Distribution Regulatory Information Order, 2024-25

Basis of Preparation

28 November 2025

Official

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Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
ABN 24 167 357 299
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009

Enquiries regarding this document should be addressed to:
Leader Regulation
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009
[redacted]

Contents

Introduction

TasNetworks (Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd, ABN 24 167 357 299) is the owner and operator of the electricity distribution network in Tasmania.

This Basis of Preparation (**BoP**) forms part of the response of TasNetworks to the Annual Information Order (**referred to as the RIO within TasNetworks [Regulatory Information Order]**) issued in April 2024 by the Australian Energy Regulator (**AER**), under Division 4 of Part 3 of the National Electricity (Tasmania) Law.

The information and explanatory material included in this BoP relate to TasNetworks' activities as Tasmania's licensed Distribution Network Service Provider (**DNSP**) during the 2024-25 Regulatory Year (referred to throughout this document as the current reporting period).

AER's Instructions

The AERs instructions are to prepare and submit a BoP that demonstrates how the information provided in response to the RIO request complies with the requirement of the RIO's. The minimum requirements of the BoP as per schedule 5 of the order are set out below.

For each table and sub-table in the data workbooks the basis of preparation must:

Table 1 AER Requirements of the BoP

5.2 (a)	Describe the source of the information provided
(b) (c)	document the methodology (if any) used to transform the source data to meet the requirements of the Order list the assumptions used in applying the methodology noted under (b)
(d) (e) (f)	classify the information as actual information or estimated information or as a NULL response where estimated information is provided: a) explain why actual information cannot be provided b) explain why the estimate is the electricity distributor's best estimate where a NULL response is provided explain why the information is not relevant
(g)	explain any changes in the information sources or methodology that occurred in the reporting period.

Template 2.1 Expenditure summary and reconciliation

Table 2.1.1 Standard control services capex by purpose

Table 2.1.2 Standard control services opex by purpose

Table 2.1.3 Alternative control services capex

Table 2.1.4 Alternative control services opex

Source of Information Worksheets 2.2 – 2.10 of the RIO.
Methodology and assumptions made As per the methodology for each section of information disclosed. Please note that the check table returns a false flag in cell E114 due to the presence of category specific forecasts in table 8.4.1, which are not included in table 2.1.1. TasNetworks engaged with the AER on this issue in mid-October 2025 to confirm the suitability of this approach.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 2.2 Repex

Table 2.2.1 Replacement expenditure, volumes and asset failures by asset category

All asset categories expenditure data

Source of Information Information has been sourced from SAP.
Methodology and assumptions Expenditure for each of the sub-categories is determined through prescribed unit rates, determined for each of the sub-categories. The financial data in Table 2.2.1 has been apportioned across categories using financial information for that year and the volumes of replacements.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Poles

Source of Information

For pole replacements (i.e. renewals) and refurbishments, sources of data included:

- all completed condition related pole renewals
- pole refurbishments recorded in SAP

For Failures TasNetworks SAP incident system was used. All unassisted pole failures are investigated at TasNetworks.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The quantity reported for pole renewals and pole refurbishments are based on actual materials allocated through identified Repex work categories in SAP. Each piece of material used that correlates to an asset category has been classified as such, enabling the pole replacements arising as a result from other Repex drivers to be identified and counted, for inclusion in the count of replacements. Reporting for small volume Repex item such as pole staking is more critical for date of data entry when near end of Financial Year for the completion of works. Checks in mid-July, for approximation in FY volume include for the multiple staked pole cases, stock issued to reload truck, etc.
- TasNetworks records tasks against each pole that requires renewal or refurbishment, and the data provided reflects tasks recorded in SAP for any work under the Repex work categories.
- TasNetworks fibre reinforced cement poles are reported as concrete poles.
- The condition-based replacement of poles is not deemed to constitute an asset failure, based upon the definition provided.
- Where an unassisted pole failure is also a staked pole, it is recorded as a staked failure.
- Pole voltage level for reporting has been based on a geospatial matching of support structures to conductor in TasNetworks GIS. The matching of distribution conductors to poles was reviewed significantly in FY25. This means that there have been large changes in the Asset Age Profile for pole voltages and materials.
- Stay poles (i.e. poles used to hold up other poles, but which do not hold any electrical conductors themselves) are reported as < = 1 kV.
- Where multiple poles are replaced under a single Work Order, all poles are assigned to the voltage level of the primary pole on which the work order was raised.
- The reinforcement of wooden poles (pole staking) is reported separately to pole replacements.
- For pole staking, TasNetworks is transitioning from an internal delivery model to an external model. This has reduced total poles staked in FY25 because there was a break in delivery and delivery reporting timeframes have changed.
- Tasmanian feeder classifications were used this year for section 2.2.2
- Failures:
    - TasNetworks investigates all unassisted pole failures. These are tracked in SAP and in TasNetworks HSEQ investigation register.
    - Unassisted pole failures are reported by TasNetworks.

- Each unassisted pole failure is checked for a report and then included in for RIO reporting.
- Only material movements with a posting date between 1st July 2024 and 30 June 2025 were used. Posting date is the date the material left the warehouse and usually the day it was installed on network.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

- REPEX poles is based on completed work orders.
- Where one pole is used in one work order, for a job raised against a specific pole, this is an actual pole replacement with material, volume, and voltage level correct.
- When multiple poles are used on a single work order, TasNetworks only knows the voltage level and material of the primary pole. All poles used beyond the first pole on a work order is an estimate.
- Pole staking is batched into work orders of >10 stakes at a time. TasNetworks reports only on completd work orders. Work orders that have not been completed have not been included.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- Tasmania experienced a significant storm in September 2024 which damaged poles. This has increased the number of poles replaced this financial year.
- TasNetworks is strategically increasing its pole replacement rate based on a more robust wood pole inspection method.
- In prior years, stay poles were reported at the voltage level of the pole that they support. This year they are being reported as <1kV poles.

Tasmanian definitions for feeder classifications were used this year.

Pole top structures

Source of Information

Failure data for pole top structures was sourced from SAP, specifically the "Raw Data – DX Defects 2025" spreadsheet.

Replacement data for pole top structures was sourced from SAP, specifically the "Material Movements" spreadsheet.

Data was only sourced for financial year FY25 (1st July 2024 – 30 June 2025)

Methodology and assumptions made

<u>Replacements</u>

- TasNetworks has a replacement program for pole-top hardware – principally cross arms. A large majority of pole-top hardware is changed at the time of a crossarm replacement.
- Only movement types 161 and 961 were used, as directed by the Asset Standards team. These movement codes show only materials that move into the network and exclude material movements between depots and warehouses across the state.
- Only completed material movements were used, as directed by the Asset Standards team.
- Only LV and HV crossarm material movements were recorded, as these are the main materials associated with pole tops.
- Only material movements with a posting date between 1st July 2024 – 30 June 2025. Posting date is the date the material left the warehouse and usually the day it was installed on the network.
- Only condition-based structure replacements as a part of the replacement programs RELSA and REHSA were reported. This excludes instances where the structures were replaced incidentally with a pole.

Failures

- TasNetworks has reported outages where TasNetworks owned pole-top hardware has failed and requires emergency replacement.
- M2 defect notifications, rather than materials, have been used to count failures. Duplicate notifications have been removed.
- Only failures inherent to the pole top were included, using the root cause filter. This eliminates failures caused by external influences.
- These failures will not be included in the REPEX as they were rectified under Emergency Rectification work (EMRES) rather than REPEX work (RELSA or REHSA).
- Crossarm HV and Crossarm LV were the only two objects included in the failure data, as these are the main materials associated with pole tops.
- Only "InService Generated" M2 notifications have been included.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

- Actual data sourced from SAP.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- FY25 TasNetworks replaced a large amount of pole tops as part of a defect backlog review task. TasNetworks had a large amount of overdue defect which needed to be rectified, resulting in a large amount of replacement work.
- TasNetworks recorded a large amount of pole top failures during FY25 due to the Incident Contingency System (ICS) event in September 2024.

