2026-27 Pricing Proposal Overview document

30 March 2026

energex
Part of Energy Queensland

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document forms part of the suite of documents and models comprising our 2026-27 Pricing Proposal to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

Our 2026-27 Pricing Proposal Compliance Statement submission to the AER provides all information required by the AER for its assessment of compliance against the National Electricity Rules.

This Pricing Proposal Overview provides additional information for stakeholders regarding Energex's proposed 2026-27 network prices, including our tariff offerings, proposed tariff trials and network bill impacts for our customers from 1 July 2026. Our network tariff codes and prices are provided in our 2026-27 Network Price List.

Our Pricing Proposal is based on the AER approved 2025-30 Tariff Structure Statement (TSS).

Further information is available in our 2025-30 TSS and our Network Tariff Guide.

1.2 Background

Energex is subject to economic regulation by the AER. The AER determines how Energex's distribution services are classified and in turn the nature of economic regulation. This is important as it determines how prices will be set and how revenue is recovered from customers. The AER approves prices for services it classifies as Direct Control Services.

Direct Control Services are divided into two subclasses:

- **Standard Control Services** are core distribution services associated with the access and supply of electricity to customers. They include network services (construction, maintenance, and repair of the network), some connection services (small customer connections) and Type 7 metering services. The AER applies a revenue cap form of control to Standard Control Services. Energex recovers the costs of providing these services through network tariffs billed to retailers.
- **Alternative Control Services** are akin to a 'user-pays' system whereby the whole cost of the service is paid by those customers who benefit from the service, rather than recovered from all customers.

Further information about the economic regulation of electricity distribution network businesses, including the legislative and regulatory frameworks, is available on the AER's website.[1]

[1] Australian Energy Regulator (AER). [https://www.aer.gov.au/about/aer/our-role].

1.3 2026-27 network prices

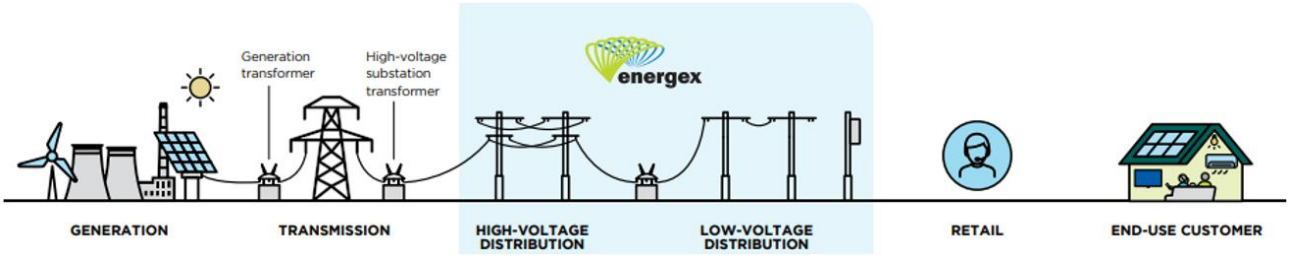
Energex's network charges cover the cost of transporting electricity to and from our customers' homes or businesses and represent the aggregation of the following components:

- Distribution use of system charges, which reflect Energex's electricity distribution costs.
- Designated pricing proposal charges or transmission use of system charges which reflect the costs associated with transmission of electricity over Powerlink's high voltage network.
- Jurisdictional scheme amounts which Energex must pay pursuant to certain Queensland scheme requirements. These charges comprise of the Solar Feed-in tariff, Energy Industry Levy (covering a proportion of the Queensland Government's funding commitments for the Australian Energy Market Commission) and Electrical Safety Office levy.
- Legacy metering charges - from 1 July 2025 legacy metering services (type 5 and 6 metering) have been reclassified from alternative control services to a standard control service. Legacy metering costs are recovered from the low voltage (Standard Asset Customer) tariff class customers via a fixed daily charge, applicable to primary tariffs. Each primary tariff will attract a uniform metering increment to the fixed charge.

The combined result of these network bill components is often referred to as the network use of system bill.

We pass the network charges on to electricity retailers who recover these costs from customers via electricity bills. Retailers choose how they bundle the costs of each of these components into one electricity tariff for customers. Distribution network charges currently make up approximately a third of an average residential electricity bill in South East Queensland. Other charges which include generation and retailer charges make up the other, more significant component of a customer's bill. Figure 1 shows the components of an electricity bill.

Figure 1: Components of an electricity bill



There is a range of energy resources – coal, gas, hydro, solar, wind and biomass.

Transports high voltage electricity from the places that generate electricity over high distances. Connects to high-use industrial customers.

The 'poles and wires' that supply the electricity to South East Queensland's homes and businesses.

Retailers buy the electricity from generators and sell to customers. Most customers will receive their energy bill from their retailer.

South East Queensland has 1.6 million customers statewide. 35% of homes now have rooftop solar that flows back into the electricity grid.

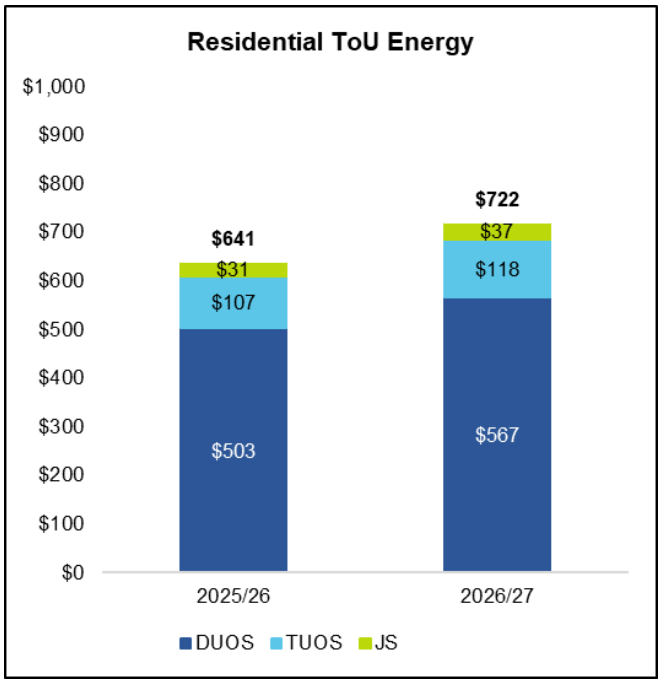
Average movement in network charges

We estimate that in 2026-27 total annual network charges (inclusive of transmission charges and jurisdictional schemes) will increase on average,[2] by approximately:

- $81 or 12.6 per cent for residential customers
- $219 or 13.1 per cent for small business customers, and
- $3,801 or 12.1 per cent for a large business connected on the low voltage network.

