tariff available to new LV commercial customers until 30 November 2017. It is now available for all LV commercial customers as an opt-out option. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charges** relate to supply of energy at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times reflecting the availability of capacity and encouraging consumers to shift their load from 'business' to 'off-peak times' to utilise the available capacity.
LV TOU kVA demand network (101, 104#)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	This tariff is the default tariff available to LV commercial customers who have an interval meter installed as well as a current transformer (CT) meter. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **maximum demand charge** is based on the customer's highest demand (measured in kVA) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). The **energy charges** relate to supply of energy at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times, reflecting the availability of capacity and encouraging consumers to shift their load from business to off-peak times to utilise the available capacity.
LV TOU capacity network (103, 105#)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (max demand in last year) (c/kVA/day)	This tariff is available to customers with an interval meter and a current transformer (CT) meter installed. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **maximum demand charge** is based on the highest demand (measured in kVA) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business

	• Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **energy charges** relate to supply of energy at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times, reflecting the availability of capacity and encouraging consumers to shift their load from business to off-peak times to utilise the available capacity.
LV kW Demand network (106, 107#)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Energy charge (c/kWh) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kW/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays	This tariff is the default tariff available to new LV commercial customers from 1 December 2017 who have a Type 4 meter installed without a CT meter. The **fixed charge** applies per customer, is a daily charge and does not vary with usage. The **energy charge** does not vary with the time of day. The **maximum demand charge** is based on the customer's highest demand (measured in kW) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month).
Large scale battery – residential area (108)	• Net energy (c/kWh) • Seasonal peak demand charge (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 5pm-8pm every day • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Critical peak export rebate (c/kVAh) • Critical peak export charge (c/kVAh)	This tariff is available to large-scale, stand-alone batteries and other storage technologies located in residential areas (as determined by Evoenergy). The **net energy charge** is levied on the electricity imported minus electricity exported (measured in kWh) by the large scale battery. The charge does not vary with the time of day. The **seasonal peak demand charge** is based on a customer's maximum demand (measured in kVA) in a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the period 5-8pm daily (i.e. 5:00pm, 5:30pm, etc up to 8:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). A different rate applies during high season (summer and spring) and low season (winter and autumn). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **critical peak export rebate** provides customers who respond to a critical peak event with a credit on their network electricity bill. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak rebate events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during the critical peak event will receive a rebate based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period. The **critical peak export charge** will apply when customers export during a critical peak event. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak charge events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during

		the critical peak event will pay the critical peak export charge based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period. The charge will only apply for exports above a basic export level of 2kVAh per critical peak event.
Large scale battery – commercial area (109)	• Net energy (c/kWh) • Seasonal peak demand charge (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Critical peak export rebate (c/kVAh)	This tariff is available to large-scale, stand-alone batteries and other storage technologies located in commercial areas (as determined by Evoenergy). The **net energy charge** is levied on the electricity imported minus electricity exported (measured in kWh) by the large scale battery. The charge does not vary with the time of day. The **seasonal peak demand charge** is based on a customer's maximum demand (measured in kVA) in a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the period 7am-5pm on weekdays (i.e. 7:00am, 7:30am, etc up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). A different rate applies during high season (summer and spring) and low season (winter and autumn). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **critical peak export rebate** provides customers who respond to a critical peak event with a credit on their network electricity bill. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak rebate events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during the critical peak event will receive a rebate based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period.
Streetlighting (080, 081[#])	• Energy at any time (c/kWh)	This tariff applies to the night-time lighting of streets and public ways and places. The **energy charge** does not vary with the time of day.
Small unmetered loads (135)	• Energy at any time (c/kWh)	This tariff applies to eligible installations as determined by Evoenergy, including: • telephone boxes; • telecommunication devices; and • other, as determined by the National Metrology Coordinator. Streetlighting is excluded from this tariff. **Energy charges** are calculated based on the assessed rating of the load and the charge period.
Off-peak (1) night network (060)	• Energy at controlled times (c/kWh): between 10pm-7am every day	The Off-peak (1) night tariff is a secondary tariff available only to consumers utilising a controlled load element, and (from 1 July 2019) taking all other energy on the Residential Basic (010, 011), Residential TOU (015, 016, 017, 018), Residential kW Demand

