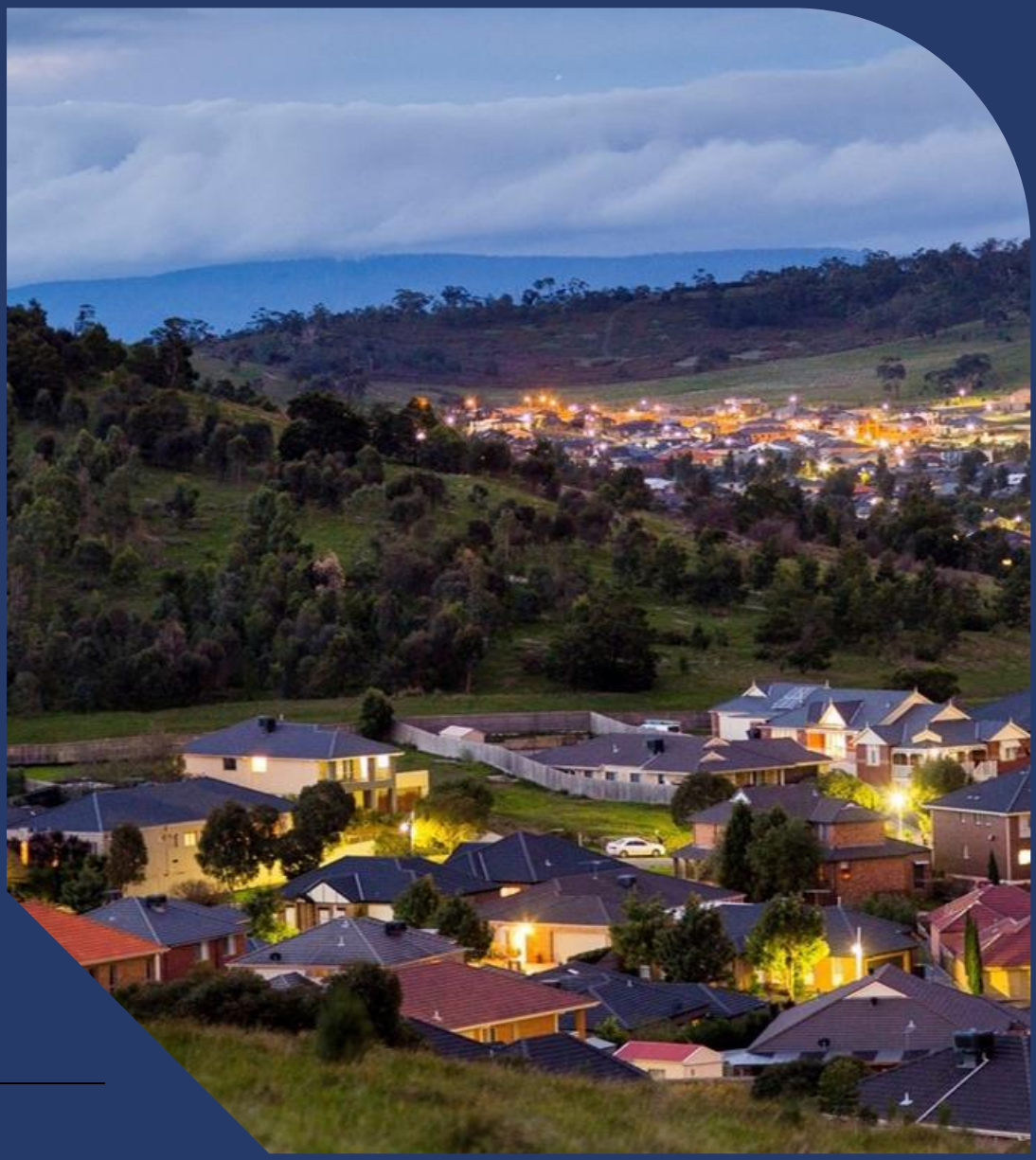
AusNet

Annual pricing proposal 2026-27

Thursday, 7 May 2026



AusNet

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1. Introduction

This document, its appendices and attachments comprise AusNet's 2026-27 Pricing Proposal. It covers our direct control (standard control and alternative control) services for 2026-27 in accordance with clause 6.18.2 of the National Electricity Rules (NER) and the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Final Distribution Determination for the 2026-31 regulatory control period, which commenced on 1 July 2026.