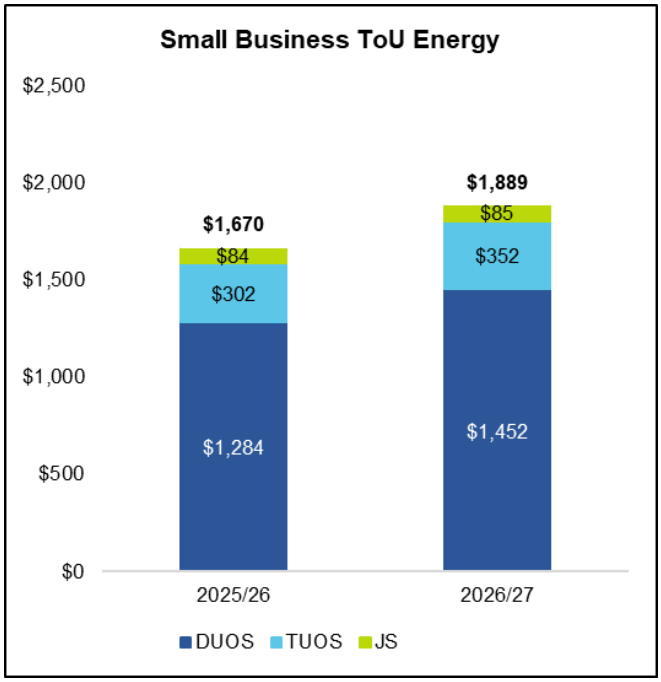
The contribution of the distribution, transmission, and jurisdictional scheme charges to the total annual network bill for a typical residential and small business customer is presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Figure 2: Average annual residential network bill[3]



[2] Annual network bill changes reflect the default tariffs only.
[3] Network bill impacts are based on a typical residential customer on the default tariff consuming 5,050 kWh per annum.

Figure 3: Average annual small business network bill[4]



[4] Network bill impacts are based on a typical small business customer on the default tariff consuming 16,188 kWh per annum.

2 NETWORK TARIFFS

2.1 Network tariff classes

We have categorised Standard Control Services customers into three tariff classes, mainly based on the voltage level at which customers are connected to the network as this ensures customers who impose similar costs on the network are classified together with similar tariff structures.

Our tariff classes are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Tariff classes

Tariff Class	Eligible Customers
Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	Customers connected at Low Voltage are classified as SAC. Customers allocated to the SAC tariff class include residential customers, small to medium businesses and unmetered supply customers.
Connection Asset Customers (CAC)	Customers coupled to the network voltage from 11kV who are not allocated to the ICC tariff class are allocated to the CAC tariff class.
Individually Calculated Customers (ICC)	Customers are allocated to the ICC tariff class if they are coupled to the network at 33kV or above.

2.2 Network tariffs by class

Each tariff class consists of a number of different network tariffs. Table 2 sets out the individual tariffs in each tariff class and by customer segment.

Table 2: 2026-27 Network tariffs by tariff class

Tariff class	Customer type	Primary Tariffs	Secondary Tariffs
Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	Residential	• Residential Flat* • Residential TOU Demand & Energy • Residential TOU Energy	• Super Economy • Economy
	Small business	• Small Business Flat* • Small Business TOU Demand & Energy • Small Business TOU Energy • Small Business Primary Load Control	• Super Economy • Economy
	Large customer	• Small Demand • Large TOU Demand & Energy • Large TOU Energy	• Large Business Secondary Load Control

Tariff class	Customer type	Primary Tariffs	Secondary Tariffs
		• Large Business Primary Load Control • Large Business Energy • Large Dynamic Flex Storage	
	Other	• Unmetered Supply	
Connection Asset Customers (CAC)		• 11kV Bus • Demand Time of Use 11kV • CAC HV Bus TOU Demand • CAC HV Line TOU Demand • CAC Dynamic Flex Storage	
Individually Calculated Customers (ICC)		• ICC tariff	

Notes:

* Closed to new customers

Procedures for the assignment of new customers and reassignment of existing customers to network tariffs are contained in our 2025-30 TSS. Additional information is provided in our 2026-27 Network Tariff Guide.

2.3 Trial tariffs

The following trial tariffs will commence in 2026-27:

- SAC – Residential Two-way tariff trial - to encourage customers to shift their energy use and exports away from locally congested periods by applying sharper, seasonal Time-of-Use import and export price signals that reflect when the network is under stress.
- SAC – Dynamic Business (LV) tariff trial – to evaluate whether hybrid sites (battery plus on-site generation or controllable load) can deliver network benefits comparable to storage-only sites, particularly in terms of peak demand reduction, solar absorption, Distributed energy resources (DER) flexibility, and responsiveness to dynamic price signals.
- CAC - Dynamic Business (HV) tariff trial – to evaluate whether hybrid sites (battery plus on-site generation or controllable load) can deliver network benefits comparable to storage-only sites, particularly in terms of peak demand reduction, solar absorption, DER flexibility, and responsiveness to dynamic price signals.

The primary objective of these trials is to test our systems and processes for the implementation of dynamic and two-way tariffs. The trials also seek to generate insights on customer behaviour and network impacts to inform future locational tariff designs and support more efficient long-term investment in the electricity network.

3 NETWORK BILL IMPACTS

3.1 Summary of average customer bill impacts

On average most customers are expected to experience a bill increases of approximately 11 per cent in network charges in 2026-27 compared with their 2025-26 charges. A summary of average annual network bill impacts for customers on the low voltage tariffs is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Average customer network bill impacts - Nominal ($)[5]

SAC Tariffs		Demand (kW or kVA/month)	Usage (kWh/year)	2025/26 NUOS Nom ($)	2026/27 NUOS Nom ($)	Annual NUOS change ($)	Annual NUOS change (%)
Residential (<100MWh pa)							
3900	Residential TOU Demand&Energy	3.90	5,050	610.43	689.38	78.95	12.9%
6900	Residential ToU Energy	N/A	5,050	640.93	721.70	80.78	12.6%
8400	Residential Flat*	N/A	5,050	703.65	792.14	88.49	12.6%
*Grandfathered							
Small Business (<100MWh pa)							
3800	Small Business TOU Demand&Energy	7.50	16,188	1,825.84	2,065.45	239.60	13.1%
6800	Small Business ToU Energy	N/A	16,188	1,670.03	1,888.82	218.80	13.1%
8500	Business Flat	N/A	16,188	1,935.56	2,188.60	253.04	13.1%
5700	Small Business Primary Load Control	N/A	16,188	1,079.88	1,219.26	139.38	12.9%
*Grandfathered							
Large (>100MWh pa)							
7200	Large TOU Demand&Energy	113.05	449,106	31,430.90	35,231.50	3,800.60	12.1%
8300	Demand Small	96.60	397,169	29,516.00	33,258.38	3,742.38	12.7%
94300	Large TOU Energy	N/A	140,732	9,674.28	10,865.00	1,190.73	12.3%
6700	Large Business Energy	N/A	449,106	47,434.18	53,456.47	6,022.29	12.7%
94000	Large Dynamic Flex Storage	N/A	449,106	3,548.07	3,918.02	369.94	10.4%
5800	Large Business Primary Load Control	N/A	449,106	32,704.43	34,712.93	2,008.51	6.1%

3.1.1 Key drivers of network price changes

The change in network prices is driven by:

- higher distribution revenue requirements in 2025-26, which reflect the AER's Final Determination Decision for the 2025-30 regulatory control period, annual adjustments to reflect the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and pass though of costs due to prior year flood and cyclone events,
- higher Powerlink transmission charges that we are required to recover from customers in 2026-27, and
- adjustments to jurisdictional scheme amounts to reflect the higher than forecast Solar Bonus Scheme Feed-in Tariff payments that Energex expects to make in 2025-26 to eligible customers for energy supplied into our distribution network from specific micro-embedded generators.