Overhead conductors

Source of Information

Data for overhead conductors is sourced from SAP master data, inventory/material data and work orders.

Methodology and assumptions made

- A summary of stores data has been extracted from TasNetworks' financial systems and then linked to the relevant work RIO allocation of REPEX. As there is no reliable link between asset data and works data, the route length and number of phases involved with each work package cannot be easily attained. For the relevant work packs, the total of the conductor lengths has been used to calculate the length in the Repex table, the lengths have been divided by the nominal number of phase: 3 for bare HV, 4 for bare LV and 1 for LVABC.
- For conductor failures, all overhead conductor failures due to condition deterioration are investigated by the Asset Management team. The register of these investigations has been used to determine the number of conductor failures within the FY25 year. This excludes any resultant failures where the overhead conductor is not the root cause such as:
  - Where a pole fails
  - Vegetation falls onto the conductor or a foreign object contacts the conductor
  - Insulator failures causing conductor failure
  - Service failures.
- LV services spans are reported with overhead services, so excluded from LV overhead conductor report.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

NA

Underground cables

Source of Information

Cable related data was sourced from SAP, apart from cable length which was sourced from GIS records.

For previous submissions cable length data was sourced from SAP. A data uplift exercise has been completed since the last submission which incorporates more accurate length data from GIS records.

This improved methodology results in minor variations in cable length versus previous submissions, but provides a more accurate result.

Replacement data for cables was sourced from SAP, specifically the "Material Movements" spreadsheet.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Repex work of underground cables uses summary data extracted from SAP, and then based on the material description is allocated to the appropriate RIO category:
  - Underground cable replacement volumes are in kilometres.
  - Underground cable replacement is based on material posting date.
- Cables are repaired in the majority of cases and then programmed for replacement if required as part of a program for replacement. The type of failures reported are:
  - UG Cable Failure.
  - UG Joint Failure.
  - UG Cable Termination Failure(s)
- Asset Failure(s) are recorded based on number of events and are for un-assisted events only.
- Asset failure data is sourced from in-service records and also from reviewing daily fault reports for comparison/completeness.
- Asset volumes currently in commission are calculated by summing the HV cable length for each feeder classification.
- Cable lengths are taken from SAP which takes values from TasNetworks GIS. Values are only reflective on route length (X-axis) without length when rising up to a termination point such as turret, cabinet, substation or pole top.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Estimated – Vertical rise of cables up to termination points on poles/switch gear is not accounted for.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Data source for length is now from GIS representing a more accurate reflection of what is in our network. Sub-Transmission circuits now have a circuit classification.

Service lines

Source of Information

Data for service lines has been sourced from SAP and GIS

Methodology and assumptions made

- Volumes of replacements are determined through SAP materials list for Repex RIO categories. This outputs the volume in length (m) used for each job. The average service length is used to estimate the number of services that have been replaced based on the length of conductor used.
- Volume of replacements are based on both NULL and completed dates.
- Due to the commencement of a proactive replacement program, the total service lines is the sum of failures and replacements.
- Residential / Commercial and Industrial split is assumed to be 85/15, based on the ratio of customer types.
- High voltage relates to feeders and is not relevant to service lines. 'Blank' will be included in the total count.
- TasNetworks do not have any service lines on complex connections connected at <=11kV voltage, and no other services line at other voltages, as they are deemed part of the network, or relate to consumer mains (private).
- The increase of 10% in total replacements (repex and faults combined) as compared to last year does not have any specific reason.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

The average of LV Service and LV Service Span is used to estimate the number of services that have been replaced based on the length of conductor used.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Transformers

Source of Information

Data for transformers is sourced from SAP master data, inventory/material data and workorder data.

Methodology and assumptions made

- For overhead transformer replacements a summary of warehouse data has been extracted from SAP and then linked to the relevant RIO categories, based on the asset material description.
- The feeder voltage is provided for the voltage breakdown. For transformer failures, the voltage is determined from the material description for the asset extracted from SAP.
- Data concerning overhead transformer failures was extracted from material movements towards emergency classified work orders. Then the root cause of the jobs where transformers were used were classified. Obvious omissions could be made if the cause was external such as vegetation, third party typically vehicles or pole failures. For ambiguous failures the in-service data was viewed to make an assessment as to whether the transformer failed or an external factor caused the transformer to be replaced.
- Overhead transformer replacements volumes are the total of replaced plus failures.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Source of count based on inventory movement and then filtered using fault data, rather than relying on classification alone as this was found to be more accurate.

Transformers

Source of Information

Data for transformers is sourced from SAP master data, inventory/material data, workorder data and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- For ground mounted/kiosk transformer replacements, a summary of warehouse data has been extracted from TasNetworks' SAP, and then linked to the relevant RIO categories, based on the asset material description under functional areas REGMS, REGTF, RELSW, REHSW.
- Occasionally, for specific sites the replacement of GMS is not possible with ground mounted configuration and OH mounting is proposed during design. The replacement is booked under GMS replacement budget. In this case the replacement jobs count to be booked under REGMS (REPEX) but asset count under OH network.
- M2 defect notification provides the input against replacement of assets under failure state. Then the root cause of the jobs where transformers replacement occurred were classified. Ground mounted transformer replacements volumes are the total of replaced plus failures.
- Information for the work orders that are complete and closed during current fiscal year is provided.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Switchgear

Source of Information

Data for switchgear is sourced from SAP master data, inventory/material data, workorder data.

Methodology and assumptions made

<u>Overhead Switchgear</u>

- Switchgear is reported per pole top. This means that where multiple fuses exist on a single pole-top, these are treated as the one switch and are replaced together as per the asset management plan.
- For overhead switchgear replacements, a summary of warehouse data has been extracted from SAP, and then linked to the relevant RIO categories, based on the asset material description.
- For overhead switchgear, defect notification data from SAP was used to map the primary and secondary causes for the jobs under emergency/fault to determine fuse failures.
- Note that 22kV fuses are included under "Other" in the Repex spreadsheet.
- An operated fuse is not counted as a failed fuse in this analysis since the fuse link is not assumed to be an asset.
- The number of fuse failures was determined by reviewing emergency work orders where fuse components issued. Then checking that the cause of the failure was due to a fuse failure. They were then counted as a pole top fuse assembly rather than individual fuses.

- Work orders that had many pole tops worth of fuses assigned, typically due to storm response, it was estimated the number of pole top fuse assemblies replaced by assuming 3 HV fuses per pole top assembly.

Underground

- For ground mounted/kiosk switch replacements, a summary of warehouse data has been extracted from TasNetworks' SAP, and then linked to the relevant RIO categories, based on the asset material description under functional areas REGMS, REGTF, RELSW, REHSW.
- Switchgear volume is comprised of switchgear in ground mounted substations and standalone switching stations.
- On most occasions, where ground mounted switchgear is replaced and the solution is a complete kiosk substation, although the kiosk also contains a transformer, all the expenditure is accrued on the switchgear replacement Repex program. This is because the replacement equipment is a singular unit, and the expenditure could not be split up and distributed over several Repex programs.
- Data concerning line switches, fuse switches and circuit breaker failures was extracted from M2 defect notifications. Then the root cause of the jobs where HV SWGR components (line switch, fuse switch, CB) happened were classified. HV SWGR replacements volumes are the total of replaced plus failures.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Last year in-service data was used to determine when a fuse was replaced and the cause of the fuse failure. The method was changed, so that material movements to emergency jobs where used. Then In-service data was used to check the cause of the failure.

SCADA

Source of Information

All Protection schemes and SCADA Schemes have been sourced from SAP. This includes all protection and SCADA scheme from zone , building and kiosk substations, along with pole mounted switches and regulators.