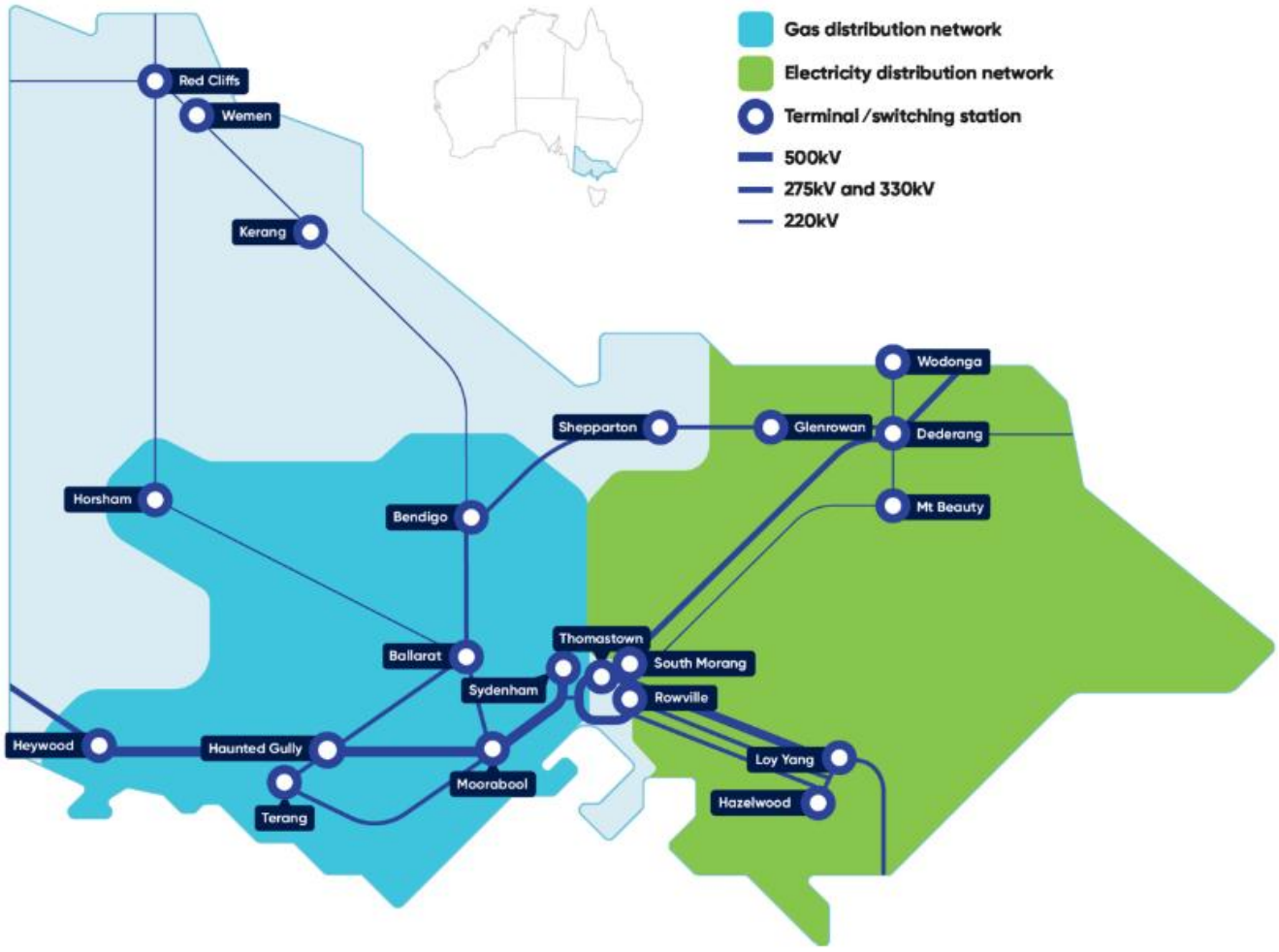
Clause 6.18 of the NER sets out the requirements for distribution pricing. These requirements include the pricing principles which guide this Pricing Proposal. The specific matters this Pricing Proposal must address include:

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

1.1. About AusNet

AusNet owns and operates one of the five distribution networks in Victoria. Our electricity distribution network feeds electricity to over 840,000 customers across eastern and north-eastern Victoria, and in Melbourne's north and east. Our electricity distribution area is shown in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1: AusNet's Electricity and Gas regions



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

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

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

1.2. Network charges and other charges

Network tariffs (for standard control services) cover the cost of transporting electricity from the generator through the transmission and distribution networks to our customers' homes or businesses. Network tariffs also recover the costs from jurisdictional schemes, which currently comprise the Energy Safe Victoria (ESV) levy scheme and the Essential Services Commission (ESC) license fees.

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

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

1.3. Structure of this document

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

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

2. Regulatory environment

The AER sets AusNet's electricity distribution revenues and tariffs in accordance with the NER. The primary instruments of its regulation are:

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

In developing this Pricing Proposal, AusNet has therefore had regard to, and ensured consistency with, the AER's Final Distribution Determination and the approval of our TSS for the 2026-31 regulatory control period published on 30 April 2026.

2.1. Electricity distribution price review requirements

AusNet's revenue and pricing must comply with its 2026-31 electricity distribution price determination. Total revenues recovered through distribution prices and the relevant price formulae are explained below.

2.1.1. Revenue cap formula

AusNet's distribution prices are set in accordance with a revenue cap formula. The revenue cap formula applicable during the 2026-31 regulatory control period is set out in section 12.5.1 of Attachment 12 (Control Mechanisms) of the AER's Final Determination for the 2026-31 regulatory control period.[2]

2.1.2. Total annual revenue

AusNet's total annual revenue for 2026-27 is determined by the AER setting the adjusted annual smooth revenue for 2026-27, incorporating:

- Consumer price index (CPI);
- F factor incentive scheme;
- Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (STPIS) results;
- any AER approved pass through amounts;
- the under or over recovery of revenue collected through DUoS charges in previous years;[3] and
- the X factor revised for the return on debt.

AusNet's total annual revenue for 2026-27 is $860.74 million. The following table shows the components make up the total revenue for 2026-27.

Table 2.2: Total annual revenue

Annual revenue components	2026-27 ($m)
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for 2026-27 (AAR_t)	874.64
I factor for year t	-19.52
C factor for year t	16.75
B factor for year t	-11.13
Total annual revenue	**860.74**

[2] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/aer-attachment-12-control-mechanisms-final-decision-ausnet-services-jemena-citipower-powercor-and-united-energy-distribution-determinations-2026-31-april-2026-0

[3] Includes recovery of revenue not recovered due to tariff exemption.

2.1.3. Side constraint formula

For each regulatory year after the first year of a regulatory control period, distribution prices are subjected to a side constraint formula that limits the revenue which can be recovered from a tariff class. The side constraint formula that will apply to AusNet in the 2026-31 regulatory control period is set out in Appendix A of Attachment 12 (Control Mechanisms) of the AER's Final Determination for the 2026-31 regulatory control period.[4]

2.1.4. Compliance with side constraint formula

As 2026–27 is the first year of the regulatory period, the side constraint does not apply in this regulatory year.

2.2. Long run marginal cost

AusNet's compliance with the requirement that tariffs be based on the long run marginal cost is set out in section 3.8 of its approved TSS. AusNet has used the Average Incremental Cost (AIC) approach in calculating the LRMC and the following table shows the results of this calculation.

Table 2.5: Results of AusNet's LRMC analysis

Tariff class	Voltage level	LRMC ($/kW)
Residential	Low voltage	$184.61
Small industrial & commercial	Low voltage	$184.61
Medium industrial & commercial	Low voltage	$184.61
Large industrial & commercial	Low voltage	$184.61
High voltage	High voltage	$89.68
Sub transmission	Sub transmission	$39.73

2.3. Stand alone and avoidable costs

Section 3.8 of AusNet's 2026-31 TSS sets out how AusNet's tariffs comply with the requirement that tariffs be set between the stand alone cost and the avoidable costs of supply to a tariff class. The following table shows how the 2026-27 tariffs meet this objective.

