



Part of Energy Queensland

Attachment 1 – Application for Tariff Structure Statement Amendment

1. Introduction

Clause 6.18.1B of the National Electricity Rules (NER) allows a Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) to apply to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) to amend an approved Tariff Structure Statement (TSS) during a regulatory control period. This application is made under that clause and addresses each requirement specified therein.

2. Background

The AER approved Energex's and Ergon Energy Network's 2025-30 TSS as part of the Final Decision for the 2025-30 regulatory control period. The approved TSS provides for the staged introduction of new residential and small business tariffs, including:

- Optional Demand Tariffs from 1 July 2027, intended as an optional three-part demand-based primary tariff, and
- Flexible Load Tariffs from 1 July 2028, designed as optional secondary tariffs for actively managed loads without separate metering.

3. Proposed Amendments

EQL proposes to amend the TSS to:

- remove the requirement to introduce Optional Residential and Small Business Demand Tariffs
- remove the requirement to introduce Residential and Small Business Flexible Load Tariffs and
- make minor consequential changes to tariff assignment provisions linked to those tariffs.

These amendments do not affect any tariffs currently in operation, as neither of the tariffs above have been introduced or applied to any customers. All existing default and optional tariffs, including existing default primary tariffs (Time of Use Energy Tariffs), optional primary Time of Use Demand and Energy Tariffs and secondary controlled load tariffs, remain unchanged.

Marked-up amended TSS documents are provided in Attachment 2 (Energex) and Attachment 3 (Ergon Energy Network).

4. Events giving rise to the amendment

4.1. Removal of Optional Demand Tariffs

The event causing the need for amendment

The event triggering the proposed amendment in respect of the Optional Demand Tariffs is the convergence of two factors that, taken together, make the introduction

of these tariffs unnecessary, impractical and inconsistent with the emerging policy directions of pricing reforms.

1. Duplication and unnecessary complexity – Residential and small business customers already have access to optional demand-based tariffs which are set out in the approved TSS. Uptake of these tariffs has been low, with most customers choosing to remain on the default Time of Use Energy Tariffs. Introducing additional optional demand tariffs would increase complexity without delivering meaningful benefits to customers or retailers.
2. Emerging national pricing reform – Since TSS approval in April 2025, the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) has progressed its Electricity Pricing Review. The Discussion Paper (published June 2025) and Draft Report (published December 2025) discuss the design of efficient network tariff structures and indicate that static, non-locational demand tariffs for small customers are unlikely to form part of the future pricing framework.

Proceeding would therefore result in tariffs that are misaligned with national pricing reform and likely to become obsolete soon after introduction.

Why the event was outside EQL’s reasonable control

The AEMC’s pricing review is an independent policy process conducted under the National Electricity Law. EQL have no control over its timing, scope or outcomes.

Why the event could not have been foreseen

At the time the TSS was developed and approved:

- demand tariffs were consistent with industry practice and AER guidance, and
- default small customer tariffs in the prior regulatory control period were demand-based.

Both the extent of the shift in reform direction and the very low retailer uptake of existing optional demand tariffs were not foreseeable at that time.

4.2. Removal of Flexible Load Control Tariffs

The event causing the need for amendment

Post TSS approval, detailed end-to-end system design revealed a fundamental and non-resolvable incompatibility between the Flexible Load Tariff concept and mandatory National Electricity Market (NEM) settlement, validation and billing systems.

The Flexible Load Tariffs were designed to:

- operate without a separate meter
- have no volumetric energy charge, and
- apply only a fixed daily charge adjustment.

However, NEM market systems require all tariffs to be linked to:

- a physical meter register

- a defined metered data stream, and
- validated consumption data for settlement and billing.