Methodology and assumptions made

Field Devices

- Field devices include SCADA systems in zone substations, SCADA control in pole mounted reclosers, regulating transformers, kiosk substations, and building substations, protection schemes in zone substations and protection schemes in building substations. However, pole mounted recloser protection is excluded due to their inclusion already as a SCADA scheme.
- Replacement of SCADA systems and protection schemes are identified from the installation date of the equipment.
- An organisation SAP data uplift has resulted in an increase in SCADA schemes. In prior years only SCADA schemes that communicated to the Network control room were able to be included

Local Network Wiring Assets

- Included within Field Devices

Master Station Assets

- Included within Field Devices

AFLC

- TasNetworks do not have any AFLC

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

An organisation SAP data uplift has resulted in an increase in SCADA schemes. In prior years only SCADA schemes that communicated to the Network control room were able to be included.

Public lighting

Source of Information

Data for public lighting is sourced from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Public lighting data has been sourced from warehouse data for materials consumed against the public lighting functional areas as recorded in SAP. The data from the SAP was assigned to the relevant public lighting categories for faults and replacements. Volumes of faults in table 2.2.1 are a subset of total replacements in the same table.
- The data was taken from SAP for all the materials, for public lighting only those material are selected which are relevant to public lighting viz., lamps, fixtures, bracket and poles, apart from these, there is no material related to public lighting in TasNetworks, therefore the value for repex in 'Other' is 0.
- TasNetworks does not replace poles and brackets on major road, thus there are no repex values for major category poles and brackets.
- Categorization of Major and Minor is as per the definition i.e., below 100W rated are Minor Category (exception are 171012- FIXTURE, Streetlight 70W LED SCO DALI S/E and 161604-XXFIXTURE, S/light 75W LED AERO ,S/E, these two are Major Category lights as per standard)The reduced replacements of luminaires and increase of failures as compared to last year is because of change in the supplier.
- The reduced replacements and faults of lamps for major road category as compared to last year is because of focus on LED transition. Rather than replacing lamp, the head will be replaced with LED luminaire when ever it comes in plan.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 2.2.2 Selected assets characteristics

Total poles

Source of Information

Please refer to BoP for poles for table 5.2.1

Methodology and assumptions made

Please refer to BoP for poles for table 5.2.1

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Please refer to BoP for poles for table 5.2.1

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

TasNetworks used the Tasmanian feeder classification system for the 2024-25 RIOs as opposed to the AER's classifications.

Overhead conductors

Source of Information

SAP data used for all asset data except for length.

Length data sourced from GIS data

Methodology and assumptions made

Overhead conductors by feeder type

- Overhead conductor replacement volumes by feeder type are determined from reviewing materials associated with conductor replacement jobs issued to jobs, then summed by feeder type.
- In the case of HV feeders, asset volumes have then been split by Tasmanian feeder classification.
- Service wires are excluded.

Overhead conductors by material type

Overhead conductor replacement volumes by material type are determined from reviewing materials associated with conductor replacement jobs issued to jobs, then summed by conductor material type.

Service wires are excluded

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Source data from SAP has been updated significantly to improve reporting on voltage and materials.

Conductor now classified using Tasmania feeder type classification.

Underground cables

Source of Information

Cable related data was sourced from SAP, apart from cable length which was sourced from GIS records.

Replacement data for cables was sourced from SAP, specifically the "Material Movements" spreadsheet. A small number of cable replacements did not have a RIO Classification voltage assigned (due to the data not being in SAP) so these were assigned manually.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Underground cable replacement volumes are as submitted in Table 2.2.1.
- Low voltage and High voltage underground cables asset volumes have then been split by network reliability area (as per TasNetworks' definition).

- To split linear assets into reliability areas, data was used from TasNetworks' GIS records. This data assigns the asset to a reliability area based on its location. This approach results in some linear assets which are installed across reliability areas. Where this is the case, the asset is taken to reside in the area containing the majority of its length.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Estimated – For determining the REPEX values per feeder classification a ratio was taken for network percentage of each classification and this ratio was applied to the total volume of asset replacements to give an indicative value of REPEX values per area.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Same methodology was applied but for the Tasmanian categorisations, sub transmission cables are also included.

For previous submissions cable length data was sourced from SAP. A data uplift exercise has been completed since the last submission which incorporates more accurate length data from GIS records.

Transformers

Source of Information

Data for transformers is sourced from SAP master data, inventory/material data, workorder data and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Transformer replacement volumes were sourced from SAP during current fiscal year.
- Transformer replacements volumes are the total of replaced plus failures.
- Information for the work orders that are complete and closed during current fiscal year is provided.
- The column heading 'Asset volumes currently in the commission' the total installed transformer MVA was reported.
- For the cell corresponding to row 'Total MVA replaced' with column heading 'Asset replacements' the total transformer replaced MVA was reported.
- For the cell corresponding to row 'Total MVA disposed of' with column heading 'Asset replacements' the total transformer MVA disposed of was reported. Disposed transformers are those transformers removed from service and not reused on the network.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The OH component of decommissioned assets has been updated to sum data from master data record showing transformers disposed of. Previously assuming that REPEX matched decommissioned, but that doesn't account for jobs that only remove transformers or uprate/derate transformers.

Template 2.3 Augex project data

Table 2.3.3: Augex asset data – HV/LV feeders and distribution substations

Source of information

The data reported in Table 2.3.3 (Descriptor and Cost Metrics) has been sourced from SAP.

The numbers of circuit kilometres and distribution transformers added during the reporting period have been obtained from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- No information relating to gifted assets has been included.
- Information regarding augmentation (capital) expenditure has been reported on an as incurred basis and in nominal dollars
- Information regarding the circuit line lengths of HV and LV feeders and the number of substations added has been provided on an as incurred basis.
- Data was extracted from the source systems based on specified Functional Areas.
- Overhead (OH) and underground (UG) line configurations were determined based on material type booked against the work order.
- Distribution substation configuration was determined based on material type booked against the work order.
- Expenditure recorded in Table 2.3.3 (Cost Metrics) includes all projects undertaken during the regulatory year, not just completed jobs. The assets added or in service as an outcome of projects that were not complete as at the end of the current reporting period have not been included in the totals reported in Table 2.3.3 (Descriptor Metrics).
- The total cost thresholds applied to delineate between material and non-material high voltage and low voltage feeder augmentation projects are $500k and $50k respectively. The thresholds have been applied against the total cumulative expenditure over the life of the project, inclusive of any indirect costs. Expenditure reported in Table 2.3.3 (Cost Metrics), however, excludes overheads.
- Functional areas for reporting in this table have been derived from augmentation-related activities which comprise the following functional area codes: CAHVF, CALVF, PQLVV, PQTXV, PRHVR, PRSPT, CATXU.
- Customer connection information is not included in this table.
- Upgraded units are classed as replacement of existing units for augmentation purposes. Added units are classed as new units for augmentation purposes.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

- Added and upgraded units were assumed to be upgraded unless specified in the work order details – all work orders were reviewed individually.
- To determine costs, unit rates from the 23/24 Repex tables were used for Cable, Conductor and Distribution Substations.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Distribution substation volumes were similar to 2023-24. The split between added/upgraded is more accurate given the manual review of each work order.

Table 2.3.4: Augex asset data – Total expenditure

Source of information

- Information has been sourced from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- TasNetworks' augmentation expenditure has been extracted from TasNetworks' financial systems by relevant functional area, and aggregated to the corresponding asset groups.
- The expenditure reported in Table 2.3.4 in relation to Sub transmission Substations, Switching Stations, Zone Substations and Sub transmission Lines is as incurred, whereas expenditure reported in tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 is consistent with requirement to report expenditure on a project close basis.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 2.5 Connections

Table 2.5.1: Descriptor metrics

Non-financial data

Source of information

Augmentation (all sub categories)

- The information regarding customer connections in Table 2.5.1 has been sourced from SAP.