Table 2.6: Stand alone and avoidable costs

Tariff class	Stand alone cost ($/kWh)	Avoided distribution costs ($/kWh)	Average Duos bill ($/kWh)
Residential	1.0989	0.0501	0.1226
Small industrial & commercial	0.7647	0.0306	0.1258
Medium industrial & commercial	0.3233	0.0150	0.1242
Large industrial & commercial	0.4770	0.0223	0.0836

[4] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/aer-attachment-12-control-mechanisms-final-decision-ausnet-services-jemena-citipower-powercor-and-united-energy-distribution-determinations-2026-31-april-2026-0

High voltage	0.2406	0.0111	0.0403
Sub transmission	0.0815	0.0044	0.0091

2.4. Designated pricing proposal charges

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

This section describes what DPPC are and how AusNet Services proposes to recover them in 2026-27.

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

Table 2.7: DPPC participants

Participants	Transmission/network service
VicGrid	Transmission use of system services
AusNet Transmission	Transmission connection services
Embedded generators	Avoided transmission use of system services
Inter-network service providers	Transmission use of system and distribution services

AusNet recovers the costs of the above services through an energy charge to customers. The energy charges are allocated to peak, shoulder and off-peak periods for each network tariff. In 2026-27, AusNet's total DPPC payments are set out in the below table.

Table 2.8: DPPC payments

Designated pricing proposal components	2026-267($m)
VicGrid	179.95
AusNet Transmission	10.19
Embedded generators	0.55
Inter-Network	-9.04
Under/over recovery adjustment[5]	1.29
Total DPPC payments	182.95

2.5. Jurisdictional pricing proposal charges

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

Amounts paid out for jurisdictional schemes are recovered from distribution customers through the Jurisdictional pricing proposal charges.

Table 2.9: JSA recovery arrangements

Jurisdictional recovery amounts	2026-27 ($m)
ESV levy scheme	6.20
ESC license fees	0.82
Under/over recovery adjustment[6]	1.21
Total recovered by tariffs	8.23

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3. Network tariff classes

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

For the 2026-31 regulatory control period, the tariff classes and the tariffs within each class for AusNet are shown in the table below.

Table 3.1: Network tariff classes

Tariff class	Typical customer	Tariffs
Residential	Residential customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160 MWh per year	NEE11, NEE11S, NEE19, NASS11, NASS11S, NAST17, NEE24, NSP20, NSP23, NEE30, NEE31, NEE32, NEE33, RCER11
Small industrial & commercial	Small LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160 MWh per year	NEE12, NEE12S, NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NAST12, NAST12S, NASN12, NASN12S, NASN19, NASN21, NASN2S, NSP21, NSP27, SSP27
Medium industrial & commercial	Medium LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 160 MWh and < 400 MWh per year	NEE52, NEE55, NSP55, NSP56, NAT56, NEN56
Large industrial & commercial	Large LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 400 MWh per year	NSP75, NAT75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78
High voltage	Large HV industrial & commercial customers High voltage (6.6kV, 11kV & 22kV)	NSP81, NSP83, NSP82, NAL84
Sub transmission	Large extra HV industrial & commercial customers, and supplies to Latrobe Valley Open cuts and works areas Sub transmission (66kV)	NSP91, NEE93, NSP94, NSP95, NAL96, STSS

4. Proposed network tariffs

4.1. Background to tariff access

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

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

To address these issues, in the 2026-31 regulatory control period we have introduced a new ToU rate tariff structure (new ToU tariffs) and a new residential two-way tariff for customers with consumer energy resources (CER). The new ToU tariff will became our default tariff for residential customers.

For a full explanation of the rationale for introducing the new ToU tariff, please refer to our Tariff Structure Statement Explanatory Statement[7].

For our existing residential customers we:

- retained our single rate tariff structures from the 2021-25 regulatory control period;
- reassigned our legacy ToU tariff customers onto the new ToU tariff on 1 July 2026;
- reassigned existing controlled load/dedicated circuit customers to the new 24 hour dedicated circuit tariff, and will close the existing dedicated circuit tariffs; and
- closed the residential demand and embedded network tariffs and reassigned customers to the residential ToU tariff.

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

- maintained the existing small business ToU tariff with no change made to the tariff structure;
- retained the small business assignment policy; and
- closed the small business embedded network tariffs.

For small business customers consuming between 40-160 MWh per year, we maintained the same tariffs and tariff structures as the previous TSS.

For those business customers consuming more than 160 MWh per year, we:

- revised our Critical Peak Demand (CPD) tariffs, increasing the flexibility in the number of days that can be called during each CPD season, being a minimum of two CPD days and the option to call up to a maximum of five CPD days;
- introduced two types of locational tariffs, one which will individually calculate the locational component of the transmission costs (TUOS) and another, for very large customers, which will calculate DUOS charges on a site-specific basis; and
- began to transition customers on legacy single rate and TOU tariffs to CPD tariffs. These customers will be assigned to transitional CPD tariffs, which will facilitate a glide path to full CPD tariff take up by the end of the regulatory control period.

[7] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/aer-revised-tariff-structure-statement-clean-ausnet-distribution-determination-2026-31-april-2026

4.2. Policies and procedures for tariff assignment

The following section summarises the tariff assignment and re-assignment options applicable to our customer classes. A detailed tariff assignment policy for the 2026-31 regulatory control period is provided in section 10.7 of this pricing proposal.

Residential customers

- **New residential customers:**

  From 1 July 2026, new residential customer connections, customers upgrading to three phase metering, customers with new solar or battery installations, and EV customers with dedicated chargers[8] will be assigned to the residential ToU price structures.

- **Existing residential customers:**

  Customers on the single rate price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the residential ToU price or new dedicated circuit[10] price structures.

  Customers on the legacy or seasonal ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single rate, residential ToU or new dedicated circuit[10] price structures.

  Customers with CER (i.e. solar and/or batteries, EV with dedicated chargers[8]) or their retailer may request to be transferred to the CER price structure.

  Customers on the dedicated circuit price structure or their retailer may request transfer to the single rate or residential ToU price structures.