Key constraints include:

- **Market Settlement and Transfer Solution (MSATS) standing data:** Each network tariff applied to a National Metering Identifier (NMI) must be associated with a registered meter and a defined data stream in the MSATS. A tariff that has no associated meter register cannot be registered against a NMI in MSATS, meaning the tariff cannot enter the market settlement process.
- **Meter Data File Format (MDFF):** The standard NEM meter data file format requires that tariff-related data is transmitted as interval or accumulation data associated with a physical meter register. There is no provision in the MDFF specification for transmitting a tariff that has no metered quantity — the file format structurally requires a meter serial number, a register identifier, and consumption values for each data record.
- **Market settlement validation:** The Australian Energy Market Operator's (AEMO's) settlement systems validate network charges against metered consumption data. A tariff charge that cannot be reconciled to a metered quantity fails the settlement validation process. The Flexible Load Tariffs' flat daily fixed charge reduction, with no corresponding consumption data, cannot pass these validation checks.
- **Retailer billing interfaces:** Retailers receive network tariff data through the standard NEM data exchange processes and apply charges to customer accounts based on metered quantities. A secondary tariff that provides only a daily fixed charge adjustment with no metered input cannot be processed through standard retailer billing interfaces.

These constraints are structural, industry-wide, and cannot be modified or bypassed for a single tariff or DNSP.

Why the event was outside EQL's reasonable control

The limitations arise from AEMO procedures, metrology requirements, and standard NEM data and settlement frameworks. EQL cannot change these systems or requirements.

Why the event could not have been foreseen

The Flexible Load Tariffs were an industry-first concept. No precedent existed for:

- a secondary tariff
- without separate metering, and
- without a kWh-based charge.

The incompatibility only became apparent once full system integration design commenced after TSS approval. Identifying this issue earlier would have required access to system-level constraints that can only be revealed during detailed implementation.

The operational barriers identified through the end-to-end design process could not have been reasonably foreseen at the time the TSS was developed and approved.

5. Differences between the proposed amended TSS and current TSS

The amended TSS:

- removes all references to Optional Demand Tariffs and Flexible Load Tariffs and
- updates associated tables, figures and cross-references (including section headings and subheadings).

A detailed summary of changes is provided in Appendix A Energex TSS amendments and Appendix B Ergon Energy Network TSS amendments.

Marked-up versions of the amended TSS are provided in:

- Attachment 2 – Energex TSS (marked-up), and
- Attachment 3 – Ergon Energy Network TSS (marked-up).

6. Impacts of proposed amendments on other elements of the TSS

The proposed amendments are narrow in scope and confined to the removal of tariffs that have not yet commenced and therefore have no current customers. We confirm that the amendments do not affect any other elements of the approved TSS, as summarised below:

- **Tariff class definitions and revenue recovery** – The amendments do not affect the definition of any tariff class, the allocation of revenue between tariff classes or the expected revenue recovery from any tariff class. Neither the Optional Demand Tariffs nor the Flexible Load Tariffs have current customers and therefore their removal has no impact on actual or expected revenue recovery. The TSS indicative prices were based on assumptions of no customer uptake of the Optional Demand Tariffs and very low uptake of Flexible Load Tariffs (in FY29 and FY30 only). The indicative prices provided in the approved 2025-26 and 2026-27 Pricing Proposals assume no customer uptake of either the Optional Demand Tariffs or the Flexible Load Tariffs.
- **Existing primary tariffs** – The amendments have no impact on any primary tariff currently in operation in the TSS. All existing primary tariffs remain unchanged in their structure, charging parameters and application. The default primary tariffs for residential and small business customers will continue to operate throughout the remainder of the 2025-30 regulatory control period.
- **Existing secondary tariffs** – The amendments have no impact on any secondary tariff that is currently in operation, and which remain available and unchanged.
- **Tariff assignments and reassignment policy** – The amendments do not alter the tariff assignment or reassignment processes applicable to small customers.
- **Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) methodology** – The amendments do not alter the LRMC methodology, the LRMC estimates and the application of LRMC to the design of tariff structures.
- **Large customer tariffs** – The amendments are confined to Standard Asset Class (SAC) Small tariffs. No tariff applicable to SAC Large, Connection Asset Customer or Individually Calculated Customer tariff class is affected.

7. Compliance with the pricing principles

The proposed amendments are consistent with and in several respects improve, compliance with NER clause 6.18.5. In particular, the amendments:

- remove tariffs that cannot deliver clear or efficient price signals
- simplify the tariff suite for small customers
- reduce customer harm and bill-shock risk, and
- improve transparency and market operability.

Table 1 provides detailed assessment against each pricing principle.