Distribution Substation Installed

- Distribution substations MVA added and number installed have been calculated by extracting the transformer size and quantities from SAP and quantities that were extracted for customer connection functional areas on an as incurred basis.

Augmentation HV/LV

- Circuit length is calculated by extracting the material volume from SAP and mapping the material to OH or UG based on material description. Information regarding the circuit line lengths of HV and LV feeders on an as incurred basis.

Methodology and assumptions made

Sub-categories for Standard Control Connections

- The information for each connection sub-category is mapped to the relevant Functional Areas in SAP. All material that has been posted against work orders under the following functional areas in the relevant financial year has been included in Table 2.5.1.

Connection Sub-category	Functional Areas
Residential	SOLCI, SOLCP, SOPOC, SOPOR, SUPOR
Commercial/Industrial	SOGSI, SOGSM, SOIRC, SOIRR, SUGSI, SUMPR, SUSUB, SOGSC

Subdivision	SOSID, SUSBD
Embedded Generation	Determined from the above work orders using short-text descriptions

Distribution substation installed

- The total kVA added was derived from the material description for each work under against each of the relevant functional areas. The total kVA was calculated using the material kVA value multiplied by the quantity.

Augmentation HV/LV

- The 'Net circuit length km added' was determined from the material extract that was posted against each work order under the relevant functional areas.
- For HV overhead conductor, the material quantity is divided by three for a 3-phase circuit. LV OH conductor is rarely used for augmentation rather TasNetworks use Aerial Bundled Cable (ABC) for these types of installation – this circuit length is the same as the material quantity.
- For HV and LV cable, the circuit length is the same as the material quantity.
- The voltage class (HV or LV) was determined based on a previously used mapping table that has been developed in consultation with TasNetworks asset management teams.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Embedded Generation

- The methodology was to search for work order descriptions among the customer functional areas which contained the word "Solar" in the long text description. All the material posted against these work orders were reported under the embedded generation category. The methodology for these types of connections is used as there is no dedicated functional area for embedded generation connections like Residential, Commercial and Subdivision.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 2.5.1: Descriptor metrics

Financial data

Source of information

Information has been sourced from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

General

- Expenditure on all types of connection related activities reported in Table 2.5.1 has been allocated to the different classifications and subcategories using the functional areas in TasNetworks' financial systems.

Distribution substation installed

Expenditure has been allocated to the different classifications and subcategories using the functional areas in SAP.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 2.5.2: Cost metrics by connection classification

Non-financial data

Source of information

Augmentation (all sub categories)

- The information regarding customer connections in Table 2.5.2 has been sourced from SAP, the Bravo (SOM) system and Podium Cases for Electrical Works Request (EWR).

Subdivision connections

- The data reported in Tables 2.5.2 has been sourced from SAP. The connections are reported on a per lot basis which is manually extracted from SAP work orders.

Embedded generation connections

- The data reported in Tables 2.5.2 has been sourced from TasNetworks' SOM systems and Podium embedded generation cases. The number of embedded generation connections were obtained from Podium embedded generation cases, which hold all the information about each case. The methodology used was to identify the number cases that have been submitted after 1 July and have a closed date between 1st July and the 30 June for the 2024-25 year.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The underground and overhead determination was based on, firstly:
  - Material posted against each work order, or
  - Functional area.
- A connection was classified as underground if:
  - HV Cable was used, and the quantity was greater than HV Conductor, or
  - LV Cable was used, and the quantity was greater than LV Conductor, or
  - Ground mounted transformer was installed.
- A connection was classified as overhead if:
  - HV Conductor was used, and the quantity was greater than HV Cable, or
  - LV Conductor was used, and the quantity was greater than LV Cable, or
  - HV Switches were installed with no underground cable, or
  - Pole mounted transformer was installed.
- Secondly, if the connections did not meet any of these criteria, the functional area mapping table was used to determine if the connection was underground or overhead.
- For subdivisions, the functional area method was used given the clear delineation between an overhead and an underground subdivision connection.

Residential

All completed work orders in the relevant RIO year under the Residential functional areas.

Complex Connection HV

- Number of completed residential connections requiring HV cable/conductor.

Complex Connection LV

- Number of completed residential connections not requiring HV cable/conductor..

Commercial/Industrial

All completed work orders in the relevant RIO year under the Commercial/Industrial functional areas.

Complex Connection HV (Customer connected at HV)

- Number of completed commercial/industrial work orders that had a HV circuit breaker posted against the material list. This is an assumption that the connection required a Recloser (or similar) at the HV connection point.

Complex Connection HV (Customer connected at LV, minor HV works)

- Assumed all "complex connection HV (customer connected at LV)" connections requires upstream work as the work orders cannot differentiate between minor or major works.

Complex Connection HV (Customer connected at LV, upstream asset works)

- Number of completed commercial/industrial connections not requiring a HV circuit breaker. Assumes all connections require upstream asset works.

Subdivision

All completed work orders in the relevant RIO year under the Subdivision functional areas.

Complex connection LV

- Number of completed lots that do not require HV cable/conductors.

Complex Connection HV (no upstream asset works)

- Assumed all "complex connection HV" connections require upstream work as the work orders cannot differentiate between minor or major works.

Complex Connection HV (with upstream asset works)

- Number of completed lots that required HV cable/conductors. Assumes all Complex connections HV have upstream asset works.

Embedded Generation – Complex Connection HV (small capacity)

- Number of completed embedded generation connections <= 22kV (i.e. HV/LV). Sourced data from SAP with materials incurred against completed work orders that were of the type 'RECLOSER, Auto'

Embedded Generation – Complex Connection HV (large capacity)

- Number of completed embedded generation connections > 22 kV (i.e. sub transmission). Sourced data from SAP with materials incurred against completed work orders that were of the type 'RECLOSER, Auto'.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Simple Connection LV (Residential, Commercial/Industrial and Embedded Generation)

- The volumes for simple connections were calculated using the data extracted from SAP for complex connections subtracted from the volumes reported from TasNetworks SOM systems and EWRs.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Financial data

Source of information

Information has been sourced from SAP.
Methodology and assumptions made In relation to the provision of connection services, TasNetworks' financial systems does not distinguish between the connection classifications used in Table 2.5.2 (i.e. simple and complex LV or HV connections). In order to report the costs associated with each type of connection classification stipulated in Table 2.5.2, the total cost of providing connection services in the current reporting period has been apportioned between the classifications in Table 2.5.2 on the basis of unit rates developed specifically for the purposes of weighting the connection volumes reported in Table 2.5.2.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 2.5.3: Capital contributions (type 1) by connection classification

Source of information Information has been sourced from SAP.
Methodology and assumptions made Allocated in accordance with expenditure for specific connection types.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 2.5.4: new connections by connection classification – all other services excluding standard control services

Source of information • As outlined in Table 2.5.2 for Standard Control
Methodology and assumptions made • As outlined in Table 2.5.2 for Standard Control • Extracting all work orders under the alternative control functional areas • Applied the same methodology as shown in Table 2.5.2
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

- No material was returned against the work orders extracted to determine the type of connections – all zeros applied to the workbook.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- No entry from last year based on the workbook template update

Template 2.6 Non-network expenditure

Table 2.6.1: Non-network expenditure

Source of information

- SAP
- Fleet Reports

Methodology and assumptions made

IT and Communications

Client device expenditure relates to a hardware device that accesses services made available by a server. Items included in this category are the costs associated with our IT service provider, plus all capital expenditure associated with the purchase of desktop computers, laptops, tablets etc.

Recurrent expenditure relates to expenditure that occur on a regular on-going basis and would include the operating labour costs of the IT department, plus all costs associated with landlines, mobile phones, software, data communications etc.

Expenditure included in the non-recurrent expenditure category are items that occur on a non-recurring basis.

Motor vehicles

All motor vehicles are split into the relevantRIO category per the category designation generated from the SAP. Costs are then allocated on a proportionate basis per the number of vehicles within each category for determining Opex. Capex is the value of additions within the financial year, split into the relevant motor vehicle category.