- **Opt-out provisions:**

  New residential customer connections, three-phase upgrade customers and demand customers that are assigned to the residential ToU price structure or their retailer may request to be transferred to the single rate or CER price structure. EV customers with dedicated chargers cannot opt-out of the ToU price structure into a single rate price structure.

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

  Customers with CER or their retailer may request to be transferred to the solar single rate or residential ToU price structures.

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

Table 4.1: Residential assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
Residential ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Customers installing solar or battery EV customers with dedicated chargers[8] Existing residential demand customers	Single rate[9], new dedicated circuit[10] or CER[11]
Single rate	All existing customers remain	Residential ToU, new dedicated circuit[10] or CER[11]

[8] Dedicated charger means a dedicated charger for an electric powered passenger car with a specified capacity or charging rate of 3.6kW or greater, as defined in the Victorian Government's Advanced Meter Infrastructure (Retail and Network Tariffs) Order in Council, dated 16 June 2021 (referred to as AMI Order in Council for the remainder of the document).
[9] AusNet will comply with any requirement of the AMI Order in Council, which may restrict some customers, i.e. small customers with EV charging infrastructure, from requesting transfer to the single rate price structure.
[10] Includes assignment to single rate or residential ToU dedicated circuit price structure combinations.
[11] Eligible to customers with solar and/or batteries, and EV customers with dedicated charges.

Legacy ToU	All existing customers remain	Single rate[9], residential ToU, new dedicated circuit[10] or CER[11]
Seasonal ToU	All existing customers remain	Single rate[9], residential ToU, new dedicated circuit[10] or CER[11]
CER	Customers with solar and/or batteries, or EV customers with dedicated chargers[8]	Single rate[9] or residential ToU
New dedicated circuit	All existing dedicated circuit residential customers[12]	Single rate[9], residential ToU or CER[11]

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

- **New small business customers:**

  From 1 July 2026, new small business customer connections, customers upgrading to three phase metering, customers with new solar or battery installations, and EV customers with dedicated chargers[8] will be assigned to the small business ToU price structures.

- **Existing small business customers:**

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

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

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

  Customers on three small business dedicated circuit tariffs are closed to new customers and only remain available to existing customers with basic type 6 meters.

- **Opt-out provisions:**

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

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

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

Table 4.2: Small business consuming 40MWh or less per year: Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
Small business ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Businesses installing solar or battery EV customers with dedicated chargers[8]	Single rate[13] or demand
Single rate[14]	All existing customers remain	Small business ToU or demand
Seasonal ToU[15]	All existing customers remain	Single rate[13], small business ToU or demand
Demand	All existing customers remain	Single rate[13] or small business ToU

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

- **New small business customers:**

[12] Applies to customers on single rate and residential ToU dedicated circuit price structure combinations.
[13] AusNet will comply with any requirement of the Victorian Government's AMI Orders in Council, which may restrict some customers, i.e. small customers with EV charging infrastructure, from requesting transfer to the single rate price structure.
[14] Includes single rate price structures with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.
[15] Closed to new entrants.

New small business customers who satisfy the 40MWh to 160MWh per year threshold will be assigned to demand tariffs.

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

- **Existing small business customers:**

  Small business customers who qualify for the 40MWh to 160MWh per year threshold will be reassigned to the demand tariffs.

  Small business solar customers who qualify for the 40MWh to 160MWh per year threshold will be reassigned to a solar demand tariff.

  Small business customers who qualify will be reassigned at the commencement of each regulatory year in the 2026-31 period.

- **Opt-out provisions:**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3: Small business consuming between 40MWh to 160MWh per year: Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
Demand	New customers All existing customers Existing customers who qualify	Seasonal ToU[16], single-rate, default ToU or demand[17]

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

- **New medium and large customers**

  New customers will be assigned to a CPD price structure, as is currently the case.

- **Existing medium and large customers**

  Existing customers or their retailer may request to be transferred to another CPD structure as long as it meets the CPD tariff assignment criteria set out in Appendix C of this TSS.

- **Customers in alpine regions**

  Customers in AusNet's alpine region or their retailer may request transfer to CPD tariffs.

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

[16] Solar customers who opt-out will be assigned to a solar variant of the seasonal ToU tariff.
[17] Small business customers consuming less than 40MWh in the preceding 12 months can opt-out to a single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff. Small business solar customers consuming less than 40MWh in the preceding 12 months can opt-out to the solar variant of the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff. For avoidance of doubt, the opt-out demand tariffs are the demand tariffs available for small business customers consuming less than 40MWh per year.

Table 4.4: Customers consuming greater than 160MWh per year: Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
CPD Demand	New customers All existing customers remain	CPD demand or seasonal ToU[18]
CPD Demand Transition	All existing single rate[19] and legacy ToU customers	CPD demand[Error! Bookmark not defined.]
Seasonal ToU	All existing customers remain	CPD demand
ICC Locational CPD	New HV and sub-transmission customers[20]	CPD demand
CPD Site Specific	Sub-transmission customers[20]	CPD demand

Assessment and review process for tariff assignment

The assessment and review process for tariff assignment is explained below and reflects the 2026-31 Tariff Structure Statement.

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

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

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

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

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

4.3. Critical peak demand tariffs

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

Table 4.5: CPD structure and operation

Tariff component	Description
Standing charge	Fixed annual charges
Energy charge	Peak and off peak or peak, shoulder and off peak
Capacity charge	1. For low voltage connections the capacity charges assigned is the nameplate rating of the transformer supplying the customer's installation. For sites where the transformer is not dedicated to the customer installation, the charge is set by reference to the portion of the nameplate rating of the transformer that is allocated to the customer's requirements; and

[18] Customers in AusNet's alpine region may request transfer to snowfield seasonal tariff.
[19] Includes single rate pricing structures with a dedicated circuit.
[20] Must meet eligibility criteria set out in **Error! Reference source not found.** of this TSS.