Table 4 provides a summary of our revenue requirements for 2026-27 compared with 2025-26.

[5] The prices used for the customer impact analysis are the AER approved network prices for 2025-26 and the proposed 2026-27 network prices. To eliminate the impact of fluctuation in demand and energy between years, the same usage and demand profiles were used to calculate customers' bills for both 2025-26 and 2026-27.

Table 4: Forecast revenue requirement ($M Nominal)

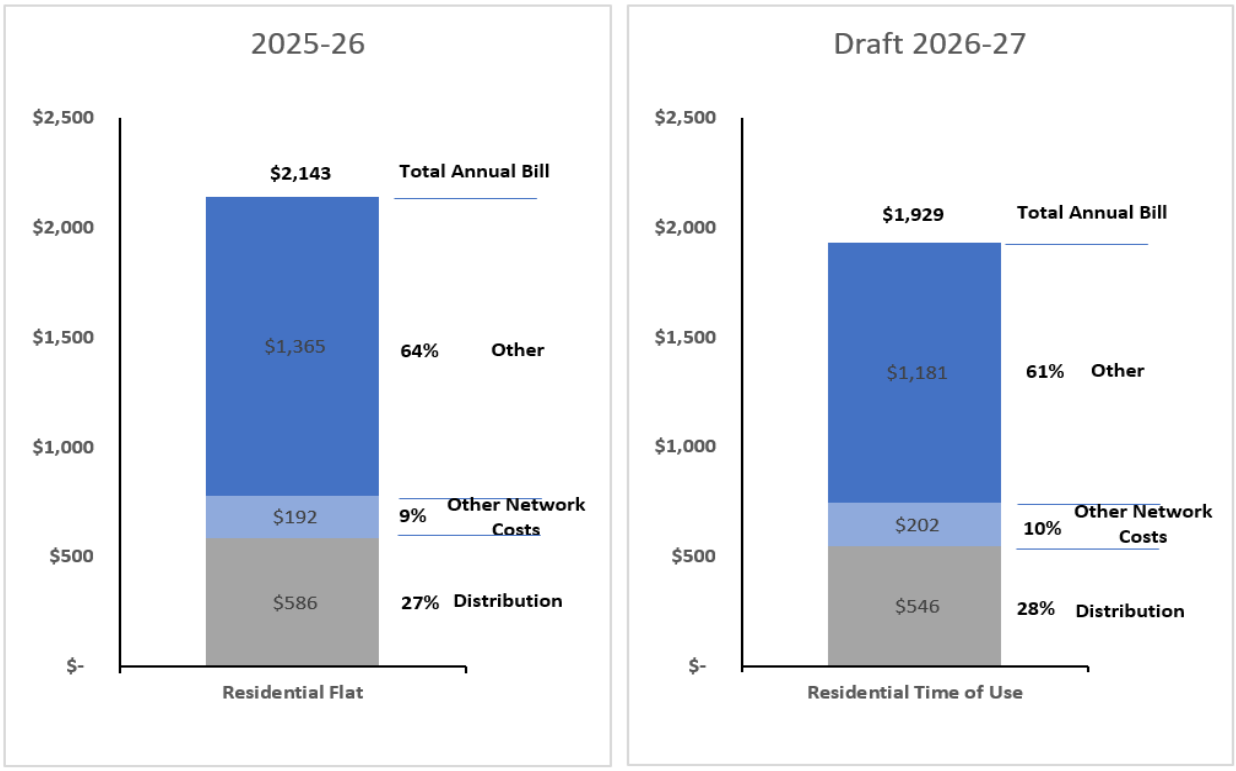
Revenue component	2026-27	2025-26	$ change	% change	Comments
Distribution use of system (DUOS)	$1,653.2	$1,479.2	$174.0	12%	Energex's distribution costs
Designated pricing proposal charges (DPPC)	$402.1	$353.6	$48.5	14%	Transmission network charges
Jurisdictional schemes (JS)	$98.3	$90.0	$8.3	9%	Government schemes and levies
Total Network use of system (NUOS)	**$2,153.7**	**$1,922.9**	**$230.8**	**12%**	

3.1.2 Impacts of total residential customer bill

The above charges form the network charge component of a customer's bill. Other charges, which include wholesale, environmental, and retail charges, make up the other, more significant component of a customer's bill. Energex is responsible for distribution charges which make up approximately a third of the average residential bill in South East Queensland.

The charts in Figure 4 show the relative contribution of network charges to the average customer bill based on the AER's draft 2026-27 default market offer.

Figure 4: Total residential customer bill[6]



[6] The 2026-27 residential customer bill impact incorporates changes to network tariffs based on this pricing proposal while holding all other assumptions in the draft 2026-27 DMO constant, including the changes in methodology and underlying network tariff as applied by the AER. If the change in the underlaying network tariff had not been implemented the total retail residential customer bill would increase by approximately 4 per cent in 2026-27 compared with 2025-26 as a result of changes in network prices. The 2025-26 residential customer bill is based on the AER's final 2025-26 DMO.

3.2 Residential customers

3.2.1 Default Time of Use Energy tariff

The annual network bill impact in 2026-27 for residential customers on the default Time of Use Energy tariff is presented in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Residential annual network bill impact – Time of Use Energy tariff by percentile