		(023, 024, 025, 026), LV General (040, 041), or LV kW Demand (106, 107) tariffs. The Off-peak (1) night **network energy charge** relates to supply of network services at controlled times, for a minimum of 6 hours and maximum of 8 hours per day between the hours of 10 pm and 7 am. This tariff is applicable to: • Recharging electric vehicles (EVs); • Compressing natural gas for compressed natural gas vehicles; • Water heating storage units where electricity is used to supplement other forms of energy (for example, solar hot water); and • permanent heat (or cold) storage installations of a design and rating acceptable to Evoenergy, which absorb their major energy during restricted times, but which may be boosted at the principal charge at other times. Evoenergy will nominate the time settings for this tariff, and supply these to metering coordinators.

All times refer to Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST). Weekdays are Monday to Friday. No change is made for Daylight Savings Time or public holidays. References to customer should be taken to mean National Meter Identifier (NMI).

** The first period starts at 07:00:01 and ends at 07:30:00 AEST

This is the 'XMC' version of the base tariff. XMC tariffs exclude metering charges – see Section 4.2.

3.3. Network tariffs for high voltage (HV) commercial customers

Evoenergy's high voltage (HV) tariffs are available to customers connected at a nominal voltage of not less than 11 kV, in accordance with Evoenergy's Service and Installation Rules.

3.3.1 HV commercial network tariff assignment policy

Evoenergy's HV commercial customers are assigned to the following tariffs:

- **HV TOU Demand Network – Customer HV and LV** (code 122) – the default tariff for new connections on Evoenergy's distribution HV network at below 66kV. Customers on other HV tariffs can transition to this tariff following consultation with Evoenergy.
- **HV TOU Demand Network** (code 111) – which is closed to new connections from 1 July 2019. Remains available to existing customers.
- **HV TOU Demand Network – Customer LV** (code 121) – which is closed to new connections from 1 July 2019. Remains available to existing customers.

Large-scale, stand-alone batteries (and other large-scale, stand-alone storage technologies) connected to Evoenergy's distribution HV network are assigned to tariff code 123 or 124, based on where they are located as follows:

- Customers located in predominantly residential areas (as determined by Evoenergy) will be assigned to tariff code 123; and
- Customers located in predominantly commercial areas (as determined by Evoenergy) will be assigned to tariff code 124.

To be eligible for a HV large-scale battery tariff (codes 123 and 124), a customer must:

- be an HV commercial customer (as defined above);
- have a stand-alone grid-connected battery or other energy storage technology; and
- have a minimum storage size of 200kVA.

New customers with a network connection at 66kV or above will be assigned by default to a new Individually Calculated Customer (ICC) tariff. These customers may opt-out to the HV TOU Demand Network – Customer HV and LV tariff (code 122), or to the applicable tariff for large-scale batteries and other storage technologies.

Table 3.5 summarises Evoenergy's tariff assignment policy for HV Commercial customers.

Table 3.5 HV commercial tariff assignment policy

Customer	Default	Opt-out
HV commercial	HV TOU demand network – Customer HV and LV (code 122)	None - mandatory default.
HV commercial operating a large-scale battery (or other storage technology) in a residential area*	Large-scale battery – residential area (code 123)	None - mandatory default.
HV commercial operating a large-scale battery (or other storage technology) in a commercial area*	Large-scale battery – commercial area (code 124)	None - mandatory default.
New customers with a network connection at 66kV or above	Individually calculated customer (ICC) tariffs	Opt-out to tariff code 122 or, for battery/storage, to tariffs 123 or 124.

* Residential and commercial areas are determined by Evoenergy.