	2. For high voltage and sub transmission connections, capacity is assigned according to the rating of the cabling and switchgear that makes the customer's connection point.
Critical peak demand charge	The demand charge is based on the average of the customer's maximum kVA recorded on the nominated peak demand weekdays during the defined critical peak demand period. The average is used as an input into the demand charge for the 12 month period from 1 April to 31 March. For supply points not previously supplied under a CPD tariff, for the initial period from connection until a critical peak demand value is able to be established for that customer, the critical peak demand shall be 60% of the capacity.
Defined critical peak demand period	AusNet must nominate the CPD days during the period of December to March. The days will be nominated and communicated to customers with a minimum of one business day's notice. The period during which the demand is to be measured is between 2 pm and 6 pm AEST (or 3 pm to 7 pm AEDT) on the nominated day.

Waiving maximum demand on CPD nominated days

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

Waiving maximum demand will be considered if there is:

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

Waived network revenue will be recovered under the applicable price control mechanism in subsequent years.

Review of the capacity value

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

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

(b) Reduction to capacity - capacity values are not reviewable except in circumstances where a customer's requirement has changed significantly and the assigned capacity will no longer be required. AusNet may make exceptions to this requirement at its discretion, where for example, it can be demonstrated that to not do so would impose hardship or unreasonable penalties on the customer.

Power factor correction

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

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

4.4. Backdating tariffs

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

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

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

4.5. Closed to new entrants tariffs

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

4.6. Network tariff exemptions in certain circumstances

Customers with generation facilities or batteries may be partially or fully exempt from a network tariff if the customer has signed a contract with AusNet which permits the exemption.

AusNet would only enter into such a contract if:

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

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

All other batteries must be assigned to tariffs according to the tariff class assignment criteria. Any generation facilities or batteries owned by AusNet and installed to manage the distribution network will be exempt from a network tariff.

If a distributor-owned battery provides non-regulated services under ring-fencing arrangements the load associated with non-regulated services will be subject to network tariffs consistent with other assets having a similar connection to, and use of, the network.

Network revenue not earned because of the exemption of network tariffs will be recovered under the applicable price control mechanism in subsequent years.

The network tariff exemption methodology is set out in section 3.15.1 of AusNet's 2026-31 TSS.

4.7. Tariff trials

In accordance with Rule 6.18.1C of the NER, AusNet has notified the AER to propose a trial for the following sub-threshold tariffs from 1 July 2026:

- **EV kerbside charging tariff, introduced in 2026-27**
  - The primary objective of the trial is to incentivise kerbside EV charging (KEVC) operators to connect to AusNet's infrastructure in order to gain valuable insights into the impact that KEVC has on the network and how it may benefit our customers
  - similar to AusNet's residential time of use tariff structure, however it would also include the addition of an export reward for vehicle-to-grid export during the peak import window in the summer and winter months. To encourage take-up of this trial tariff, we have decided not to levy a fixed charge. The same rates will apply on all days.
  - To be eligible for the trial, customers must connect a dedicated pole-mounted EV charger to AusNet's infrastructure with its own NMI and a maximum capacity of 44 kW.
- In addition to the above new sub-threshold tariff, AusNet will continue trialling the following sub-threshold tariffs in 2026-27, building on trials that commenced in the previous regulatory control period:
  - EV Dynamic tariff
  - Utility energy storge system (HV)
  - Utility energy storge system (Sub-Tx)
  - Neighbourhood storage tariff (medium)
  - Neighbourhood storage tariff (large)

Notes:

- Customer participation in all tariff trials is based as on a first come first served basis.
- AusNet reserves the right to stop assigning customers to the trials
  - once the expected customers numbers are reached;
  - the forecasted revenue from the trial(s) is within 10% of the individual (1%) and/or cumulative (5%) thresholds;
  - the trial(s) is not working as per its intended purpose.

For more information on the above sub-threshold tariffs, AusNet's tariff trial notification for 2026-27 can be found at the AER's tariff trial website.[21]

4.8. Indicative tariffs

The proposed prices for 2026-27 are shown in Attachment 5. Indicative NUOS prices for 2026/27 and the remainder of the regulatory control period are shown in Attachment 6.

4.9. Comparison of proposed and indicative tariffs

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

Some of the proposed tariff prices are materially different to the corresponding indicative prices and this is demonstrated in compliance table 6 and 7 of the SCS pricing model. Brief notes have been written in column AC of the 'Price comp. ind.' sheet explaining the reasons for the difference.

Regarding NAST17, the proposed tariff prices have been updated to align with the prevailing Time-of-Use (TOU) structures applied across comparable customer segments, consistent with the approach adopted for dedicated circuit tariffs in the 2021-26 regulatory control period (e.g. NASS11 and NASS11S – refer Input Table 21, rows 11-12). This

[21] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/ausnet-services-tariff-trial-notification-2026-27

alignment was not fully reflected in the indicative tariffs, resulting in a structural difference between the proposed and indicative tariffs.

Regarding the differences across several industrial tariffs, these are due to increases in Designated Pricing Proposal Costs (DPPC), notably the TUOS charges levied on AusNet by VicGrid (refer Input Table 5). Customers within these tariff classes typically have greater exposure to TUOS charges relative to other tariff classes, via a larger proportion of their NUOS prices being derived from TUOS (refer Calculation Table 11). This resulted in a higher pass-through of the increase in VicGrid charges, relative to the average tariff movement.

5. Variation to tariffs

5.1. Residential

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

Table 5.1: Residential price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
NEE11	4.65	807	783	-2.92%
NASS11	5.68	723	682	-5.70%
NASS11S	5.18	692	701	1.27%

5.2. Small industrial & commercial

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

Table 5.2: Small industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
NEE12	5.38	1,215	1,127	-7.28%
NAST12	11.62	1,537	1,544	0.45%
NASN19	48.02	10,227	10,378	1.48%
NASN21	68.98	10,164	10,429	2.61%

5.3. Medium industrial & commercial

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

Table 5.3: Medium industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
NSP56	252	33,637	34,819	3.51%

5.4. Large industrial & commercial

Large customers are those customers who consume more than 400 MWh per annum. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for large industrial & commercial tariff types. TUOS charges comprise a larger proportion of network bills for large industrial customers, relative to smaller customers. The TUOS charges that AusNet will pay in 2026/27 have increased by 29% in 2026/27 and hence the change from the previous year is higher compared to smaller customers.

