evoenergy

Sub-threshold tariff notification 2026–27

February 2026

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1. Introduction

In accordance with clause 6.18.1C of the National Electricity Rules (NER), Evoenergy is making this submission to notify the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) of its intention to trial three new sub-threshold tariffs from 1 July 2026. The three proposed tariffs are:

1. **Flexible Controlled Load Tariff:** A flexible controlled load tariff for residential customers with a smart meter, which provides a low price during off-peak times (between 10pm-7am and 9am-5pm AEST every day). The tariff does not have restrictions on the number of hours of usage within off-peak times to provide greater flexibility for load management and orchestration.
2. **LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (residential area) - SCADA:** A tariff for stand-alone, grid-connected batteries and other storage technologies located in residential areas and with Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) capabilities, and no minimum storage size requirement. This will operate alongside Evoenergy's existing storage tariffs, which have a minimum storage size of 200kVA, to support smaller battery operators to connect to the network.
3. **LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (commercial area) - SCADA:** A tariff for stand-alone, grid-connected batteries and other storage technologies located in commercial areas and with SCADA capabilities, and no minimum storage size requirement. This will operate alongside Evoenergy's existing storage tariffs, which have a minimum storage size of 200kVA, to support smaller battery operators to connect to the network.

1.1 Requirements under the NER

Clause 6.18.1C(a) of the NER requires a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) to notify the AER, affected retailers, and affected retail customers of a new proposed tariff that is determined otherwise than in accordance with the current Tariff Structure Statement (TSS). In particular, the NER requires that:[1]

- the DNSP's forecast annual revenue for each tariff is no greater than 1 per cent of the DNSPs annual revenue requirement (the individual threshold); and
- the DNSP's forecast annual revenue from all tariff trials is no greater than 5 per cent of the DNSP's annual revenue requirement (the cumulative threshold).

Evoenergy's proposed tariffs are within both the individual threshold and cumulative threshold, as shown below.

1.2 AER guidance on tariff trials

The AER has published a guidance note on its expectations for tariff trials pursued under the regulatory framework. In particular, the AER's guidance note states that a distributor should provide clear links between the tariff trial and the distributor's TSS strategy. The AER also requests that distributors report on the results of the tariff trials, and how these learnings have been used by the business.

[1] Clause 11.141.8 NER.

Evoenergy's proposed tariff trials aim to further its TSS strategy of moving towards greater cost reflectivity and providing customers with greater tariff choice, and the opportunity to better manage their network bills. Specifically,

- The flexible controlled load tariff trial continues Evoenergy's TSS theme of providing tariffs that respond to the electrification of the ACT's energy supply and uptake of consumer energy resources (CER), including rooftop solar. By relaxing requirements around the number of hours for using controlled loads, the tariff trial will support greater flexibility for third parties to manage and orchestrate residential loads, including to take advantage of high solar PV exports during the middle of the day.
- The tariff trials for LV large-scale batteries with SCADA give effect to Evoenergy's TSS strategy of providing cost-reflective tariff options for stand-alone, grid-scale storage technologies connecting to the ACT distribution network, including community batteries. The tariff trials extend tariff eligibility to stand-alone batteries of all sizes (subject to having SCADA capabilities) to support smaller battery operators connecting to the network.