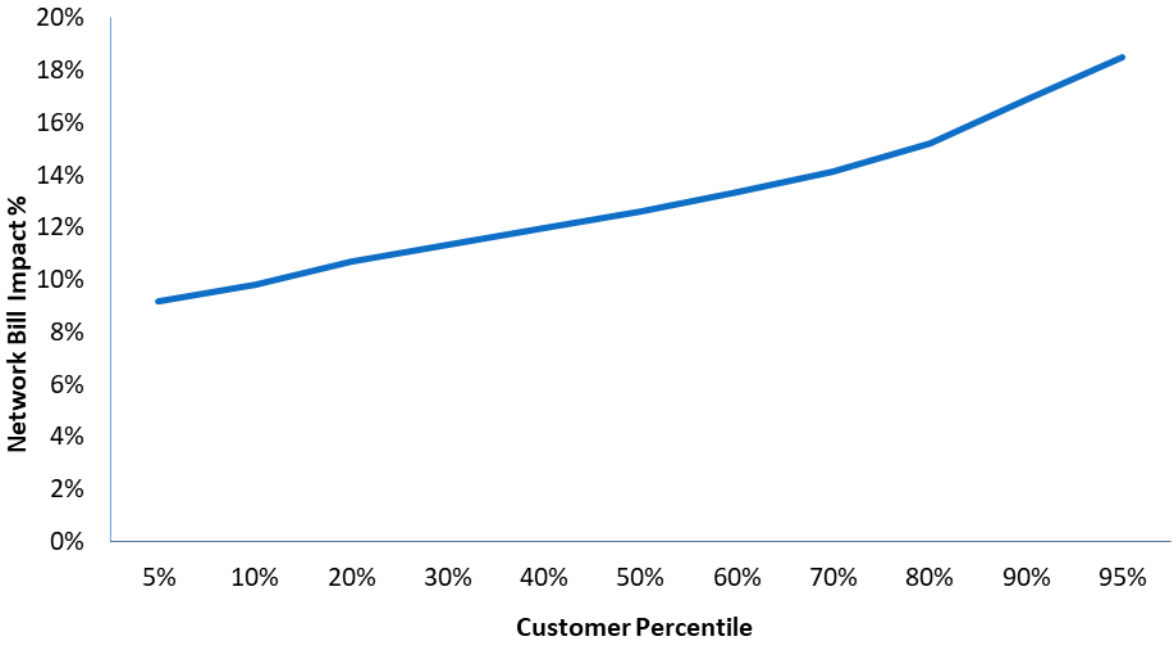


Figure 5 shows that in the median customer percentile faces an average 12.6 per cent network bill increase in 2026-27 compared with 2025-26. The bottom fifth percentile faces an average 9.2 per cent bill increase, while the top fifth percentile faces an average 18.5 per cent network bill impact.

Customers with lower consumption may experience relatively higher bill impacts due to the rebalancing of fixed charges. To the extent TOU windows are passed through to the end customer, customer bill impacts can be improved by reducing energy consumption during the peak 4pm to 9pm window.

3.2.2 Flat tariff

To present the annual network bill impact for our basic meter customers we have used energy data from smart meter customers and applied the proposed Residential Flat tariff prices. Customers with rooftop solar are excluded from the analysis as customers with solar typically have a smart meter and are assigned on either our default tariff or the optional Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff.

The annual network bill impact in 2026-27 for customers currently on the Flat tariff is presented in Figure 5.

Figure 6: Residential annual network bill impact – Flat tariff by percentile

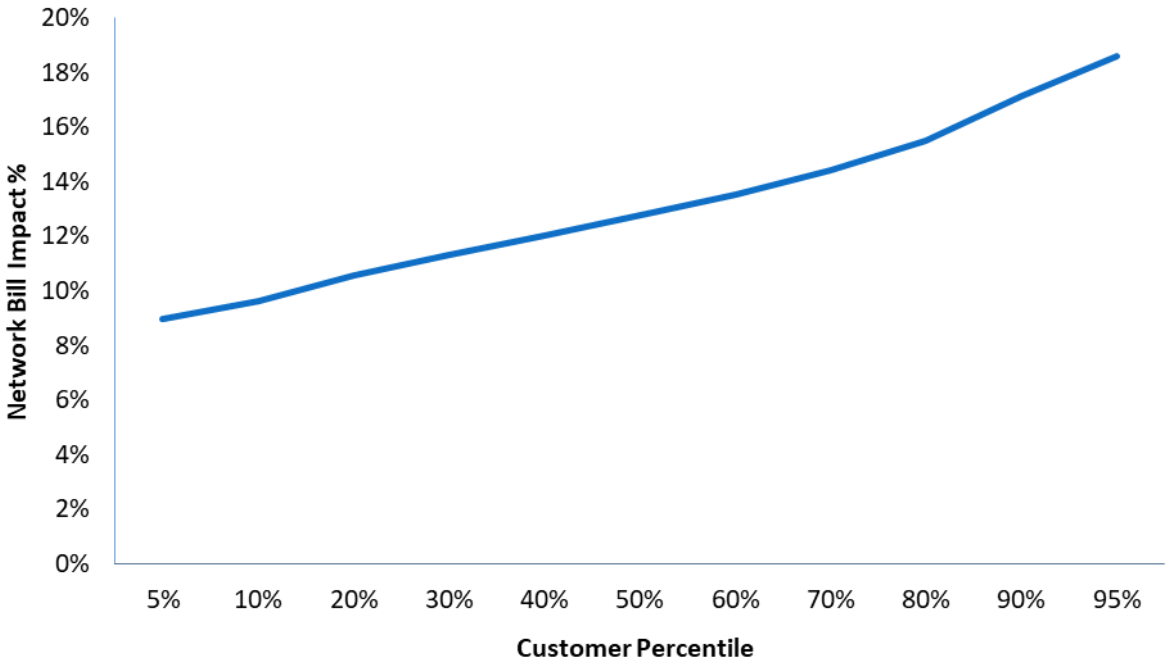


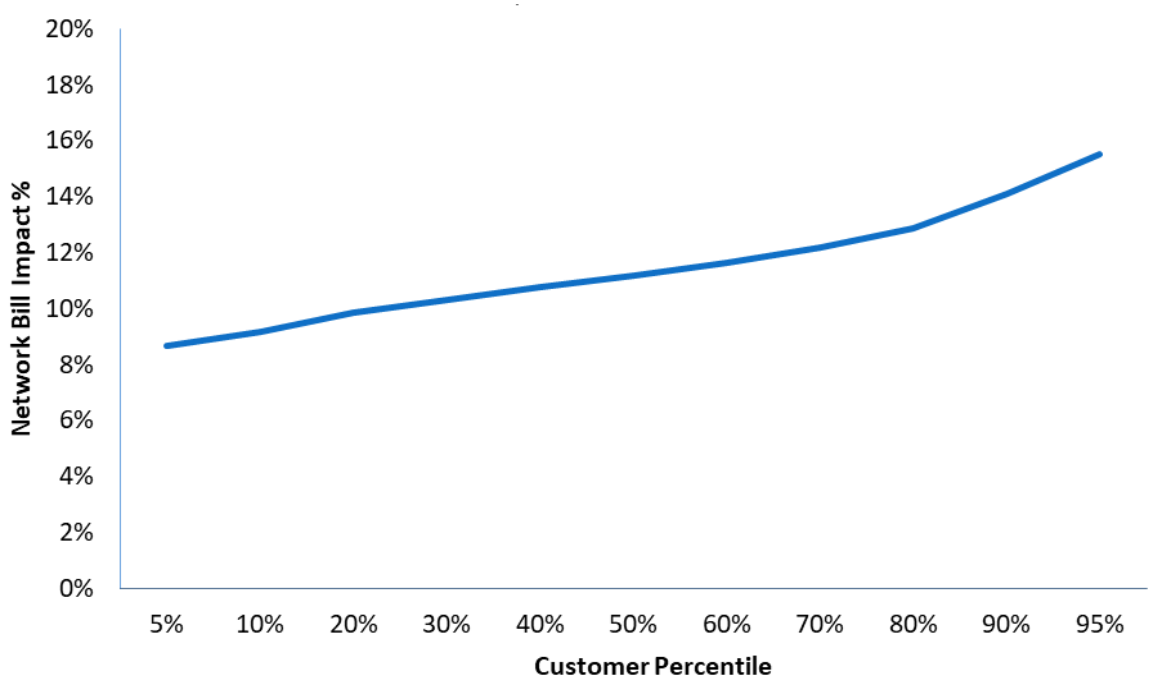
Figure 6 shows that in the median customer percentile faces a 12.8 per cent network bill increase in 2026-27 compared with 2025-26.