3.3.2 HV commercial network tariff structure

The structure of Evoenergy's HV commercial tariffs is shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Network tariff structure: HV commercial

Tariff	Charging parameters	Explanation
HV TOU Demand Network (111)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays	This tariff closed to new connections on 1 July 2019. This tariff is for large customers taking supply at high voltage with a LV network owned and maintained by Evoenergy. The **network access charge** relates to the connection services provided to the customer. The **maximum demand charge** will be based on the highest demand (measured in kVA) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month).

	• Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **energy charges** relate to supply of network services at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times, reflecting the relatively low costs of off-peak supply, and thereby providing incentives for customers to switch their utilisation of the network to off-peak periods.
HV TOU Demand Network – Customer LV (121)	• Network access charge (cents/day/customer) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	This tariff closed to new connections on 1 July 2019. This network tariff is for large customers taking supply at high voltage where the customer owns and is fully responsible for their own LV network. The **network access charge** relates to the connection services provided to the customer. The **maximum demand charge** will be based on the highest demand (measured in kVA) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **energy charges** relate to supply of network services at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times, reflecting the relatively low costs of off-peak supply, and thereby providing incentives for customers to switch their utilisation of the network to off-peak periods.
HV TOU Demand Network – Customer HV and LV (122)	• Network access charge (c/day/customer) • Maximum demand (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Energy at business times (c/kWh): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Energy at evening times (c/kWh): 5pm-10pm on weekdays • Energy at off-peak times (c/kWh): All other times	This network tariff is appropriate for large customers taking supply at high voltage where the customer owns and is fully responsible for their own LV network and where the customer owns and is responsible for their HV assets (including transformers and switch gear). The **network access charge** relates to the connection services provided to the customer. The **maximum demand charge** will be based on the highest demand (measured in kVA) calculated over a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the specified business times (i.e. 7:00am**, 7:30am, 8:00am, 8:30am, etc. up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **energy charges** relate to supply of network services at different times, with a lower rate in off-peak times, reflecting the relatively low costs of off-peak supply, and thereby providing incentives for customers to switch their utilisation of the network to off-peak periods.
Large scale battery – residential area	• Net energy (c/kWh) • Seasonal peak demand charge (in billing period)	This tariff is available to large-scale, stand-alone batteries and other storage technologies located in residential areas (as determined by Evoenergy).

(123)	(c/kVA/day): 5pm-8pm every day • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Critical peak export rebate (c/kVAh) • Critical peak export charge (c/kVAh)	The **net energy charge** is levied on the electricity imported minus electricity exported (measured in kWh) by the large scale battery. The charge does not vary with the time of day. The **seasonal peak demand charge** is based on a customer's maximum demand (measured in kVA) in a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the period 5-8pm daily (i.e. 5:00pm, 5:30pm, etc up to 8:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). A different rate applies during high season (summer and spring) and low season (winter and autumn). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **critical peak export rebate** provides customers who respond to a critical peak event with a credit on their network electricity bill. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak rebate events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during the critical peak event will receive a rebate based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period. The **critical peak export charge** will apply when customers export during a critical peak event. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak charge events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during the critical peak event will pay the critical peak export charge based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period. The charge will only apply for exports above a basic export level of 2kVAh per critical peak event.
Large scale battery – commercial area (124)	• Net energy (c/kWh) • Seasonal peak demand charge (in billing period) (c/kVA/day): 7am-5pm on weekdays • Capacity (maximum demand in past year) (c/kVA/day) • Critical peak export rebate (c/kVAh)	This tariff is available to large-scale, stand-alone batteries and other storage technologies located in commercial areas (as determined by Evoenergy). The **net energy charge** is levied on the electricity imported minus electricity exported (measured in kWh) by the large scale battery. The charge does not vary with the time of day. The **seasonal peak demand charge** is based on a customer's maximum demand (measured in kVA) in a 30-minute clocked interval, starting on the full or half hour, during the period 7am-5pm on weekdays (i.e. 7:00am, 7:30am, etc up to 5:00pm), within the billing period (generally a calendar month). A different rate applies during high season (summer and spring) and low season (winter and autumn). The **capacity charge** is based on a customer's maximum half hourly demand over the previous 13 months inclusive of the current billing month. The **critical peak export rebate** provides customers who respond to a critical peak event with a credit on their network electricity bill. Customers on this tariff will be notified (by Evoenergy) of up to six critical peak rebate events (per financial year) up to 48 hours before the event commences. The maximum duration of each critical peak event is three hours. Customers who export during the critical peak event will receive a rebate based on the level of electricity exported (measured in kVAh) within the critical peak period.