Table 1: Assessment of proposed TSS amendments against Pricing Principles (NER clause 6.18.5)

NER Clause	Pricing Principle	Assessment of the Amendment
6.18.5(e)(1) and (2)	<p>For each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered must lie on or between:</p> <p>(1) an upper bound representing the stand alone cost of serving the retail customers who belong to that class; and</p> <p>(2) a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those retail customers.</p>	<p>The proposed amendments do not affect compliance with this principle. No customers or revenue are currently assigned to the Optional Demand Tariffs or Flexible Load Tariffs, and their removal has no impact on revenue recovery by tariff class.</p>
6.18.5(f)(1), (2) and (3)	<p>Each tariff must be based on the long run marginal cost of providing the service to which it relates to the retail customers assigned to that tariff with the method of calculating such cost and the manner in which that method is applied to be determined having regard to:</p> <p>(1) the costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying that method as proposed,</p> <p>(2) the additional costs likely to be associated with meeting demand from retail customers that are assigned to that tariff at times of greatest utilisation of the relevant part of the distribution network, and</p>	<p>Compliance is improved. The Flexible Load Tariffs consisted solely of a fixed daily charge adjustment and were not linked to consumption, timing, or location. As such, they did not reflect network marginal cost drivers and risked weakening efficient price signals. Removing these tariffs improves alignment between remaining tariffs and LRMC and eliminates a potentially distortionary price signal.</p>

NER Clause	Pricing Principle	Assessment of the Amendment
	(3) the location of retail customers that are assigned to that tariff and the extent to which costs vary between different location in the distribution network.	
6.18.5(g)(1), (2) and (3)	<p>The revenue expected to be recovered from each tariff must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) reflect Distribution Network Service Provider's total efficient cost of serving the retail customers that are assigned to that tariff; (2) when summed with the revenue expected to be received from all other tariffs, permit Distribution Network Service Provider to recover the expected revenue for the relevant services in accordance with the applicable distribution determination for Distribution Network Service Provider; and (3) comply with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals for efficient usage that would result from tariffs that comply with the pricing principle set out in paragraph (f). 	The proposed amendments do not alter the compliance with this principle. No revenue is currently recovered, or forecast to be recovered, from the Optional Demand Tariffs or Flexible Load Tariffs.
6.18.5(h)(1), (2) and (3)	<p>Distribution Network Service Provider must consider the impact on customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year and may vary tariffs from those that comply with paragraphs (e) to (g) to the extent Distribution Network Service Provider considers reasonably necessary having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the desirability for tariffs to comply with the pricing principles referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g), albeit after a reasonable period of transition (which may extend 	The amendments do not materially affect compliance with this principle. The Flexible Load Tariffs and Optional Demand Tariffs have not been implemented and have no assigned customers. Their removal therefore does not create customer transition impacts or bill impacts.

NER Clause	Pricing Principle	Assessment of the Amendment
	<p>over more than one regulatory control period);</p> <p>(2) the extent to which retail customers can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and</p> <p>(3) the extent to which retail customers are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decisions.</p>	
6.18.5(i)(1) and (2)	<p>The structure of each tariff must be reasonably capable of being understood by customers that are assigned to that tariff, having regard to:</p> <p>(1) the type and nature of those retail customers; and</p> <p>(2) the information provided to, and the consultation undertaken with, those retail customers.</p>	<p>Compliance is improved.</p> <p>The Flexible Load Tariffs relied on non-standard arrangements, including the absence of volumetric charging and reliance on non-observable settlement inputs. Such tariffs are not readily understandable or transparent to customers or retailers. Removing them simplifies the tariff suite and ensures remaining tariffs are observable, explainable and capable of being understood.</p> <p>Removal of the Optional Demand Tariffs improves small customer understanding of the network tariff suite. The case for not introducing the Optional Demand Tariffs is supported by empirical evidence cited by the AER and ACCC demonstrating that demand-based tariffs have delivered poor outcomes for small customers. In its December 2024 report to the Inquiry into the NEM, the ACCC found that 51 per cent of customers on demand tariff offers were paying at prices at or above the Default Market Offer.¹</p>
6.18.5(j)	A tariff must comply with the Rules and all applicable regulatory instruments.	Removal of Flexible Load tariffs supports compliance with this principle as they cannot be

¹ [Inquiry into the National Electricity Market report - December 2024](#)

NER Clause	Pricing Principle	Assessment of the Amendment
		operationalised within mandatory NEM metering, settlement and billing frameworks.