Table 5.4: Large industrial & commercial price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
NSP75	534	61,470	65,418	6.42%
NSP76	1,197	116,438	124,269	6.72%
NSP77	2,734	245,069	259,122	5.73%
NSP78	5,455	447,353	474,536	6.08%

5.5. High voltage

Customers connected to the AusNet's high voltage 22kV, 11kV or 6.6kV networks are assigned to a high voltage network tariff. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for high voltage tariff types. TUOS charges comprise a larger proportion of network bills for large industrial customers, relative to smaller customers. The TUOS charges that AusNet will pay in 2026/27 have increased by 29% in 2026/27 and hence the change from the previous year is higher compared to smaller customers.

Table 5.5: High voltage price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
NSP81	8,270	459,451	471,792	2.69%
NSP83	758	67,375	69,446	3.07%

5.6. Sub transmission

AusNet has only a small number of customers taking supply directly from the sub-transmission system. These customers are very diverse in terms of their location, the size of their load and their annual energy use. The table below outlines the estimated network average price change for sub transmission tariff types. TUOS charges comprise a larger proportion of network bills for large industrial customers, relative to smaller customers. The TUOS charges that

AusNet will pay in 2026/27 have increased by 29% in 2026/27 and hence the change from the previous year is higher compared to smaller customers.

Table 5.6: Sub transmission price change

Tariff	Average annual load (MWh)	2025-26 ($ year)	Proposed year ($ year)	Change (%)
All 90s (excludes NEE93)	44,371	966,381	1,084,662	12.24%

6. Ancillary network services

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

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

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

6.1. Ancillary network services charge

During the 2026-31 regulatory control period, ancillary network service charges are varied in accordance with the price cap formula set out in section 12.6 of Attachment 12 (Control Mechanisms) of the AER's Final Determination for the 2026-31 regulatory control period.[22]

[22] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/aer-attachment-12-control-mechanisms-final-decision-ausnet-services-jemena-citipower-powercor-and-united-energy-distribution-determinations-2026-31-april-2026-0

7. Prescribed metering charges

7.1. Electricity distribution price review annual metering charges requirements

AusNet's metering charges are subject to a revenue cap form of regulation. During the 2026-31 regulatory control period, prescribed metering charges are varied in accordance with the formula set out in section 12.6 of Attachment 12 (Control Mechanisms) of the AER's Final Determination for the 2026-31 regulatory control period, with the associated side constraint mechanism set out in Appendix A of the same document.[23]

7.2. Metering revenue

The prescribed metering revenue for 2026-27 are forecast to recover $39.59 million. The below table sets out components that make up the metering revenue for 2025-26.

Table 7.3: Metering revenue components

Metering revenue components	2026-27 ($m)
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue for 2026-27 (AAR_t)	40.29
C factor for year t	-
T factor for year t	-
B factor for year t	-0.70
Total annual revenue for metering charges	39.59

7.2.1. Metering unders and overs

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

Table 7.4: Metering unders and overs

Metering unders and overs revenue components	2026-27 ($m)
Opening balance	0.67
Interest on opening balance	0.05
Unders and overs recovery	-0.70
Interest on unders and overs recovery	-0.03
Closing balance	-0.00

[23] https://www.aer.gov.au/documents/aer-attachment-12-control-mechanisms-final-decision-ausnet-services-jemena-citipower-powercor-and-united-energy-distribution-determinations-2026-31-april-2026-0

8. Public lighting

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

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

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

8.1. Public lighting prices

Public lighting prices have been updated to reflect prices for 2026-27. The prices for each light type applicable are shown in Attachment 8.

9. Glossary

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AEDT	Australian Eastern Daylight Time (Daylight Saving Time). Is 11 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and applies from the first Sunday in October until the first Sunday in April
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time. Is 10 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
AIC	Average incremental cost. A method of calculating the LRMC.
AMI	Advance metering infrastructure
ARR	Annual revenue requirement
Augmentation	New network assets constructed to meet increase demand.
Capacity	The amount of energy that a part of the network is able to carry.
CES	Certificate of electrical safety
Controlled load	A customer's electricity circuit that the DNSP controls the hours in which the supply is made available.
CPI	Consumer price index
Demand	Energy consumption at a point in time
Demand management	The modification of behaviour so as to constrain demand at critical times.
Distribution network	The poles and wires that transport energy between the transmission network and customers
Distributor (DNSP)	Distribution network service provider. The owner/operator of a distribution network
DMIS	Demand management incentive scheme
DPPC	Designated pricing proposal charges
DUoS	Distribution use of system
Eastern standard time (EST)	EAST is 10 hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)
Final decision	The AER's final distribution determination 2022-26, 30 April 2021
Flexible pricing	Flexible pricing means different rates for electricity at different times of the day as defined by the Victorian Government's policy on ToU pricing
High voltage (HV)	Equipment or supplies at voltages of 6.6 kV, 11 kV or 22 kV
Inclining block	A network tariff energy rate that increases as usage increase above defined thresholds
JUoS	Jurisdictional scheme of use of system
kVA, MVA	Kilovolt amperes and megavolt amperes, units of instantaneous total electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities
kVAr, MVAr	Kilovolt amperes (reactive) and megavolt amperes (reactive), units of instantaneous total electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities

kW, MW	Kilowatt and megawatt, units of instantaneous real electrical power demand. Usually the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power and demand quantities
kWh, MWh	Kilowatt hour and megawatt hour, units of electrical energy consumption
Local time	Daylight savings time in accordance with the Victorian Government's requirements
Logically converted AMI meter	A meter that records energy use of 30 minute intervals and communicates the data to the energy supplier and its operating in the national electricity market as an interval meter.
Low voltage (LV)	Equipment or supplies at a voltage of 230 V single phase or 415 V three phase
LRMC	Long run marginal costs
Marginal cost	The cost of providing a small increment of service. The long run marginal cost includes future investment where short run marginal cost considers only the costs involved without extra investment.
NMI	National meter identifier. A unique code that identifies a connection in point in the national electricity market
NUoS	Network use of system. The utilisation of the total electricity network in the provision of electricity to consumers. NUoS = DUoS + TUoS + JUoS
Power factor (PF)	A measure of the ratio of real power to total power of a load. The relationship between real, reactive and total power is as follows: PF = Real power (kW) / Total power (kVA) Total power (kVA) = Sqrt (kW2 + kVAr2)
Price cap	A form of regulatory control that limits the amount by which a price can be increased
Price structure	The components that make up a price available to customers
Pricing proposal	AusNet's 2023-24 Pricing Proposal. Submitted in accordance with the Rules (this document)
PTRM	Post tax revenue model
Retailer	A financially responsible market participant (FRMP) supply electricity to customers
Revenue cap	A form of regulatory control which limits the total revenue in a given period
Rules	Australian Energy Market Commission, National Electricity Rules (NER)
STPIS	Service target performance incentive scheme
Sub transmission (ST)	Equipment or supplies at voltage levels of 66 kV
Tariff	A grouping of network price components that are applied to customers network usage in accordance with the conditions of supply
Tariff class	A group of customers with similar connection and usage characteristics who are subject to a particular tariff or particular tariff and a common price control
TAR	Total annual revenue
ToU	Time of use, a system of pricing where energy or demand charges are set at different rates dependent on the time the energy use is recorded.
Transmission network	The assets and service that transport energy from generators to major load centres where it is transferred to the distribution network
TSS	Tariff structure statement
TUoS	Transmission use of system
Unmetered supply	A connection to the distribution system which is not equipped with a meter and has calculated consumption. Connections to public lights, phone boxes,

	minor traffic lights and the like may be supplied without a physical metering installation.
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital

10. Attachments

10.1. Schedule of tariffs

AusNet's schedule of tariffs is shown in Attachment 5 – AusNet – Network Tariff Schedule 2026-27.

10.2. Indicative tariffs

Indicative NUOS tariffs for the 2026-31 regulatory control period are shown in Attachment 6 – AusNet – Indicative Network Tariffs.

10.3. Prescribed metering schedule

Prescribed metering charges are shown in Attachment 7 – AusNet – Prescribed metering 2026-27

10.4. Public lighting schedule

Public lighting charges are shown in Attachment 8 – AusNet – Public lighting charges 2026-27

10.5. Alternative control schedule

Alternative control service charges are shown in Attachment 9 – AusNet – Alternative control services 2026-27.

10.6. Minimum metering requirements

Tariff code	Minimum metering requirement
NEE11, NEE12	Basic type 6 single register accumulation meter.
NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NEE19	Two basic type 6 single register accumulation meters, one switched by timing device, or a basic type 6 dual register accumulation meter with second register switched by timing device.
NASN12, NASN19, NASN21, NSP55, NASS11, NAST12	An advanced interval single element meter, "smart meter".
NSP20, NSP21, NSP27	An advanced interval single element meter, and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NSP23, SSP27	An advanced interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NAST17	An interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of registering and recording energy consumption to derive off peak energy consumed during overnight and weekend use.
NSP56, NEN56, NSP75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78, NSP81, NSP82, NSP83, NSP91, NSP94, NSP95, NAT56, NAT75, NAL84, NAL96, STSS	An interval meter, capable of measuring kWh and kVAR integrated over a 30-minute period.
NEE11, NEE12	Basic type 6 single register accumulation meter.
NEE24, NEE33, NEE52, NEE55, NEE93	A basic type 6 dual register with an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends.

10.7. Tariff assignment policy

The below table outlines the tariff assignment policy for AusNet's tariffs for the 2026-31 regulatory control period.

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff name	Criteria
Residential	NEE11	Small single rate	This tariff is open to residential customers by request.
Residential	NEE11S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the residential single rate tariff. This tariff is open to residential solar customers with standard feed-in by request.
Residential	NEE19	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 24 hour	Residential customers previously assigned to NEE13, NEE14 and NEE15 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026.
Residential	NASS11 (Previously NAST11)[24]	Small residential time of use	This is the default residential tariff and open to residential customers. Residential demand customers previously assigned to NASN11 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 26.
Residential	NASS11S (Previously NAST11S)	Small residential time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to all residential solar customers with standard feed-in. Residential demand customers with solar previously assigned to NASN11S will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 26.
Residential	NAST17	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 24 hour	Residential customers previously assigned to NAST13, NAST14 and NAST15 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026.
Residential	NEE24	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NSP20	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NSP23	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE30	Small dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE31	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE32	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE33	Small dedicated circuit 24 hour	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	RCER11	Residential CER	This tariff is open to residential customers that have CER i.e. solar and/or batteries.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	Small single rate	This tariff is open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.

[24] NAST11 and NAST11S have had their tariff codes changed to NASS11 and NASS11S in response to feedback from retailers that a new tariff code will facilitate the introduction of the solar soak period within this tariff structure, relative to the previous 'NAST' tariffs.

Small industrial & commercial	NEE12S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the small business single rate tariff. This tariff is open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE16	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE17	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE18	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NAST12	Small business time of use	This is the default small business tariff and open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year.
Small industrial & commercial	NAST12S	Small business time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default small business tariff for small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year. This tariff is open to small business solar customers with standard feed-in.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN12	Small business single rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN12S	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN19	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40MWh to 160MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a single rate tariff. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single rate, default ToU or demand tariff.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN21	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff.

Small industrial & commercial	NASN2S	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year with standard feed-in. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff with standard feed-in. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single rate, default ToU or demand tariff.
Small industrial & commercial	NSP21	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NSP27	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN19 or NASN21, and is close to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	SSP27	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN2S, and is closed to new entrants.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE52	Public lighting and street furniture	Available to unmetered, type 7, type 8 and type 9 (excluding EV charging) supplies.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE55	Medium snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
Medium industrial & commercial	NSP55	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
Medium industrial & commercial	NSP56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year, and demand greater than 50 kVA.
Medium industrial & commercial	NAT56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh (Transitional)	Medium industrial & commercial customers previously assigned to NEE40, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43, NEE51 and NEE60 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026. This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEN56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP75	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 400 MWh and 750 MWh per year, and demand greater than 150 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NAT75	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh (Transitional)	Large industrial & commercial customers previously assigned to NEE74 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026. This tariff is closed to new entrants.