All times refer to Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST). Weekdays are Monday to Friday. No change is made for Daylight Savings Time or public holidays. References to customer should be taken to mean National Meter Identifier (NMI).

** The first period starts at 07:00:01 and ends at 07:30:00 AEST

Individually calculated tariffs for sub-transmission customers

In light of the unique and varied circumstances that apply to customers connecting to the sub-transmission network (at 66kV and above), Evoenergy will adopt individually calculated tariffs for sub-transmission customers. These individually calculated tariffs will be highly efficient, since sub-transmission customers are sophisticated network users that can respond to advanced, cost-reflective price signals.

Evoenergy discusses the principles underpinning the potential structure of individually calculated tariffs for sub-transmission customers in its TSES.[16] Evoenergy does not have any proposed individually calculated tariffs in the 2025-26 regulatory year.

3.4. Capacity charge review mechanism

Some of Evoenergy's commercial tariffs for HV and LV customers include a capacity charge. The capacity charge is specified in cents per kVA per day and is applied to a customer's maximum demand over the previous 13 months (inclusive of the current month).

There are select instances where a customer has a rare, one-off spike in demand. For example, an unusual spike in demand may be due to the testing of new equipment that is not representative of a customer's typical network use. This can result in the affected customer paying a higher capacity charge within their network bill, potentially for the next 13 months.

Since 1 July 2024, Evoenergy has a capacity charge review mechanism that customers can use in limited, extenuating circumstances to mitigate the effect of an atypically high capacity charge on their network bill.

This mechanism requires a customer to make a written application to Evoenergy at least six weeks prior. A capacity charge review will only be triggered if Evoenergy approves a customer's written application for a capacity charge review.

The details of the capacity charge review mechanism are provided in Evoenergy's 2024-29 TSS, which sets out the circumstances in which Evoenergy will consider a capacity charge review and, if approved, how the capacity charge would be adjusted.[17]

4. Alternative control services

Alternative control services are services that are specific to a particular customer, including customer requested services. The costs of these services are recovered from an individual customer or group of customers, rather than being collected from Evoenergy's general customer base.

Evoenergy's alternative control services comprise ancillary network services (including fee-based and quoted services), and Type 5 and Type 6 metering services for assets owned by Evoenergy. These services are described in the sections below.

4.1. Ancillary network services

Ancillary network services are provided to individual customers if requested or required. There are two types of ancillary network services – fee-based services and quoted services.

[16] AER, *Evoenergy distribution determination 2024-29 – revised tariff structure statement*, Final decision, April 2024, pp 128-129.

[17] AER, *Evoenergy distribution determination 2024-29 – revised tariff structure statement*, Final decision, April 2024, p 23.

Fee-based services

Charges for fee-based services are determined by the AER based on the costs of providing the service, including the average time taken to perform each service. The prices for these services are adjusted each year by inflation and labour cost escalation to account for the high share of labour-related inputs in the cost of providing these services.

Evoenergy's fee-based services and charges for 2025-26 are listed in the Schedule of Charges which accompanies this pricing proposal. The prices for these services are as approved by the AER in its final decision for alternative control services in 2024-29.[18]

Quoted services

Some ancillary services provided by Evoenergy are not standard in nature. These services are provided as quoted services because the time and materials required may vary depending on the work that is required by a particular customer.