Customers with higher annual volumes will face relatively lower bill impacts (assuming no change in behaviour) attributed to a rebalancing of higher network charges to the fixed rate.

3.2.3 Optional Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff

The annual network bill impact in 2026-27 for customers currently on the Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Residential annual network bill impact – Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff by percentile



The median customer percentile increase of 11.2 per cent reflects the increase in revenue for 2026-27 when compared to 2025-26.

3.2.4 Changing from a basic meter tariff to default tariff

Under our tariff assignment policy, existing customers on our basic meter (flat) tariff will be reassigned to the default tariff (Time of Use Energy tariff) when they install a smart meter (subject to any grace period provisions outlined in our 2025-30 TSS).

The indicative network bill impact of the reassignment from the Residential Flat tariff to the Time of Use Energy tariff during 2026-27 is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Residential annual network bill impact – Flat tariff to Time of Use Energy tariff

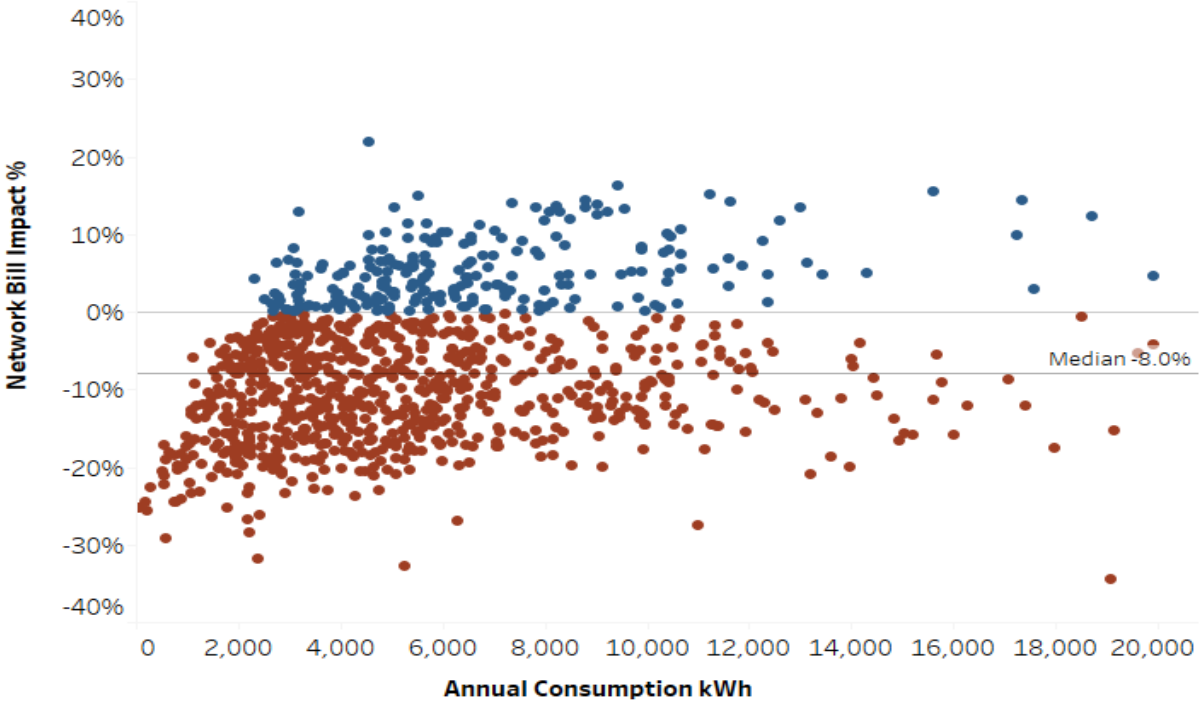


Figure 7 shows that the median customer faces a bill decrease of approximately 8 per cent following reassignment from a basic meter tariff to the default Time of Use Energy tariff.

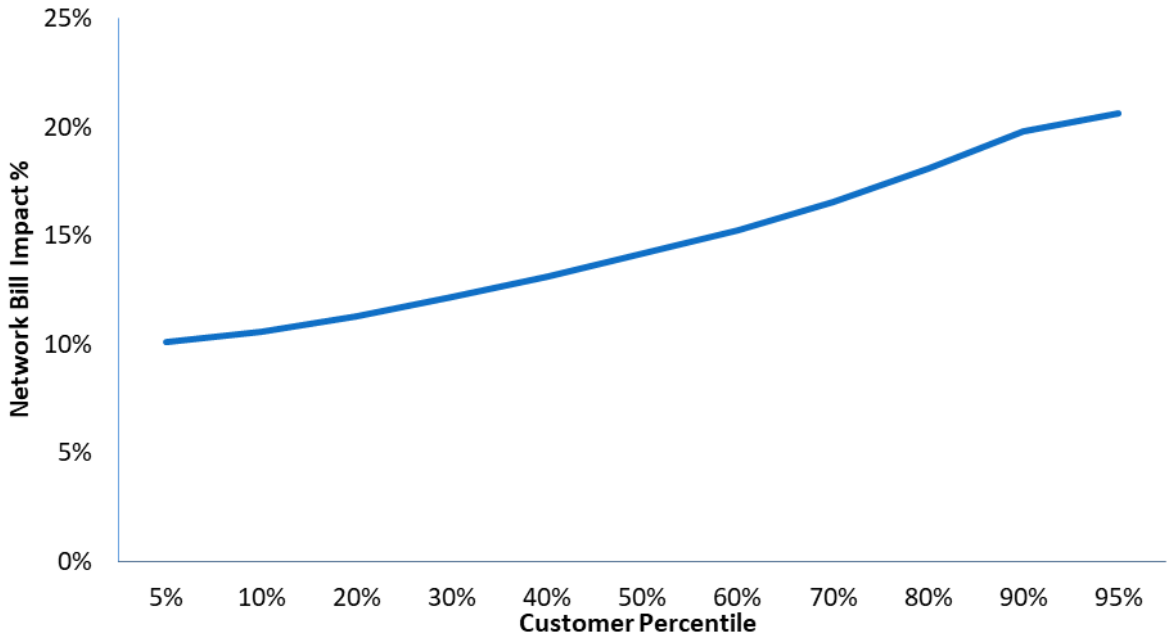
Customers with higher off-peak consumption (during the 11am to 4pm) will face greater bill saving as a result of moving to a time of use tariff which has a zero distribution charge during this period.

3.3 Small business customers

3.3.1 Default tariff

The annual network bill impact in 2026-27 for business customers on the Time of Use Energy tariff is presented in Figure 9.

Figure 8: Small business annual network bill impact - Time of Use Energy tariff by percentile



The median small business customer faces a bill increase of approximately 14.2 per cent. Customer impacts reflect a combination of the changes in revenue and forecast quantities.