8. Stakeholder consultation and feedback

8.1. Network Pricing Working Group (NPWG) feedback

EQL consulted the NPWG, comprising customers and consumer advocacy representatives, on the proposed amendments. Overall, the NPWG expressed conditional acceptance or support for the proposed amendments, recognising the practical implementation constraints that have emerged since approval of the current TSS. The NPWG advised that support is contingent on EQL providing sufficient transparency on constraints, implementation learnings, and how these will inform future tariff design and reform. NPWG feedback is summarised below.

Flexible Load Tariffs

The NPWG conditionally accepted the withdrawal of the Flexible Load Tariffs, acknowledging advice that these tariffs cannot be implemented as designed within the current regulatory period due to material implementation and market readiness constraints. Members considered it appropriate for the amendment to be framed explicitly as a response to feasibility and deliverability limitations, rather than as a departure from the underlying policy intent.

Some members questioned why these feasibility challenges were not identified earlier in the TSS period and stressed the importance of clear documentation of the specific implementation and market readiness constraints now identified. Members also emphasised that ongoing design, innovation and learning work should remain visible and active, with explicit reference to how flexible load concepts and objectives will be progressed and preserved for future consideration, including in the 2030–35 TSS. The NPWG noted the importance of clear communication that flexible load objectives are not being abandoned, and that optionality for future tariff reform and innovation is retained.

Optional Demand Tariffs

The NPWG expressed conditional support for the withdrawal of the Optional Demand Tariffs, on the basis that it is clearly framed as a short-term, practical response to current implementation challenges within the existing regulatory framework. Members were clear that this support should not be interpreted as a retreat from NPWG's consistent, in-principal support for demand-based pricing, nor as a statement that demand tariffs are inherently unsuitable or too complex.

Support for withdrawal is contingent on clear articulation of the rationale for the change and assurance that demand-based pricing options remain open for future consideration. Members highlighted the importance of continuing to monitor, evaluate and learn from existing demand-based tariffs to inform future tariff reform and development of the next TSS.

Considerations and future reform

Across both amendments, members emphasised the importance of ensuring that learnings and experience from this TSS period are explicitly carried forward into the next TSS. Some members noted that their support is contingent on EQL providing further detail on how the proposed amendments will be addressed in practice, including how insights gained will be reflected in future design and engagement processes.

Members also acknowledged that as national reforms and regulatory directions evolve, the NPWG's position on demand tariffs and related pricing structures may need to be revisited.

8.2. Retailer feedback

In April 2026, EQL contacted to all retailers to seek their views on the proposed TSS amendments. Specific feedback was also requested to:

- identify any concerns with the proposed amendment
- understand if the removal of these optional tariffs affects any current or planned retail products or strategies
- identify any risks in not introducing these tariffs during the current regulatory period
- identify any operational, billing, metering or system impacts that should be considered, and
- any cost savings or efficiency benefits expected due to not introducing the Optional Demand Tariffs and Flexible Load Control Tariffs.

One response was received via the online portal. Additional responses were obtained from five retailers through follow-up engagement. A summary of the responses received is provided below.

- All feedback received indicated no concerns with the proposed TSS amendments. Retailers expressed general support or indicated they were comfortable with the amendments proceeding.
- Retailers identified no material risks associated with not introducing the new tariffs. One retailer noted potential minor cost savings associated with avoiding system configuration changes.
- One retailer note that the optional flexible load and demand tariffs had not been incorporated into current or planned product offerings or planning, and their removal would not affect current or future strategies.
- No impacts to billing, metering, or system processes were identified as a result of the proposed amendments.

Retailer feedback indicates that the proposed amendments are broadly supported, and retailers do not anticipate adverse impacts from the removal of the optional tariffs.