Plant

Fleets costs are allocated to separately split to report costs related to plant and non-motor vehicle equipment.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 2.6.2: Annual descriptor metrics – IT and communications expenditure

Source of information

The descriptor metrics relating to TasNetworks IT & Communications expenditure has been sourced from SAP at the end of the financial year.

Methodology and assumptions made SME's established number of assets as detailed in description for devices that connect to a server inclusive of those used by contractors.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 2.6.3: Annual descriptor metrics – Motor vehicles

Source of information • SAP • Fleet Reports
Methodology and assumptions made **Kilometres travelled** The opening and closing odometer readings for each vehicle were used to calculate the kilometres travelled in the current reporting period, with the mileages then sorted by category of vehicle and aggregated. **Number purchased** The number of vehicles purchased by TasNetworks during the current reporting period was extracted from SAP. **Proportion of expenditure** The proportion of fleet expenditure was derived by: • gathering motor vehicle expenditure for each vehicle from TasNetworks financial system. • allocating each motor vehicle to the appropriate category (e.g. Light Commercial, Passenger, Trailer) • calculating the total expenditure for each category of motor vehicle • splitting out the cost of each category of vehicle by service classification • calculating the Regulatory Percentage by dividing standard control expenditure by total expenditure
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 2.7 Vegetation management

Table 2.7.1/3.7.3: Descriptor metrics by zone/service area factors

Source of information

Route line length within zone

The length component of Route line length within zone is sourced from the distribution span model and the spatial data warehouse.

The Zone component of Route line length within zone is sourced from the feeder classifications in section 3.6.8.

Length of maintenance spans within zone

The record of maintenance work was sourced from the Vegetation Management System (VMS).

Length of maintenance spans data is sourced from the Vegetation Management System (VMS), the distribution span model and the spatial data warehouse (SDW).

The Zone component of length of maintenance spans within zone is sourced from the feeder classifications in section 3.6.8.

Methodology and assumptions made

Route line length within zone

- The length of each span has been considered only once in calculating route line length, regardless of the number of circuits it contains.
- The distances between line and cable segments do not reflect vertical components such as sag.
- Changes in height are ignored.
- Route line length has been calculated by summing span lengths.
- Span lengths have been sourced from the geometry in the SDW.
- Service spans and private spans are not included within route line length calculations.
- Span ownership (required to exclude private spans) has been calculated by considering the pole ownership of both ends of a span. If either of the poles is owned by TasNetworks it has been assumed that the span is owned and managed by TasNetworks.

Length of maintenance spans within zone

The authoritative source for whether a span was maintained is the Vegetation Management System. Spans that were maintained within the reporting period are linked via Pole Tag Numbers back to the Distribution Span Model and Spatial Data Warehouse to determine the length of each span that was maintained. Where a span that was maintained is not able to be linked to the SDW, the length of the span as recorded in the VMS is used.

Urban and CBD / Rural zone classification

The breakdown of 'Urban and CBD' and 'Rural' spans has been accomplished by applying the Feeder Classification used in section 3.6.8 to the distribution span model. Feeders with a feeder classification containing 'Rural' are reported as 'Rural'. Feeders with a feeder classification containing 'Urban', 'Commercial' or 'Critical' are reported as 'Urban and CBD'. Where a feeder has not been classified in section 3.6.8, a supplementary classification is used. This is based on a manual checking and SME determination of the surrounding area as referenced in NetMaps.

There is some volatility from year to year in which feeders are reported as 'Urban and CBD' vs 'Rural' due to the thresholds that are applied in the Feeder Classification (see section 3.6.8).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates are used.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- Last year the Urban and CBD/Rural classification was based on the AER Feeder category. In order to remain consistent with other areas of the RIO, the Feeder Classification from section 3.6.8 has been adopted.
- There have been ongoing improvements to the completeness of the Distribution Span Model and the ownership data.
- Previous reporting included subtotals for HBLCA and Non-HBLCA spans.

Table 2.7.1/3.7.2: Descriptor metrics by zone/terrain factors

Source of information

Average frequency of cutting cycle

Average frequency of cutting cycle is prescribed within the Vegetation Operational Management Plan.

Number of maintenance spans

The number of maintenance spans data is sourced from the vegetation management system and data provided by vegetation management service providers.

Number of vegetation maintenance spans

See above (number of maintenance spans). TasNetworks has assumed this to be a duplicate of **Number of maintenance spans.**

Average number of defects per vegetation maintenance span

Average number of defects per vegetation maintenance span data is sourced from the Vegetation Management System (data populated by vegetation management service providers).

Average number of trees per vegetation maintenance span

Average number of trees per maintenance span data is sourced from the Vegetation Management System (data populated by vegetation management service providers).

Total number of spans

The number of spans is sourced from the distribution span model and the Spatial Data Warehouse.

Tropical proportion

This is determined based on the boundaries of the Hot Humid Summer and Warm Humid Summer regions as defined by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology Australian Climatic Zones map.

Bushfire risk

The source for determining spans that are in the High Bushfire Loss Consequence Area (HBLCA) is SAP and the Distribution Span Model.

Methodology and assumptions made

Average frequency of cutting cycle

Cutting cycles are prescribed in the Vegetation Operational Management Plan. Urban feeders are managed according to a one-year cycle. Rural feeders are managed according to a two-year cycle.

Number of maintenance spans

- Number of maintenance spans is assumed to be the same as number of vegetation maintenance spans.
- TasNetworks' primary vegetation management service provider submits the number of spans cleared and trees actioned within each span via electronic data capture and upload to TasNetworks' vegetation management system during the scoping and cutting phase of works.
- For the purpose of providing this data, TasNetworks has defined a maintenance span as "a span within TasNetworks' network that is subject to active vegetation management practices." Only spans that were subject to active vegetation management in the current reporting period have been included.
- Private spans that are not TasNetworks' responsibility to clear are not included.
- The number of maintenance spans includes service lines that are subject to active vegetation management practices.
- It has been assumed that only the first span of a service line has been maintained by TasNetworks.

Urban and CBD / Rural classification

The breakdown of 'Urban and CBD' and 'Rural' spans has been accomplished by applying the Feeder Classification used in section 3.6.8 to the distribution span model. Feeders with a feeder classification containing 'Rural' are reported as 'Rural'. Feeders with a feeder classification containing 'Urban', 'Commercial' or 'Critical' are reported as 'Urban and CBD'. Where a feeder has not been classified in section 3.6.8, a supplementary classification is used. This is based on a manual checking and SME determination of the surrounding area as referenced in NetMaps.

Number of vegetation maintenance spans

TasNetworks has assumed this to be a duplicate of **Number of maintenance spans.**

Average number of defects per vegetation maintenance span

Defects are considered to be spans where vegetation has significantly intruded into the clearance space posing a risk due to proximity to the conductor. The VMS records distances between vegetation and the conductor as a priority code (PT Code). The following table from the Vegetation Operational Management Plan (VOMP) defines PT Code distances. Spans with a code of PT1 or PT30 have been counted as defects.

PT Code	Description
PT1	Touching/Likely to Touch
PT30	Within 1.5m HV or 1m LV
PT180	Within Clearance space
PT365	Outside clearance space but likely to be within clearance within 12 months
PT720	Outside clearance space but likely to be within clearance within 24 months
NV	No vegetation

Average number of trees per vegetation maintenance span

TasNetworks' vegetation management contractors submit the number of spans cleared and trees actioned within each span via electronic data capture and uploads to TasNetworks' vegetation management system during the scoping and cutting phase of works.

Scrub (trees with stem diameter less than 100mm) are listed within the vegetation management system as metres squared (m2). One metre square of scrub is deemed to be one tree.

Total number of spans

- Only spans owned by TasNetworks have been included.
- Service lines that are subject to active vegetation management practices have been included.