2. Flexible Controlled Load Tariff

2.1 Summary of notification information

Required information	
Name of trial	Flexible Controlled Load tariff
Objectives of trial	The Flexible Controlled Load tariff will provide greater flexibility for retailers and customers to manage and orchestrate loads outside of network peak periods. The uptake of rooftop solar has seen controlled loads increasingly move away from the traditional overnight off-peak period to daytime hours when solar generation is high. This has coincided with the roll-out of smart meters, which allow retailers to remotely and dynamically orchestrate controlled loads to meet real-time needs. Evoenergy's existing controlled load tariffs were not designed for this evolving context and contain restrictions on the number of hours network services must be provided in off-peak periods. For example, Evoenergy's Off-peak (3) Day and Night controlled load tariff requires a total of 13 hours of operation each day. Given that controlled appliances typically draw power whenever supply is provided, the requirement for 13 hours of supply significantly reduces the ability to achieve meaningful load response during relatively short intervals of the day, such as periods of high solar PV exports. For example, under the minimum hours mandated under Evoenergy's existing controlled load tariffs, hot water systems on controlled loads may already be substantially pre-heated ahead of the daytime solar peak, reducing the load response that can be achieved during these hours. The Residential Flexible Controlled Load Tariff trial will adopt the same off-peak times as the existing Off-Peak (3) Day & Night controlled load tariff (code 070), but will remove restrictions on the number of hours supply is provided during the off-peak times – providing greater flexibility for customers and retailers. It is expected that the primary use case for the trial will be shifting electric hot water system loads to periods of high solar exports. However, like Evoenergy's existing controlled load tariffs, the trial will also be open to other types of appliances on controlled loads, such as electric vehicle (EV) charging. Through the trial, Evoenergy will test whether greater flexibility of timings could promote higher uptake of controlled load tariffs, helping shift loads outside of peak periods. This

	could lead to improved network utilisation, particularly during the middle of the day when solar exports are high. The trial will inform Evoenergy's consideration of new controlled load tariffs that could be proposed as part of Evoenergy's 2029–34 tariff structure statement.
Retailer engagement	Evoenergy has consulted with major retailers operating in the ACT and feedback has generally supported greater flexibility in controlled load tariffs to enable load orchestration. It was also noted that similar flexible controlled load tariffs are being tested in other jurisdictions. Evoenergy also consulted on an alternative controlled load tariff design (with a TOU structure), but received feedback this would involve greater complexity in pricing signals that may deter uptake for controlled loads. Based on the findings of the current tariff trial, Evoenergy will continue to consider the merits of a TOU controlled load tariff which could be introduced in future. Conversations with retailers will continue throughout the trial period.
Consumer engagement	Evoenergy has not engaged directly with customers on the network tariff trial since the applicable retail tariffs offered to end-customers (including load orchestration programs) will ultimately be designed and marketed by retailers. However, controlled load tariffs and 'solar soak' tariffs were the subject of extensive engagement through Evoenergy's 2024–29 TSS process, and the current tariff trial is aligned to the strategies and customer feedback that informed the development of the TSS.
Expected consumer and/or retailer response	We expect retailers will use the tariff trial to more flexibly control customer loads and undertake load orchestration, particularly by shifting more load to the middle of the day when exports from rooftop solar are high. This response would be in line with what we've heard from retailer engagement and what has been experienced in other jurisdictions.
Proposed tariff (structure and pricing)	The proposed tariff trial will allow for controlled loads to be used during the off-peak times of 10pm–7am and 9am–5pm AEST every day, subject to a flat usage charge (c/kWh). Within the off-peak controlled times, retailers and customers may choose the times and durations at which controlled loads are used. Controlled loads may not be used outside of the off-peak times. See Table 1 below for the proposed structure and pricing of the trial tariff.
Forecast revenue	$0.417m ($2026-27) Equivalent to approximately 0.21% of Adjusted Annual Revenue (AAR) for 2026-27
Trial start date	1 July 2026
Duration of trial	End of the current regulatory period (30 June 2029)
Potential changes and triggers	Evoenergy will monitor uptake to ensure the revenue limits placed on sub-threshold tariffs under the NER (6.18.1C) are not breached. Evoenergy may also remove or limit access to the tariff trial if, in Evoenergy's assessment, there is a risk of adverse impacts to the network (for example, due to co-timed energisation of a large number of controlled appliances within a certain network location). Any changes to the tariff trial will be implemented only if required and with regard to minimising impacts to customers and retailers. If required, potential changes may include, at Evoenergy's discretion: • Restricting the number of customers that can be enrolled in the trial • Introducing an upper limit on the number of hours a controlled load can be used in any one day within the off-peak period • Requiring customers' controlled loads to be staggered over time

	• Removing access to the tariff trial. Customers will continue to have access to Evoenergy's existing controlled load tariffs and, in the unlikely event that access to the trial is removed, affected customers will be reassigned to Evoenergy's Off-peak (3) Day and Night network tariff.
Notification date	13 February 2026