Appendix A: Energex TSS Amendments

Page No.	Section	Edit
	Cover page	Update month from November 2024 to April 2026.
3	Content	Update: Update Contents Page and numbering
6	1.2 Assumptions and contingent tariff adjustments	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing forward the introduction of the Residential and Flexible Load tariffs from 1 July 2028 to either 1 July 2026 or 1 July 2027 through the annual Pricing Proposal process: The contingent trigger for bringing forward the introduction of the Flexible Load tariffs will be system capability to integrate the flexible load connection arrangements and billing systems.
15 and 16	3.2.3 Residential and Small Business demand tariffs available from 2028 financial year	Remove entire section: We will introduce new optional Residential Demand and Small Business Demand network tariffs from 1 July 2027. These tariffs are consistent with our network tariff strategy and longer-term tariff plans. Over time, moving residual revenue recovery away from consumption-based charges and toward demand-based charging allows for more efficient energy pricing and retail competition and innovation, particularly as the energy sector transitions to a greater reliance on renewable energy sources. Introduction of off-peak and shoulder demand-based charges also allows the collection of residual revenues through demand charges outside the peak charging window. More revenue will be recovered from higher demand customers (and conversely less from customers with lower demand), creating incentives for customers to smooth demand during the day and in late evening periods. We see this as an important consideration with the expansion of batteries and electric vehicles. Table 5 lists the Optional Demand Tariffs.
16	Table 5 – Optional Demand Tariffs	Remove: Complete table.
17	Heading 3.2.4 – Unmetered Network Tariff	Update: Renumber heading to – 3.2.3 Unmetered Network Tariff
	Table 6 – Unmetered Network Tariff	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 5.
17	3.3 Secondary SAC Tariffs	Remove: From 1 July 2028 residential and small business (basic and smart meter) customers that meet certain

Page No.	Section	Edit
		<p>eligibility criteria under the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) will have the option to access new secondary tariffs (residential and small business flexible load tariffs). These tariffs support connection arrangements associated with appliances subject to active device management but not subject to separate metering for tariff purposes. With these tariffs, customers are eligible to access the new tariffs without the need for a meter on the second element, enabling them to utilise their own solar generation for appliances under active device management and/or make use of lower priced off-peak rates.</p> <p>The QECM is updated through a process that is separate to this Tariff Structure Statement. The QECM may be updated from time-to-time to keep pace with the changing technological environment and take-up of new and emerging customer energy resources. Accordingly, the QECM will likely be updated during the regulatory control period. Customers and retailers should refer to the QECM for current details of any applicable control arrangements.</p> <p>While the QECM specifies certain load management requirements, it does not mandate the use of any specific network tariff. Any changes to the QECM will not impact our tariff structures. Our Explanatory Statement provides further detail on our tariffs supporting active device management and how they link to the QECM.</p>
18	Figure 1 – Residential Customers – link between primary and secondary tariffs	Remove: Residential Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box and all pathways to the tariff.
18	Figure 2 – Small business customers – link between primary and secondary tariffs	Remove: Small Business Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box and all pathways to the tariff.
	Table 7 – Secondary Flexible Load Network Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 6.
19	Table 7 – Secondary Flexible Load Network Tariffs	Remove: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential Flexible Load (NTCTBA), Fixed, \$/day, Daily supply charge row 2. Small Business Flexible Load (NTCTBA), Fixed, \$/day, Daily supply charge row
20	Figure 3 - Flexible load tariffs available	Remove: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box 2. Small Business Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box