Large industrial & commercial	NSP76	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 750 MWh and 2 GWh per year, and demand greater than 280 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP77	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 2 GWh and 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 550 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP78	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming greater 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 850 kVA.
High voltage	NSP81	High voltage critical peak demand	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand greater than 1.15 MVA.
High voltage	NSP82	High voltage critical peak demand traction	Critical peak demand tariff open to traction load only.
High voltage	NSP83	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand less than 1.15 MVA.
High voltage	NAL84	High voltage critical peak demand locational	Critical peak demand locational tariff open to new high voltage customers with demand greater than 10MVA.
Sub transmission	NSP91	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NEE93	Large Latrobe Valley open cut supplies	This tariff is open to Latrobe Valley mines supplies only.
Sub transmission	NSP94	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand greater than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NSP95	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and greater than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NAL96	Sub transmission critical peak demand locational	Critical peak demand locational tariff open to new sub transmission customers with demand greater than 25MVA.
Sub transmission	STSS	Sub transmission critical peak demand site specific	Critical peak demand site-specific tariff open to sub transmission customers with demand greater than 50MVA.

Tariff class	**Tariff code**	**Tariff name**	**Criteria**
Residential	NEE11	Small single rate	This tariff is open to residential customers by request.
Residential	NEE11S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the residential single rate tariff. This tariff is open to residential solar customers with standard feed-in by request.
Residential	NEE19	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 24 hour	Residential customers previously assigned to NEE13, NEE14 and NEE15 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026.

Residential	NASS11(Previously NAST11)[25]	Small residential time of use	This is the default residential tariff and open to residential customers. Residential demand customers previously assigned to NASN11 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 26.
Residential	NASS11S (Previously NAST11S)	Small residential time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default residential tariff. This tariff is open to all residential solar customers with standard feed-in. Residential demand customers with solar previously assigned to NASN11S will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 26.
Residential	NAST17	Small residential time of use & dedicated circuit 24 hour	Residential customers previously assigned to NAST13, NAST14 and NAST15 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026.
Residential	NEE24	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NSP20	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NSP23	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE30	Small dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE31	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE32	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	NEE33	Small dedicated circuit 24 hour	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Residential	RCER11	Residential CER	This tariff is open to residential customers that have CER i.e. solar and/or batteries.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	Small single rate	This tariff is open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12S	Small single rate standard feed in	Solar variant of the small business single rate tariff. This tariff is open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE16	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE17	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NEE18	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	NAST12	Small business time of use	This is the default small business tariff and open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year.

[25] NAST11 and NAST11S have had their tariff codes changed to NASS11 and NASS11S in response to feedback from retailers that a new tariff code will facilitate the introduction of the solar soak period within this tariff structure, relative to the previous 'NAST' tariffs.

Small industrial & commercial	NAST12S	Small business time of use standard feed in	Solar variant of the default small business tariff for small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year. This tariff is open to small business solar customers with standard feed-in.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN12	Small business single rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN12S	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming less than 40 MWh per year with standard feed-in by request.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN19	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40MWh to 160MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a single rate tariff. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single rate, default ToU or demand tariff.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN21	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	Demand tariff open to small business customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single-rate, default ToU or demand tariff.
Small industrial & commercial	NASN2S	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	Solar variant of the demand tariff open to small business solar customers consuming between 40 MWh and 160 MWh per year with standard feed-in. Existing small business customers who qualify for the 40 MWh to 160 MWh threshold will be assigned to this tariff if the previous tariff was a ToU tariff with standard feed-in. Existing small business customers who consume not more than 40 MWh in the preceding 12 months, may request to be transferred to the single rate, default ToU or demand tariff.
Small industrial & commercial	NSP21	Small interval meter time of use	This tariff is closed to new entrants.

Small industrial & commercial	NSP27	Small interval meter low peak time of use	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN19 or NASN21, and is close to new entrants.
Small industrial & commercial	SSP27	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	Seasonal ToU tariff open to small business customers opting out of NASN2S, and is closed to new entrants.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE52	Public lighting and street furniture	Available to unmetered, type 7, type 8 and type 9 (excluding EV charging) supplies.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE55	Medium snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
Medium industrial & commercial	NSP55	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	Snowfield seasonal ToU tariff is open to medium business customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year in AusNet Services' alpine region.
Medium industrial & commercial	NSP56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 160 MWh and 400 MWh per year, and demand greater than 50 kVA.
Medium industrial & commercial	NAT56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh (Transitional)	Medium industrial & commercial customers previously assigned to NEE40, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43, NEE51 and NEE60 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026. This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Medium industrial & commercial	NEN56	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	This is a shadow tariff and is not open to customers.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP75	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 400 MWh and 750 MWh per year, and demand greater than 150 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NAT75	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh (Transitional)	Large industrial & commercial customers previously assigned to NEE74 will be assigned to this tariff from 1 July 2026. This tariff is closed to new entrants.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP76	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 750 MWh and 2 GWh per year, and demand greater than 280 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP77	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming between 2 GWh and 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 550 kVA.
Large industrial & commercial	NSP78	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers consuming greater 4 GWh per year, and demand greater than 850 kVA.
High voltage	NSP81	High voltage critical peak demand	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand greater than 1.15 MVA.
High voltage	NSP82	High voltage critical peak demand traction	Critical peak demand tariff open to traction load only.

High voltage	NSP83	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 6.6 kV, 11 kV & 22 kV supplies, and demand less than 1.15 MVA.
High voltage	NAL84	High voltage critical peak demand locational	Critical peak demand locational tariff open to new high voltage customers with demand greater than 10MVA.
Sub transmission	NSP91	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NEE93	Large Latrobe Valley open cut supplies	This tariff is open to Latrobe Valley mines supplies only.
Sub transmission	NSP94	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand greater than 25 MVA and less than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NSP95	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from TS	Critical peak demand tariff open to customers using 66 kV supplies, demand less than 25 MVA and greater than 20 km from the terminal station.
Sub transmission	NAL96	Sub transmission critical peak demand locational	Critical peak demand locational tariff open to new sub transmission customers with demand greater than 25MVA.
Sub transmission	STSS	Sub transmission critical peak demand site specific	Critical peak demand site-specific tariff open to sub transmission customers with demand greater than 50MVA.

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