2.2 Eligibility and duration of the trial

2.2.1 Tariff trial period

Evoenergy intends to commence the tariff trial on 1 July 2026, with the trial running until the end of the current regulatory period on 30 June 2029. This would allow customers on the trial to potentially transition to a new tariff (if approved by the AER through the 2029–34 TSS process) on 1 July 2029. The three-year period has been nominated for a number of reasons:

1. It will provide Evoenergy with two full years of trial data to inform its 2029–34 TSS which will be submitted to the AER in 2028 and may include a proposal to incorporate the trialled tariff into Evoenergy's permanent tariff structure.
2. It will ensure that, if the tariffs are incorporated into Evoenergy's tariff structure for 2029–34, customers on the tariff trial will be able to smoothly transition across to the new permanent tariff. This provides customers with greater certainty, and avoids a potential situation where customers are automatically opted-out of the tariff at the end of the trial.

2.2.2 Flexible Controlled Load tariff eligibility and assignment

The Flexible Controlled Load tariff will be offered as a secondary tariff on an opt-in basis. To be eligible for the Flexible Controlled Load tariff, a customer must:

1. be a residential customer;
2. have a smart meter (Type 4 meter);
3. have a primary network tariff that is either the New Residential Demand network tariff (tariff codes 023 and 024) or the New Residential TOU network tariff (tariff codes 017 and 018).[2]

Customers on the Flexible Controlled Load tariff can opt-out to another eligible controlled load tariff at any time in accordance with Evoenergy's current assignment policy.

As described above, Evoenergy may close the trial tariff to new entrants to ensure the revenue limits placed on sub-threshold tariffs under the NER (6.18.1C) are not breached. Evoenergy may also remove or limit access to the Flexible Controlled Load tariff if the trial results in adverse effects to the network.

[2] This approach is designed to encourage customers to transition to Evoenergy's more cost reflective primary network tariffs. Eligible residential customers on Evoenergy's legacy Demand tariff (codes 025, 026) and legacy TOU tariff (codes 015,016) who wish to participate in the tariff trial can opt-in to the new, more cost-reflective primary tariffs in accordance with the tariff assignment policy in Evoenergy's 2024–29 TSS.

2.3 Tariff structure and indicative pricing

The proposed residential Flexible Controlled Load tariff structure and indicative pricing are shown below.

Table 1: Tariff structure

Charging window	Time (AEST)	Indicative NUOS price (2026-27)
Off-peak	10pm–7am daily 9am–5pm daily	2.746 c/kWh

3. LV Large Scale Battery Tariffs - SCADA

3.1 Summary of notification information

Required information		
Name of trial	LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (residential area) - SCADA	LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (commercial area) - SCADA
Objectives of trial	The trial tariffs will be identical in structure and pricing to Evoenergy's existing LV large-scale battery tariffs but will trial lowering the eligibility threshold by removing the 200 kVA minimum storage size requirement to reflect interest from smaller storage operators. Instead of a minimum storage size, eligibility will require that the battery have SCADA capabilities which allows for network monitoring and data processing. The focus of the trial tariff is to support the development and uptake of smaller-scale storage technologies, including community batteries. It is intended to provide smaller storage operators with the same cost-reflective pricing signals that are available for larger LV storage, and an equal opportunity to manage their network load and bill. Greater uptake of storage is expected to drive network benefits through improved network utilisation. Storage technology has evolved rapidly in a relatively short amount of time and there is a need to ensure that tariffs are available to support the efficient integration of new technologies into the network. Without access to cost-reflective tariffs that reflect bidirectional network use, storage customers may face a significant financial barrier to connecting to the network. This is because Evoenergy's standard commercial tariffs for LV commercial customers measure energy usage on a gross basis (not net of exports). The standard LV commercial tariffs also have peak demand windows during the middle of the day which do not recognise the 'solar soaking' benefits of storage located in residential areas. Through the trial, Evoenergy will monitor interest from smaller battery operators, test whether the lower eligibility threshold results in higher uptake of battery tariffs, and explore the potential network benefits that could be delivered by smaller, stand-alone LV batteries. This will inform the design of battery tariffs for future regulatory periods, including in Evoenergy's 2029–34 TSS.	
Retailer and consumer engagement	Evoenergy has consulted with major retailers operating in the ACT, and the feedback has generally been supportive of the tariff trial. Evoenergy engaged extensively on storage tariffs as part of developing its 2024–29 TSS, and during prior battery tariff trials implemented in the 2019–24 regulatory period. Evoenergy's proposed tariff trials replicate the structure of Evoenergy's existing battery	