Tropical proportion

As per the Australian Bureau of Meteorology Australian Climatic Zones map, Tasmania is not covered by the Hot Humid Summer or Warm Humid Summer regions. The tropical proportion remains 0%.

Bushfire risk

As per section 3.7.7, The bushfire risk variable is the number of maintenance spans in high bushfire risk areas as classified by a person or organisation with appropriate expertise on fire risk. The High Bushfire Loss Consequence Area meets this definition.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

See notes in 3.7.2.

Average number of defects per vegetation maintenance span

Methodology has changed since last year. Instead of reporting defects at the level of individual trees, defects are reported at the level of a span according to the PT Code of the span. This better aligns with the granularity of the data collection process.

Standard vehicle access

Source of information

Data for the variables in these tables were sourced from:

- the Spatial Data Warehouse (SDW)
- the SAP Span Model
- Vegetation Management System
- Vegetation Contractor Expenditure
- Road and access track layer from 'The LIST' (Natural resources and Environment).

Methodology and assumptions made

TasNetworks has a service level agreement supply of up-to-date GIS transport information. This includes known private off-road trails, in addition to all public highways and smaller streets. Trails explicitly flagged '4WD required' are excluded.

Distribution lines that fall outside a buffer of an average distribution high voltage span length (97.5m) of the transport network are deemed 'inaccessible'.

It is assumed that the overwhelming majority of LV overhead conductors and HV/LV underground cables fall within urban or peri-urban areas and, therefore, are accessible even when they fall outside the 97.5m transport segment buffer. Therefore, only HV conductors were used in this calculation.

As per previous years, paddocks were not deemed "accessible" because TasNetworks has no ability to determine whether or not access is available on a regular basis due to seasonal variations in ground conditions and/or farming practices that would limit access using a 2WD vehicle.

"Accessible" line segments were limited to sections of line that fell within the 97.5m transport buffer and were not extended to encompass entire Pole-to-Pole spans (which was presumably done in previous years).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Data is estimated using the above methodology.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The potential for changes come from updates to the Natural resources and environment data base.

Table 2.7.2: Expenditure metrics by zone

Source of information

Expenditure data reported in Table 2.7.2 has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems, which recognises each vegetation management zone as a separate vegetation management cost centre.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Cyclic cutting costs have been apportioned between Tree Trimming and Vegetation Corridor Clearance based on the length of vegetation corridors in each zone as a percentage of the rural route line length recorded for each zone.
- TasNetworks' does not identify trees as hazards to be treated differently from any other trees located in the vicinity of power lines. Therefore, the cells in Table 2.7.2 relating to hazard tree cutting have not been disclosed.
- Ground clearance works are not recorded separately, and the associated costs are included in tree trimming expenditure.
- TasNetworks does not record expenditure on inspections of vegetation separately.
- TasNetworks does not capture expenditure on audits of vegetation management work separately.
- Contractor liaison expenditure has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems and reflects the number of FTEs specifically engaged in managing TasNetworks' vegetation management programme, in terms of the associated labour costs, labour on-costs and vehicle costs.
- TasNetworks has reported no tree replacement costs because trees near powerlines which are removed as part of vegetation management work are not replaced.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 2.7.3: Descriptor metrics across all zones – Unplanned vegetation events

Source of information

The data reported in Tables 2.7.3 has been sourced from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The data regarding fires started by asset failures and vegetation blow-ins and fall-ins was extracted from SAP and collated in Excel for analysis in Annual Fire Start Reports.
- TasNetworks does not generally categorise vegetation related fire starts as either caused by 'grow-ins' or by 'blow-ins or fall-ins'. TasNetworks has made an assumption that 'grow-ins' relate to trees inside the clearance space, whilst 'blow-ins or fall ins' relate to trees outside the clearance space.
- Unless found by an investigation that the vegetation related fire start was TasNetworks responsibility, it is assumed that the responsibility is with other party.
- Distribution pole top structures are not recorded as an asset in TasNetworks asset database, rather, an assembly on a support structure (usually a pole). TasNetworks' pole-top hardware comprises:
    - insulators;
    - crossarms;
    - conductor ties;
    - surge arrestors;
    - crossarm braces;
    - nuts and bolts and attachments (including stays, guy wires, signs etc.)

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The AER has made a new addition to RIO 24/25 to include "Number of Fire Starts caused by asset failure" .

Template 2.8 Maintenance

Table 2.8.1: Descriptor metrics for routine and non-routine maintenance

Pole top, overhead line and service line

Source of information

- The volume of poles inspected by TasNetworks internal ground inspectors in 2024-25 was derived by taking a count of completed inspection work orders in SAP, and filtering out the non-TasNetworks owned poles.
- The volume of poles inspected aerially in 2024-25 was provided by the external aerial inspection contractor. The non-TasNetworks owned poles were filtered out.
- The ground program and the aerial program are conducted in different areas of the state, and therefore the poles inspected by the programs are different. During the FY25 year, no poles were inspected both aerially and from the ground, and therefore no double counting has occurred.
- The inspection and maintenance cycle was sourced from the Asset Management Plan.

- The data for the number of assets maintained was sourced from SAP by counting the number of completed Opex operations. Operations were assigned to either the "pole top" or the "pole" depending on the functional area associated with the operation.
- The number of poles and total KM's of overhead lines was sourced from RIO data provided in 3.5 and 5.2.

Methodology and assumptions made

- An inspection cycle of 2.5 years is including both ground-based and aerial inspections, which operate on a 5-year cycle but are offset with each other by 2.5 years. For example, pole A is ground inspected, then aerially inspected 2.5 years later, then ground inspected again in another 2.5 years.
- Maintenance cycle of 2.5 years is assuming defects are raised during the inspections every 2.5 years. Assets are unlikely to be maintained if defects are not raised.
- Other than visual inspections undertaken as part of TasNetworks' pole inspection programme, no service wires were inspected during the current reporting period as part of a programme of service line inspection. As TasNetworks had no specific inspection cycle for service wires, TasNetworks has reported no activity in relation to the testing of service lines.
- The following OpEx functional areas were categorised as "pole" maintenance: RMPOL, ARFIR.
- The following OpEx functional areas were categorised as "pole top and overhead line" maintenance: AROCO
- Operations that had a "start constraint" date in SAP were considered complete, regardless of completion status. This was based on Plannings advice.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- FY25 RIO has separated asset maintenance and asset inspection reporting.
- Inspection cycle was labelled as 5 years for the 2023-24 RIN data. This has now been changed to 2.5 years, as the 5 year aerial and ground inspection programs are offset from each other, resulting in a net inspection cycle of 2.5 years.

Overhead asset inspection

Source of information

- The volume of poles inspected by TasNetworks internal ground inspectors in 2024-25 was derived by taking a count of completed inspection work orders in SAP, and filtering out the non-TasNetworks owned poles.
- The volume of poles inspected aerially in 2024-25 was provided by the external aerial inspection contractor. The non-TasNetworks owned poles were filtered out.
- The number of poles and total KM's of overhead lines was sourced from RIO data provided in 3.5 and 5.2.
- The inspection and maintenance cycle was sourced from the Asset Management Plan.
- The data for the number of assets maintained was sourced from SAP by counting the number of completed OpEx operations. Operations were assigned to either the "pole top" or the "pole" depending on the functional area associated with the operation.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The number of KM's of overhead lines inspected was calculated by determining the average KMs of conductor associated to each pole (total KMs in network/total poles in network), multiplied by the number of poles inspected.
- An inspection cycle of 2.5 years is including both ground-based and aerial inspections, which operate on a 5-year cycle but are offset with each other by 2.5 years. For example, pole A is ground inspected, then aerially inspected 2.5 years later, then ground inspected again in another 2.5 years.
- Maintenance cycle of 2.5 years is assuming defects are raised during the inspections every 2.5 years. Assets are unlikely to be maintained if defects are not raised.
- The following Opex functional areas were categorised as "overhead assets (lines)" maintenance: AROCL
- Operations that had a "start constraint" date in SAP were considered complete, regardless of completion status. This was based on Plannings advice.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- FY25 RIO has separated asset maintenance and asset inspection reporting.
- Inspection cycle was labelled as 5 years for the 2023-24 RIN data. This has now been changed to 2.5 years, as the 5-year aerial and ground inspection programs are offset from each other, resulting in a net inspection cycle of 2.5 years.