3.3.2 Flat tariff

The annual network bill impact in 2026-27 for business customers on the flat tariff is presented in Figure 10.

Figure 9: Small business annual network bill impact – Flat tariff by percentile

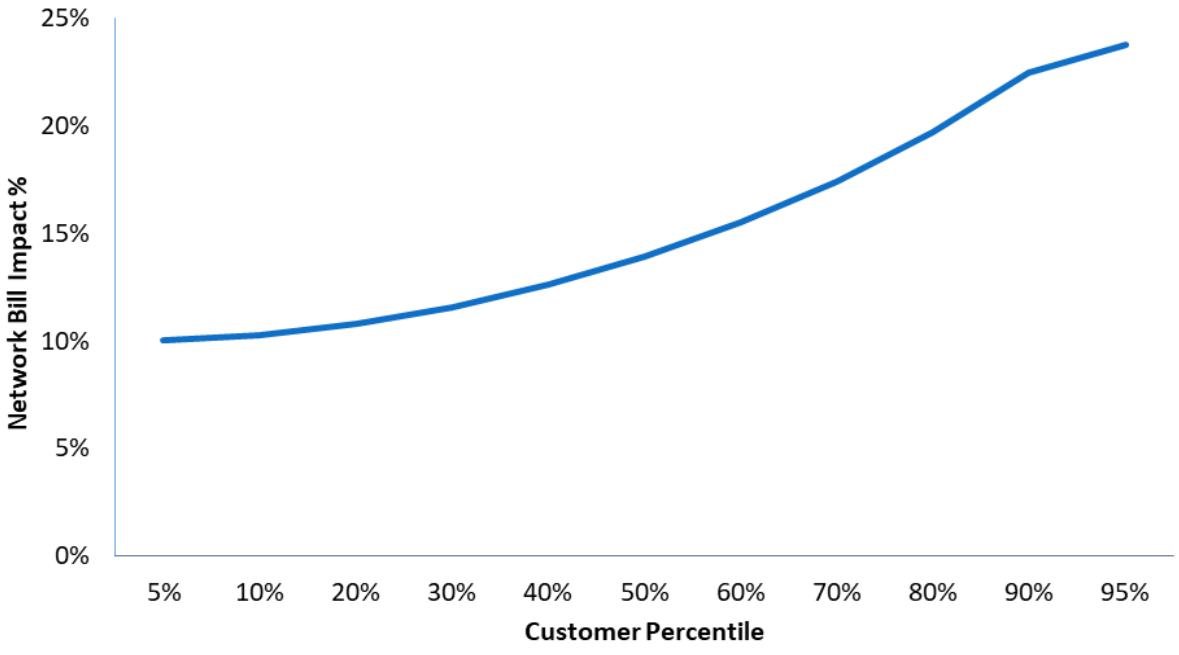


Figure 9 shows that the median customer percentile faces a bill increase of 13.9 per cent in 2026-27 compared with 2025-26.

3.4 Large low voltage business customers

3.4.1 Default tariff

The network bill impacts for customers currently on the default Large Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff is presented in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Large low voltage business annual network bill impact – Large Time of Use Demand and Energy tariff by percentile

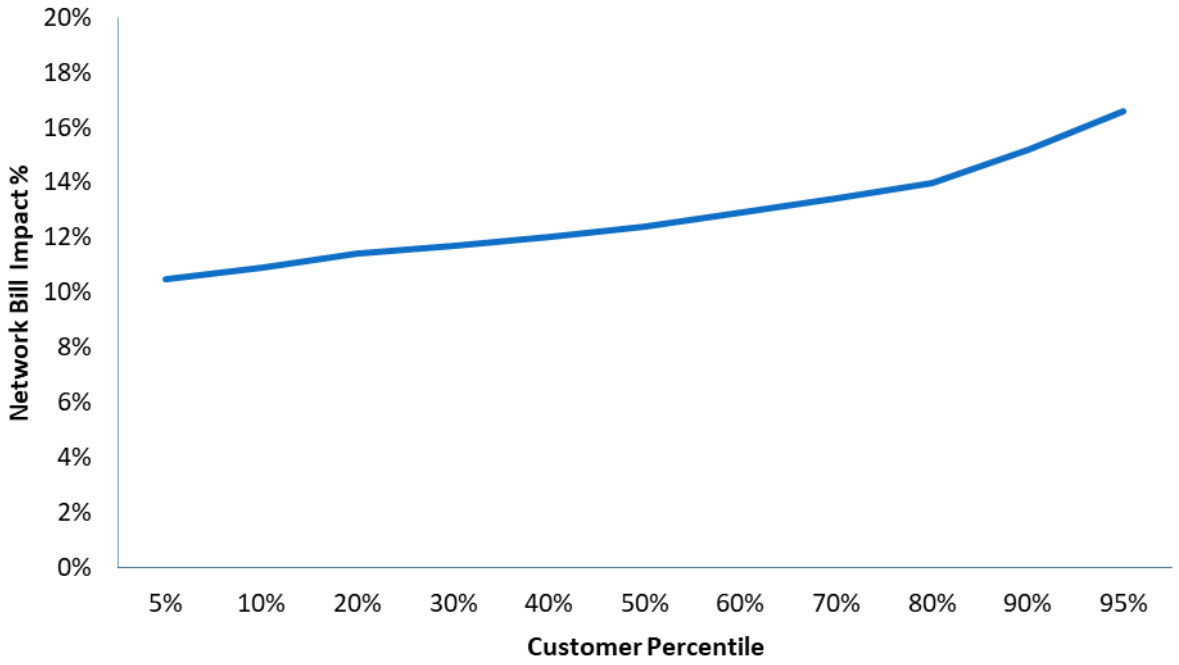
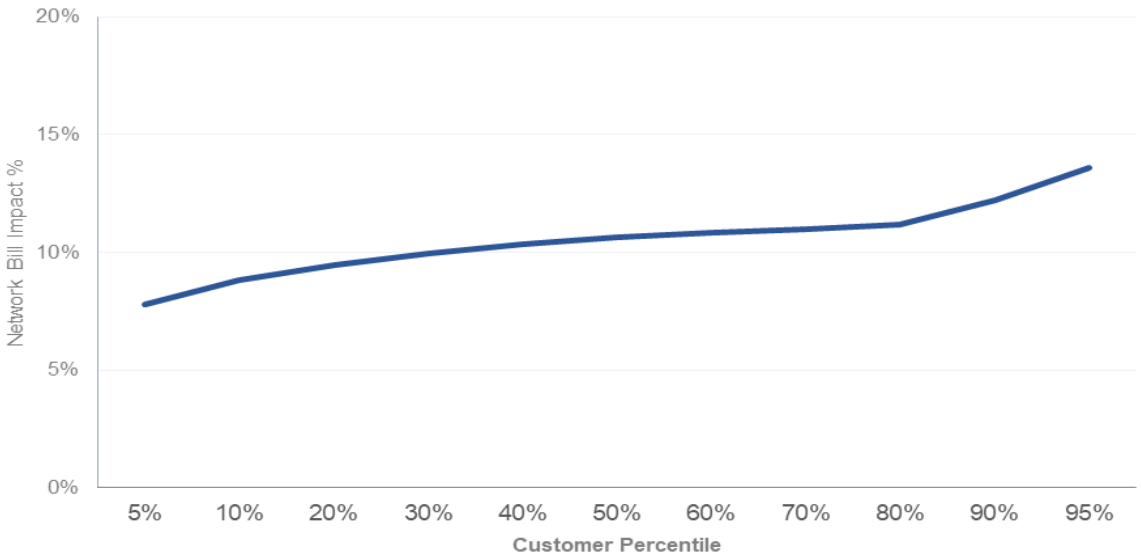


Figure 10 shows that the median customer percentile faces a bill increase of 12.4 per cent in 2026-27. Customers on the default tariff will experience a smaller increase in their network bill compared to customers on the optional Demand Small tariff to incentivise uptake of the default tariff.