	tariffs for LV customers, with a lower eligibility threshold, and build upon the stakeholder support for storage tariffs in prior engagement.
Expected consumer and/or retailer response	We expect the trial tariff to be offered by retailers to battery operators to support the development and uptake of smaller SCADA-capable batteries in the region, helping to drive network utilisation benefits in the long-term interests of customers.
Proposed tariff (structure and pricing)	The proposed trial tariff structure and pricing will align with the existing LV large-scale battery tariffs (tariff codes 108 and 109), as approved by the AER in Evoenergy's 2024-29 TSS and annual pricing proposals. See Table 2, below, for the proposed structure and pricing of the trial tariff.
Forecast revenue	**LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (residential area) – SCADA** Less than $0.01m ($2026-27) Equivalent to less than 0.01% of Adjusted Annual Revenue for 2026-27 **LV Large Scale Battery Tariff (commercial area) – SCADA** Less than $0.01m ($2026-27) Equivalent to less than 0.01% of Adjusted Annual Revenue for 2026-27
Trial start date	1 July 2026
Duration of trial	End of the current regulatory period (30 June 2029)
Potential changes and triggers	Evoenergy will monitor uptake to ensure the revenue limits placed on sub-threshold tariffs under the NER (6.18.1C) are not breached.
Notification date	13 February 2026

3.2 Eligibility and duration of the trial

3.2.1 Tariff trial period

Evoenergy intends to commence the tariff trials on 1 July 2026, with the trial running until the end of the current regulatory period on 30 June 2029. This would allow customers on the trial to potentially transition to a new tariff (if approved by the AER through the 2029–34 TSS process) on 1 July 2029. The three-year period has been nominated for a number of reasons:

1. It will provide Evoenergy with two full years of trial data to inform its 2029–34 TSS which will be submitted to the AER in 2028 and may include a proposal to incorporate the trialled tariff into Evoenergy's permanent tariff structure.
2. It will ensure that, if the tariffs are incorporated into Evoenergy's tariff structure for 2029–34, customers on the tariff trial will be able to smoothly transition across to the new permanent tariff. This provides customers with greater certainty, and avoids a potential situation where customers are automatically opted-out of the tariff at the end of the trial.

3.2.2 LV large-scale battery tariff trial eligibility and assignment

The trial tariffs will be offered on an opt-in basis. To be eligible for the LV large-scale battery trial tariffs, a customer must:

1. be a commercial low voltage (LV) customer;
2. have a stand-alone grid-connected battery or other energy storage technology; and
3. have SCADA capabilities, as determined by Evoenergy.

As with Evoenergy's existing battery tariffs, Evoenergy will determine whether a customer is charged rates for a residential or commercial area based on the location of the connection. Customers on the trial battery tariff can opt-out to another eligible tariff at any time in accordance with Evoenergy's current assignment policy.

3.3 Tariff structure and indicative pricing

The proposed trial tariff structure will align with the existing LV battery tariffs (108 and 109), as approved by the AER in Evoenergy's 2024-29 TSS. The price levels will also be aligned to Evoenergy's approved network charges for the existing LV battery tariffs.

Table 2: Tariff structure

Charge	Time (AEST)	Indicative NUOS price (2026-27)	
		Residential area	Commercial area
Seasonal peak demand (high season)	Summer and spring months 5pm-8pm (residential area) 7am-5pm (commercial area)	37.625 c/kVA/day	21.269 c/kVA/day
Seasonal peak demand (low season)	Winter and autumn months 5pm-8pm (residential area) 7am-5pm (commercial area)	33.716 c/kVA/day	18.187 c/kVA/day
Net consumption charge	N/A	0.835 c/kWh	0.835 c/kWh
Capacity charge	N/A	3.711 c/kVA/day	24.291 c/kVA/day
Critical export rebate	N/A	-212.888 c/kWh	-213.152 c/kWh
Critical export charge	N/A	450.057 c/kWh	N/A