Staked wooden poles

Source of information

Overhead Asset Inspection RIO Submission

Methodology and assumptions made

- The overhead Asset Inspection RIO submission was filtered for assets that had been staked.
- Only ground based inspections were considered because an aerial inspection does not inspect the physical stake.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Included in 2024-25 RIO's, not reported in 2023-24.

Underground cables

Source of information

Cable related data was sourced from SAP, apart from cable length which was sourced from GIS records.

For previous submissions cable length data was sourced from SAP. A data uplift exercise has been completed since the last submission which incorporates more accurate length data from GIS records.

This improved methodology results in minor variations in cable length versus previous submissions, but provides a more accurate result.

Methodology and assumptions made

The length of 33kV which TasNetworks inspects annually is 15.01km which are the 33kV Oil Filled Cables.For the "Assets Maintained' section all of the distribution cables have been included, however these are managed via a reactive maintained approach apart from the 33kV Oil Filled cables which are inspected and maintained annually.

Assets maintained have been taken to be the full portfolio of cables in the distribution network which are commissioned, owned by TasNetworks and not LV customer mains cables. Assets Inspected are those which we routinely inspect, which in TasNetworks case would be 15.01km of 33kV oil filled cable. The remaining cables are currently managed under a reactive maintenance strategy and are not routinely inspected.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Estimated – The length of cable is only considered along the x-axis and the length of cable rising into terminations points are not considered.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Decrease in 33kV cable length of 0.12km due to a data uplift process. Actual length in the network remains unchanged.

Distribution substation equipment and property maintenance

Zone substation equipment/property maintenance

Source of information

Distribution substation

- Asset data sourced from SAP
- Ground Mounted Substations – Distribution Asset Management Plan

Zone substation

- Asset data sourced from SAP; and
- Zone Substation Asset Management Plan.

Methodology and assumptions made

Distribution and Zone substation equipment and Property maintenance

- The transformer reporting for Distribution substations only includes pad mounted and ground mounted distribution transformers. The pole mounted distribution substations are reported under 'other'.
- Asset volumes were sourced from SAP.
- Switchgear volumes were sourced from SAP. The value includes switchgear in ground mounted substations and standalone switching stations.
- Asset inspection and maintenance volumes were sourced from SAP for completed workorders under respective functional areas.

- The value reported for 'Inspected' is taken from the number of assets inspected under AIDSM functional area for ground mounted substations based on the inspection cycle.
- During the same visit, the inspection of earthing mat, line switch fuse switch and CB in the HV switchgear is carried out and counted during each visit.
- Number of distribution substation properties maintained are the unique functional location fall under fenced type substation containing the asset or disposed of locations as the easement still owned by TN.
- Civil maintenance (CM) for these sites is outsourced and carried out by third party as per provided site list.
- Corrective maintenance data is sourced from SAP. Respective functional areas work orders (ARDSR, RMDSR, REGEA, RMZSR, ARZSR) info is utilised to fill the report.
- Inspection cycles are sourced from the appropriate management plan. Where varying frequencies exist e.g. due to differing equipment inspection/maintenance requirements, the frequency reporting is for the tasks with the highest value.
- Inspection cycles for substations are either once per year, or every two years depending on the substation age. As approximately 1500 of the 2000 substations are inspected every two years, a value of two years was reported for the inspection cycle. Zone substation volumes and maintenance frequencies were sourced from TasNetworks asset management plan.
- There is no planned maintenance cycle for zone substation for properties.
- For reporting, TasNetworks' rural zone substations Gretna, Tod Corner, New Norfolk, Richmond (22kV) were classified as distribution substations

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

In the 2023-24 RIN submission - inspection and maintenance is grouped under the same column. However, in FY24-25 reporting the inspection and maintenance data is required separately.

- Inspection data is sourced from the SAP work order regarding asset inspection and
- Maintenance data is sourced from the corrective maintenance work orders using respective functional area.

Public lighting

Source of information

Data for public lighting is sourced from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Inspection and maintenance cycles for major and minor lights are based on the average expected life of lamp and photo-electric (PE) cell.
- TasNetworks has an inspection plan for major lights, where major roads are inspected physically at evening to nighttime every year. However, there is no actual data which shows how many lights were inspected. Considering this, all the lights which are maintained, are also considered to be inspected as well. (same numbers for both).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

TasNetworks is transitioning to LED luminaires, the maintenance cycle is changed. Previously it was 4 years, but now TasNetworks does not maintain LED luminaires.

The inspection cycle for Major Category lights is 1 year, and for Minor Category it is 6 years.

SCADA, network control and protection systems

Source of information

Asset information has been sourced from SAP

Methodology and assumptions made

SCADA, network control and protection systems

- SCADA & network control systems include:
  - Reclosers
  - Load break switches
  - Sectionalisers
  - Kiosk substations
  - Regulating transformers
  - Building substations
  - Zone substations (in terms of a complete SCADA system per zone substation).
  - Protection systems include:
  - Zone substation protection schemes such as transformer, feeder, busbar, etc.
  - Distribution building substation transformer protection schemes.
  - Distribution building substation feeder protection schemes sometimes referred to as "Translay".

- Maintenance of protection schemes is performed every 4 years for building substations and currently only zone substation protection schemes are tested if not previously routine tested following commissioning.
- SCADA schemes that do and don't communicate to the Network control room are also included.
- SCADA systems are tested during the routine testing of the protection schemes.
- Number of assets inspected and the inspection cycles have been excluded as it is an assumption that the protection and SCADA equipment is inspected during substation routines.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Where install dates for SCADA systems for Reclosers, LBS and sectionalisers has not been populated, the same installation date as the Recloser, LBS or sectionaliser has been used for the SCADA system.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

An organisation SAP data uplift has resulted in an increase in SCADA schemes. In prior years only SCADA schemes that communicated to the Network control room were able to be included.

The number of assets inspected and the inspection cycles have been excluded as it is an assumption that the protection and SCADA equipment is inspected during substation routines.

Ground clearance – access tracks

Source of information

Information regarding asset locations (to determine those that are accessible only via access tracks) was sourced from TasNetworks' Spatial Data Warehouse. Information regarding the location of access tracks was sourced from the Land Information System Tasmania (The LIST).

Details of the work orders for Ground clearance - access tracks – Assets maintained – Number of assets were sourced from SAP.

Details of the inspection cycle and maintenance cycle are sourced from the Overhead Line Support Structures – Distribution Asset Management Plan.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The unit for Ground clearance - access tracks – Assets maintained – Number of assets is interpreted as the number of sections of access track that had substantial work within the reporting period.
- Sections of track are as itemised on the work orders. Where sections are not itemised, it is assumed to be one section of track.
- The unit for Ground clearance - access tracks – Assets inspected – Number of assets is interpreted as the number of pole assets that are accessible only via access tracks that were inspected.
- The number of pole assets that are accessible only via access tracks is sourced from a spatial query in the SDW. The spatial query includes all TasNetworks distribution poles within 25m of a vehicle track that are not also within 25m of other transport types, based on the NRE Transport Segments data set from The LIST.
- The inspection and maintenance cycle for access tracks is the same as the pole inspection cycle in order to ensure access to assets for inspectors for the purposes of inspecting poles. Poles are inspected on a five-year cycle which results in approximately 20% of poles and their associated access tracks inspected each year.