3.5 High voltage customers

Figure 12 outlines the percentile impact for customers in the CAC tariff class.

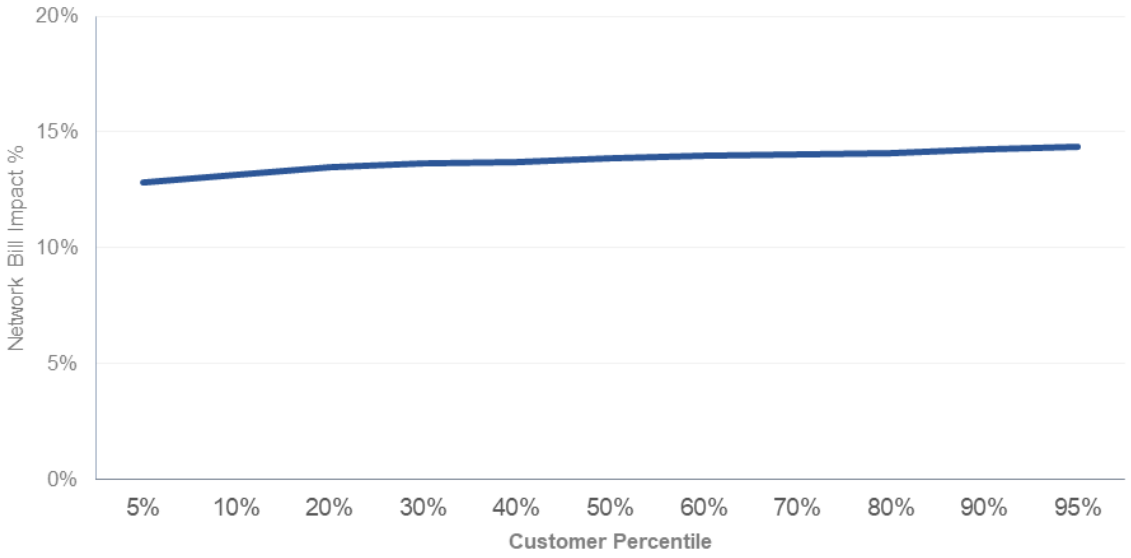
Figure 12: Average customer impacts for the CAC tariff class



The average network bill impact for CAC customers is an increase of 10.6 per cent.

As ICC tariffs are confidential, we cannot include a customer specific impact analysis. General customer impact trends for ICCs comparing 2026-27 with 2025-26 are presented in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Average customer impacts for the ICC tariff class



The average network bill impact for ICC customers is an increase of approximately 13.9 per cent. Higher transmission volume prices from Powerlink which are directly passed through to customers are impacting the ICC customers more significantly as transmission cost are a larger portion of their total network bill.

4 ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES

4.1 Overview of Alternative Control Services

Alternative control services are regulated services we offer that are customer-initiated or requested and are directly recovered from customers seeking the service. Energex's Alternative Control Services can be broadly categorised into:

- network ancillary services – customer and third party-initiated services related to the common distribution services but for which a separate charge applies (includes network safety services, non-standard network data requests, security lighting services)
- connection services – services relating to the electrical or physical connection of a customer to the network (including temporary connections, de-energisations, re-energisations and supply abolishment), and
- public lighting services – services relating to the provision, installation and maintenance of public lighting assets and emerging public lighting technology.

A more detailed list of the Alternative Control Services we provide is set out in Appendix A.

4.2 Alternative Control Services pricing arrangements

Energex's Alternative Control Services are regulated under a price cap control mechanism. This means that the AER determines our efficient costs and approves a maximum price that we can charge for the service.

Pricing arrangements for these services are either fee-based or quoted depending on the type of service.

4.2.1 Fee-based services

The prices for fee-based services are set in accordance with specified service assumptions due to the standardised nature of the services. Fee-based services are determined via a cost build up approach at the individual service level and relate to activities undertaken by us at the request of customers or their agents.

For the first year of the regulatory control period prices for fee-based serviced are set by the AER.

Prices for fee-based services are available in the annual ACS pricing model and our 2026-27 Network Price List.

4.2.2 Quoted services

Prices for quoted services are determined at the time the customer makes an enquiry and therefore reflect the individual nature and scope of the requested service which cannot be known in advance. The indicative prices for quoted services are determined using the AER's approved labour rates which are available in the annual ACS pricing model.

4.3 Public lighting services

We provide public lighting services for local councils and Queensland's Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). The cost of these services is charged to customers through an operation, maintenance, and replacement charge per light.

Public lighting tariffs are dependent on the following factors:

- the location of the infrastructure (minor or major roads)
- whether the assets were originally funded by us or by the customer
  - Rate 1 tariffs refer to infrastructure that is Energex owned and operated
  - Rate 2 tariffs refer to infrastructure gifted by the customer and operated by Energex
- the type of public lighting technology (i.e., conventional or LED).

The public lighting tariffs offered in 2025-30 are set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Public lighting tariffs

Tariff grouping	Conventional Lights tariffs	LED specific tariffs	Charge and unit
Rate 1 - Minor	Rate 1 CONV Minor – funded by Energex	Rate 1 LED Minor – funded by Energex	Fixed rate ($) per day per light
Rate 1 - Major	Rate 1 CONV Major – funded by Energex	Rate 1 LED Major – funded by Energex	
Rate 2 - Minor	Rate 2 CONV Minor – funded by Council	Rate 2 LED Minor – funded by Council	
Rate 2 - Major	Rate 2 CONV Major – funded by Council (and DTMR)	Rate 2 LED Major – funded by Council (and DTMR)	
Rate 2A - Minor	N/A	Rate 2A LED Minor – funded by Energex*	
Rate 2A - Major	N/A	Rate 2A LED Major – funded by Energex*	
Rate 2B – Minor and Major		Rate 2B Smart Major & Minor – funded by Council and DTMR	

All other public lighting services, including emerging public lighting technology services, are treated as quoted services.

Appendix A. Alternative Control Services list and pricing arrangements

Table 6 set our Alternative Control Services and pricing arrangements for these services.