Charges for quoted services are based on the estimated time and materials required to perform the service. The AER requires Evoenergy to calculate fees for quoted services using the formula below:[19]

Price = Labour + Contractor Services + Materials + Margin + Tax

The components of the quoted services formula are set out below:

- **Labour component** – which consists of all labour costs directly incurred in the provision of the service which may include labour on-costs, fleet on-costs and overheads. The AER determines the labour rates that can be charged by Evoenergy each year by making adjustments for inflation and labour cost escalation.
- **Contractor services** – which includes all costs associated with the use of external labour including overheads and any direct costs incurred.
- **Materials** – which includes the cost of materials directly incurred in the provision of the service, material storage and logistics on-costs and overheads.
- **Margin** – a 6% margin is applied to the sum of labour, contractor services, and materials.
- **Tax** – the tax payable at the company tax rate of 30% on the capital component of the expenditure that incurs a tax liability.

Evoenergy's 2025-26 labour rates for quoted services are provided in the schedule of charges which accompanies this pricing proposal. The labour rates are as approved by the AER in its final decision for alternative control services in 2024-29.[20]

4.2. Metering charges

Evoenergy's metering charges relate to legacy Type 5 and Type 6 meters on the ACT network. Following the introduction of the 'Power of Choice' reforms on 1 December 2017, Evoenergy is no

[18] AER, *Final Decision Evoenergy Electricity Distribution Determination 2024 to 2029 – Attachment 16 Alternative Control Services,* April 2024, pp. 9-18.

[19] AER, *Final Decision Evoenergy Electricity Distribution Determination 2024 to 2029 – Attachment 14 Control Mechanisms,* April 2024 p. 12.

[20] AER, *Final Decision Evoenergy Electricity Distribution Determination 2024 to 2029 – Attachment 16 Alternative Control Services,* April 2024, p 19.

longer responsible for the installation of new and replacement meters. Under the reforms, Type 4 meters became the standard electricity meter in the ACT for new connections and meter replacements. However, there remain customers on the network who have legacy metering arrangements with Evoenergy and pay Evoenergy's metering charges.

Prior to 1 July 2024, Evoenergy charged legacy meter customers a combination of capital charges and/or non-capital charges, depending on a customer's current and historical metering arrangements. Where applicable, metering capital charges covered the capital costs related to the installation of a legacy meter. To recover the full capital costs, Evoenergy collects metering capital charges even in circumstances where a legacy meter is replaced by a Type 4 meter. Metering non-capital charges covered other costs such as maintenance, reading, and data services.

Application of metering charges since 1 July 2024

Since 1 July 2024, Evoenergy charges a single, flat metering charge to all relevant customers who have or have had a legacy meter, regardless of the customer, tariff or meter type. The single charge is set by the AER based on a common metering cost base and will be updated annually to account for inflation. Evoenergy no longer applies differentiated metering capital and non-capital charges to customers since.

The approach to metering charges is set out and explained in the AER's final decision on metering services for 2024-29.[21] The AER's decision is to apply a charging structure that does not differentiate between customers who have a legacy meter and those that have previously had a legacy meter and have since upgraded to a Type 4 meter. Applying a single, flat metering charge will reduce the variability in customer network bills as the deployment of Type 4 meters increases in the ACT.

The metering charges for 2025-26 are provided in the Schedule of Charges which accompanies this pricing proposal, and are calculated in accordance with the AER's final decision for metering services. Table 4.1 provides a description of Evoenergy's metering charges and tariff codes that apply during the 2024-29 regulatory period.

Table 4.1: Description of metering charges and tariff codes

Code	Description	Price
MP7	Quarterly manually-read interval metering rate	*Same price across all charges – refer to Evoenergy's Schedule of Charges.*
MP8	Monthly non-interval metering rate	
MP9	Monthly multi-register non-interval metering rate	
MP10	Monthly manually-read interval metering rate	

[21] AER, *Final Decision Evoenergy Electricity Distribution Determination 2024 to 2029 – Attachment 20 Metering services,* April 2024.