Page No.	Section	Edit
	for Energex customers	
22	3.4 CAC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 7.
24	3.5 Dynamic Storage Tariffs for Large LV and CAC customers	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 8.
27	3.6 Withdrawn SAC and CAC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 9.
27	3.7 ICC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 10.
30	4.2.3 SAC customer assignment following a meter change	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 11.
31	4.3 Residential tariff assignment	Update text to read: We will adopt the same tariff assignment policy for residential customers for the remaining years of the regulatory control period (i.e. 2026 to 2030 financial years).
32	Figure 5 – Residential customers – from 1 July 2027	Remove: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 5 provides a summary of the assignment arrangements from 1 July 2027. Figure 5 – Residential customers – from 1 July 2027. Note: Dark blue boxes refer to default tariffs, whilst light grey boxes refer to optional tariffs. Solid arrow lines refer to Energex mandatory reassignment from 1 July 2025. The dotted arrows refer to optional tariffs.
32	4.4 Small business tariff assignment	Update: Update figure heading number to and associated reference directly above Figure 5.
33	4.4 Small business tariff assignment	Update text to read: We will adopt the same tariff assignment policy for small business customers for the remaining years of the regulatory control period (i.e. 2026 to 2030 financial years).
33	Figure 7 – Small Business Customers – From 1 July 2027	Remove: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 7 provides a summary of the assignment arrangements from 1 July 2027. Figure 7 – Small Business Customers – From 1 July 2027. Note: Dark blue boxes refer to default tariffs, whilst light grey boxes refer to optional tariffs. Solid arrow lines refer to Energex mandatory

Page No.	Section	Edit
		reassignment from 1 July 2025. The dotted arrows refer to optional tariffs.
35	4.5 SAC Large tariff assignment	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 6.
35	4.6 CAC and ICC tariff assignment	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 7.
36	4.7 Summary of tariff options for customer assignment	Update: Update table number to Table 12.
35	Table 13 (Table 12 new) – Tariff options for customer assignment	Remove: SAC Small – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential Demand (from FY2028) 2. Small Business Demand (from FY2028) 3. Residential Flexible Load (from FY2028) 4. Small Business Flexible Load (from FY2028)
38	5 Compliance with Pricing Principles	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 13.
39	5.1 Stand alone and Avoidable Costs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 14.
40	5.3.1 LRMC Estimates	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 15.
47	7.1 Tariff Classes	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 16.
52 and 53	7.2.1 Public lighting	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 17.
54	7.2.2 Security lighting	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 18.

Appendix B: Ergon Energy Network TSS Amendments

Page No.	Section	Edit
	Cover page	Update month from November 2024 to April 2026.
3	Contents	Update: Update Table of Contents
6	1.2 Assumptions and contingent tariff adjustment	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing forward the introduction of the Residential and Flexible Load tariffs from 1 July 2028 to either 1 July 2026 or 1 July 2027 through the annual Pricing Proposal process: The contingent trigger for bringing forward the introduction of the Flexible Load tariffs will be system capability to integrate the flexible load connection arrangements and billing systems.
16	3.2.3 Residential and Small Business demand tariffs available from FY2028	Remove entire section: We will introduce new optional Residential Demand and Small Business Demand network tariffs from 1 July 2027. These tariffs are consistent with our network tariff strategy and longer-term tariff plans. Over time, moving residual revenue recovery away from consumption-based charges and toward demand-based charging allows for more efficient energy pricing and retail competition and innovation, particularly as the energy sector transitions to a greater reliance on renewable energy sources. Introduction of off-peak and shoulder demand-based charges also allows the collection of residual revenues through demand charges outside the peak charging window. More revenue will be recovered from higher demand customers (and conversely less from customers with lower demand), creating incentives for customers to smooth demand during the day and in late evening periods. We see this as an important consideration with the expansion of batteries and electric vehicles. Table 5 lists the Optional Demand Tariffs.
17	Table 5 – Optional Demand Tariffs	Remove: Complete table.
18	Heading 3.2.4 – Unmetered Network Tariff	Update: Renumber heading to – 3.2.3 Unmetered Network Tariff Update text to read: Table 5 outlines the tariff available for unmetered supply.
18	Table 6 – Unmetered Network Tariff	Update: Update table number heading and associated reference directly above to Table 5.
18	3.3 Secondary SAC Tariffs	Remove:

Page No.	Section	Edit
		<p>From 1 July 2028 residential and small business (basic and smart meter) customers that meet certain eligibility criteria under the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) will have the option to access new secondary tariffs (residential and small business flexible load tariffs). These tariffs support connection arrangements associated with appliances subject to active device management but not subject to separate metering for tariff purposes. With these tariffs, customers are eligible to access the new tariffs without the need for a meter on the second element, enabling them to utilise their own solar generation for appliances under active device management and/or make use of lower priced off-peak rates.</p> <p>The QECM is updated through a process that is separate to this Tariff Structure Statement. The QECM may be updated from time-to-time to keep pace with the changing technological environment and take-up of new and emerging customer energy resources. Accordingly, the QECM will likely be updated during the regulatory control period. Customers and retailers should refer to the QECM for current details of any applicable control arrangements.</p> <p>While the QECM specifies certain load management requirements, it does not mandate the use of any specific network tariff. Any changes to the QECM will not impact our tariff structures. Our Explanatory Statement provides further detail on our tariffs supporting active device management and how they link to the QECM.</p>
19	Figure 1 – Residential Customers – link between primary and secondary tariffs	Remove: Residential Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box and all pathways to the tariff.
20	Figure 2 – Small business customers – link between primary and secondary tariffs	Remove: Small Business Flexible Load (NTC TBA) box and all pathways to the tariff.
21	Table 7 – Secondary Flexible Load Network Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 6.
21	Table 7 – Secondary Flexible Load Network Tariffs	Remove: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Residential Flexible Load (NTCTBA), Fixed, \$/day, Daily supply charge row 4. Small Business Flexible Load (NTCTBA), Fixed, \$/day, Daily supply charge row

Page No.	Section	Edit
22	Figure 3 - Flexible load tariffs available for Energex customers	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Residential Flexible Load (NTC TBA) 4. Small Business Flexible Load (NTC TBA)
23	3.4 CAC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 7.
27	3.5 Dynamic Storage Tariffs for Large LV and CAC customers	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 8.
31	3.6 Withdrawn SAC and CAC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 9.
31 and 32	3.7 ICC Tariffs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 10.
34	4.2.3 SAC customer assignment following a meter change	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 11.
35	4.3 Residential tariff assignment	Update text to read: We propose to adopt the same tariff assignment policy for residential customers for the remaining years of the regulatory control period (i.e. 2026 to 2030 financial years).
36	Figure 5- Residential customers – from 1 July 2027	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Figure 5 provides a summary of the assignment arrangements from 1 July 2027. 2. Figure 5 – Residential customers – from 1 July 2027. 3. Note: Dark blue boxes refer to default tariffs, whilst light grey boxes refer to optional tariffs. Solid arrow lines refer to Energex mandatory reassignment from 1 July 2025. The dotted arrows refer to optional tariffs.
36	4.4 Small business tariff assignment	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 5.
37	4.4 Small business tariff assignment	Update text to read: We will adopt the same tariff assignment policy for small business customers in the remaining years of the regulatory control period (i.e. 2026 to 2030 financial years).
37	Figure 7- Small Business Customers – From 1 July 2027	Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Figure 7 provides a summary of the assignment arrangements from 1 July 2027. 2. Figure 7 – Small Business Customers – From 1 July 2027. 3. Note: Dark blue boxes refer to default tariffs, whilst light grey boxes refer to optional tariffs.

Page No.	Section	Edit
		Solid arrow lines refer to Energex mandatory reassignment from 1 July 2025. The dotted arrows refer to optional tariffs.
38	4.5 SAC Large tariff assignment Figure 8 – SAC Large Customers – 1 July 2025 Transition	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 6.
39	4.5 SAC Large tariff assignment Figure 7 – SAC Large Customers – Post 1 July 2025 Transition	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 7.
40	4.6 CAC and ICC tariff assignment	Update: Update figure heading number and associated reference directly above to Figure 8.
40	4.7 Summary of tariff options for customer assignment	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 12.
40 and 41	Table 12 – Tariff options for customer assignment	Remove rows: SAC Small – 5. Residential Demand (from FY2028) 6. Small Business Demand (from FY2028) 7. Residential Flexible Load (from FY2028) 8. Small Business Flexible Load (from FY2028)
43	5 Compliance with Pricing Principles	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 13.
44	5.1 Stand alone and Avoidable Costs	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 14.
45	5.3.1 LRMC Estimates	Update: Update table heading numbers and associated references directly above to Tables 15, 16 and 17.
53	7.1 Tariff Classes	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 18.
59	7.2.1 Public lighting	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 19.
60	7.2.2 Security lighting	Update: Update table heading number and associated reference directly above to Table 20.