Table 6: Alternative Control Services and pricing arrangements

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
Connection services – Services relating to the electrical or physical connection of a customer to the network		
Major customer - Premises connections	The Framework and Approach (F&A) defines this service grouping as any addition or upgrades to connection assets located on the customer's premises for major customer connections. Note: This service includes design, construction, commissioning and energisation of connection assets (including administration services (e.g. reconciling project financials) and generation required to supply existing customers while equipment is de-energised to allow testing and commissioning to occur). It excludes all metering services and services separately identified under 'Connection management services'.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Major customer - Network extensions	The F&A defines this service grouping as an enhancement required to connect a power line or facility outside the present boundaries of the transmission or distribution network owned or operated by a network service provider to facilitate new or altered major customer connection.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Connection application and management services	The F&A defines this service grouping as a range of services and activities provided by distributors, and sought by customers, which are specific to a connection point, and encompasses: • Connection application related services • De-energisations and re-energisations • Temporary connections • Temporary disconnections and reconnections • Remove or reposition connections • Overhead service line replacements (e.g. as a result of a point of attachment relocation) • Protection and power quality assessment	Fee based – a formula-based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period. Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
	• Customer requested change requiring secondary and primary plant studies for safe operation of the network (e.g. change protection settings) • Upgrade from overhead to underground service • Rectification of illegal connections or damage to overhead or underground service cables • Supply enhancement (e.g. upgrade from single phase to three phase) • Power factor correction.	
Enhanced connection services	The F&A defines this service grouping as activities to provide customers with a higher standard of services that exceeds the minimum technically feasible standard. These include services at the request of customer or third party that are: • Provided with higher quality of reliability standards, or lower quality of reliability standards (where permissible) than required by the NER or any other applicable regulatory instruments • In excess of levels of service or plant ratings required by the distributor, or • For embedded generators, including the removal of network constraints.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Network ancillary services − customer and third party initiated services related to the common distribution service		
Network safety services	Examples include: • Provision of traffic control and safety observer services • Fitting of tiger tails and aerial markers • Third party request for de-energising for safety • High load escorts.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Customer requested planned interruptions	Includes: • Where the customer requests to move a distributor planned interruption and agrees to fund the additional cost of performing this distribution service outside of normal business hours • Customer initiated network outage (e.g. to allow customer and/or contractor to perform maintenance on the customer's assets, work close to or for safe approach, which impacts other networks users).	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
Attendance at customers' premises to perform a statutory right where access is prevented.	A follow up attendance at a customer's premises to perform a statutory right where access was prevented or declined by the customer on the initial visit. This includes the costs of arranging, and the provision of, a security escort or police escort (where the cost is passed through to the distributor).	Fee based - a formula-based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period.
Customer, retailer or third party requested appointments	Works initiated by a customer, retailer or third party which are not covered by another service and are not required for the efficient management of the network, or to satisfy distributor purposes or obligations. Includes, but is not limited to: • Restoration of supply due to customer action • Re-test at customer's installation (i.e. customer has submitted a request and the Retailer has issued a Service Order Request, but installation fails test and cannot be connected, requiring a re-test of the installation) • Safety observer • Tree trimming • Switching • Cable bundling, and • Checking pump size for tariff eligibility.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Removal/ rearrangement of network assets	Removal, relocation or rearrangement of network assets (other than connection assets) at customer request that would not otherwise have been required for the efficient management of the network.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Network related property services	The F&A defines this service grouping as: • Network related property services such as property tenure services relating to providing advice on, or obtaining deeds of agreement, deeds of indemnity, leases, easements or other property tenure in relation to property rights associated with a connection or relocation • Conveyancing inquiry services relating to the provision of property conveyancing information at the request of a customer.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
Authorisation and approval of third-party service providers design and works	Accreditation and approval of alternative service providers to provide design and construction services for real estate development and/or provide construction services for real estate development.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Inspection and auditing services	Auditing / inspecting of connection assets after energisation to network.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Sale of approved materials or equipment	Includes the sale of approved materials/equipment to third parties for connection assets that are gifted back to become part of the shared distribution network.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Provision of training to third parties for network related access	Training services provided to third parties that result in a set of learning outcomes that are required to obtain a distribution network access authorisation specific to a distributor's network. Such learning outcomes may include those necessary to demonstrate competency in the distributor's electrical safety rules, to hold an access authority on the distributor's network and to carry out switching on the distributor's network.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Non-standard network data requests	Customer requests provision of electricity network data requiring customised investigation, analysis or technical input (e.g. requests for pole assess information and zone substation data).	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Customer requested provision of electricity network data	Data requests by customers or third parties including requests for the provision of electricity network data or consumption data outside of legislative obligations.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Third party funded network alternations	The F&A defines this service group as alterations or other improvements to the shared distribution network to enable third party infrastructure (e.g. NBN Co telecommunications assets) to be installed on the shared distribution network. This does not relate to upstream distribution network augmentation.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Auxiliary Metering Services (Type 5 and 6)		

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
Auxiliary metering services	Examples of auxiliary metering services include: • Off cycle meter reads for Type 5 and 6 meters • Change distributor's load control relay channel • Customer requested meter inspection and investigation • Type 5 and 6 meter removal and disposal • Works to reseal a Type 5 and 6 meter due to customer or third party action • Testing and maintenance of instrument transformers for Type 5 and 6 metering purposes, and • Emergency supply restoration in relation to metering equipment not owned by the distributor.	Fee based - a formula-based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period. Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Provision of services for approved unmetered supplies	Provision of services to extend / augment the network, to make supply available for the connection of approved unmetered equipment, e.g. public telephones, public lights, extension to the network to provide a point of supply for a billboard & city cycle, e.g. installation of a pillar to supply connection for Rate 3 public lighting.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).
Public Lighting Services		
Public lighting services	Provision, construction and maintenance of public lighting.	Price cap based on a limited building block in the first year of the regulatory control period and then a price path for the remaining years.
Auxiliary public lighting services	Ad hoc, customer requested public lighting services: • Removal /rearrangement of public lights • Provision of unique luminaire glare screening or customer requests • Review, inspection and auditing of design or construction works carried out by an accredited service provider • Exit fees for the residual asset value of non-contributed public lights when the entire assets (pole, cabling, bracket, luminaire and lamp) are replaced before the end of their expected life, and • Emerging public lighting technologies.	Quoted - A formula-based approach (cost build-up).

Service category	Description	Basis of control mechanism
	Non-standard public light charges: • Non-standard public lighting charges apply where the cost of constructing public lights is not expected to be fully recovered through daily public lighting charges over a 20-year term. In these circumstances, we may require the customer to pay an additional upfront amount.	
Security (watchman) lights (legacy)	Operation and maintenance of equipment mounted on a distribution equipment used for security services, e.g. night watchman lights. Note: excludes connection services.	Fee based - a formula-based approach (cost build-up) in the first year and then a price path for the remaining years of the regulatory control period - for the maintenance, operation and replacement of the assets.
Note: Excludes the replacement of conventional lights with Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology.		