<u>Ground clearance - access tracks - Assets inspected</u>

- TasNetworks does not currently maintain a separate record of access track inspection activity, with ground clearance activities and costs currently being captured under the broader activity of 'pole top, overhead line & service line maintenance'.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The number of Ground clearance - access tracks – Assets maintained is now reported separately to inspections where previously it was a combined metric for assets inspected/maintained.

Other business specified categories

Source of information

<u>Other (Metering transformers)</u>

TasNetworks do not test current transformers (CT) for Type 6 meters. Therefore, there is no inspection and maintenance data available.

<u>Pole mounted distribution substation</u>

- The volume of pole mounted distribution substations was sourced from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

Other (metering current transformers)

- TasNetworks do not test current transformers (CT) for Type-6 meters, therefore, there is no inspection or maintenance cycle for CTs.

Pole mounted distribution substation

- Assets maintained was counted using SAP IW29 with filters:
  - Status = completed
  - Functional area = AROCO
  - Catalog Profile = 8401 (Distribution Transformers)
  - Then the replacement of asset ID plates was omitted.
- Assets Inspected: Using SAP IW39 with filters:
  - Status = Completed
  - Actual finish date: restricted to the financial year.
  - Functional area = AIOTX
- Maintenance and Inspection Cycle: This is based off the 10 year frequency transformer earth maintenance schedule.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

- Actual install dates for metering current transformers is not available. Age data was estimated based on the first connection date of installations with metering current transformers
- TasNetworks is establishing an asset database for metering current transformers to record this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Pole mounted distribution substations – the method was changed to look at completed notification associated with distribution transformers.

Table 2.8.2: Cost metrics for routine and non-routine maintenance

Source of information

SAP

Methodology and assumptions made

The routine and non-routine maintenance expenditure reported in Table 2.8.2 has been extracted on the basis of work category codes, which represents the manner in which TasNetworks captures routine and non-routine maintenance expenditure.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 2.9 Emergency response

Table 2.9.1: Emergency response expenditure (opex)

Source of information

SAP

Methodology and assumptions made

- TasNetworks' emergency response expenditure includes expenditure captured in TasNetworks' financial systems in relation to the following types of emergency response activities:
  - Emergency & Unscheduled Power System Response & repairs (EMRES)
  - Emergency Management - Customer damage to TasNetworks' Asset (EMDAA)
  - Emergency Response - Major Event (EMMAJ)
  - Standdown Fault (EMRST)

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Summary table is reduced from previous RIO's reducing the level of specific reporting validation required.

Template 2.10 Overheads

Table 2.10.1: Network overheads expenditure

Table 2.10.2: Corporate overheads expenditure

Source of information

SAP

Methodology and assumptions made

Network Overheads Expenditure – to all services (total costs including capitalised portion)

- This information has been derived on the basis of a combination of Network Management and Network Services cost pools. Network Management and Network Services cost pools have been calculated from SAP reporting;
- Network operating costs reported under Network Management costs have been allocated between the six subcategories of overhead expenditure set out in Table 2.10.1 based on the type of work performed, and then allocated to the forms of control; and
- The Network operating costs attributed to Network Services in each year were extracted from TasNetworks' financial system's by functional area and then allocated to the forms of control. These were then allocated based on the actual percentage spend of all the overheads departments from the financial system, based on the type of work performed.

Network Overheads Expenditure – to capitalised overheads for only Standard Control Services

- This information has been derived from an aggregate of relevant Network Management and Network Services cost pools. The Network Management costs that have been allocated to capital works have been extracted from TasNetworks' financial systems. Network Services costs that have been allocated to capital works (capex jobs only) have also been drawn from TasNetworks' financial systems;
- Network operating costs relating to Network Management amounts that have been capitalised were allocated to the six subcategories based on the allocation of departmental overheads. They were then allocated to the forms of control based on actual percentage to only capital jobs and the split of the type of work performed; and
- Network operating costs relating to Network Services cost recovery against jobs were sourced from TasNetworks' financial system and based on costs that were coded to the General Ledger Overheads Applied code. They were then broken down in each year by work category code to the allocated forms of control as per below. The costs allocated to each form of control were then allocated between the six subcategories in template 2.10 based on the actual percentage spend of all the overheads departments on each type of work performed.

Corporate Overheads Expenditure – to all services (total costs including capitalised portion) and capitalised overheads for Standard Control Services

Corporate Overheads have been populated using the costs allocated in accordance with TasNetworks' Cost Allocation Model which are in line with the Indirect Cost Allocation Model utilised in prior years.

Allocation to forms of control

The allocation of Network Overheads between the different forms of control has been based on two methodologies, both of which are in accordance with TasNetworks' approved CAM:

- Network Management costs have been allocated between the forms of control based on the percentage spend of the total program of work costs driver of forms of control; and
- Network Services costs have been automatically allocated between forms of control according to the type of work (e.g. work category code), with each type of work allocated directly in TasNetworks' ledger to the relevant form of control.

Corporate Overheads Expenditure – to all services (total costs including capitalised portion)

The allocation of Corporate Overheads has been split between Network Management and Network Services on the basis of actual spend, and then allocated to a subcategory. The allocation of expenditure within each subcategory between the forms of control has been undertaken using different methodologies for Network Management and Network Services in accordance with the allocation described in Network Overheads Expenditure.

Corporate Overheads Expenditure – to capitalised overheads for only Standard Control form of control

Corporate overheads expenditure has been calculated on the same basis as the network operating costs relating to Network Services.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 2.11 Labour

Table 2.11.1: Cost metrics per annum

Table 2.11.2: Descriptor metrics

Source of information • TasNetworks Financial Systems
Methodology and assumptions made • Allocated based on TasNetworks breakdown of expenditure costs.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 2.12 Input tables

Table 2.12: Input tables

Source of information The data is sourced from other worksheets in the RIO templates.
Methodology and assumptions made The split of costs into the categories required by the RIO was based on actual expenditure in the year from SAP, with a percent of costs to each actual category (i.e. direct materials) then applied across the line items in the RIO.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 4.1 Public Lighting

Table 4.1.1: Descriptor metrics over year

Source of information

Public lighting data is sourced from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

The lighting volumes were reported based on install date information from Gentrack and Unmetered Supply (UMS) audits. These volumes are consistent with the volumes used for the purposes of retailer billing and are consistent with the volumes assumed for the purposes of asset management.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Light types are categorised based on their rated power (which is indicated from their name).

Table 4.1.2: Descriptor metrics annually

Non-financial data

Source of information

Public lighting data is sourced from SAP and GIS

Methodology and assumptions made

- Volumes of public lighting materials for lamps and luminaires installed during the current reporting period were sourced from SAP.
- Volumes of dedicated public lighting poles were sourced from TasNetworks' billing system.
- Materials are classified into major or minor public lighting categories according to the type of asset. Luminaires up to and including 100 watts(HPS) and equivalent LED are classified as minor lights and over 100 watts(HPS) and equivalent LED are major lights.
- Light installation is defined as new lights installed, this is performed under functional area RLOLI. There are no poles installed that is why the value is 0.
- Light replacements are defined as luminaire replacements (capex).
- Light maintenance is defined as the lamp replacements (opex). TasNetworks do not maintain street light poles, therefore the value of that is 0.
- When materials are issued from the warehouse, they are assigned to a work pack that corresponds to the type of task being performed, e.g. install new light, fault response.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Financial data

Source of information

- Gentrack data extract from Regulated Pricing team
- Gentrack extract used by Lines team
- SAP for actual cost data
- ABS CPI

Methodology and assumptions made

- Allocation of material is based on following as advised by Public Lighting SME:
  - Installment - all material under functional area RLOLI except any material that is categorised as a LAMP
  - Maintenance - all material that is LAMP except any with functional area RLOLI
  - Replacement - all other data
- Gentrack data was used to source volume data for the different material types and SAP data was used to obtain actual cost line items. The apportionment of the unit cost for instalment, maintenance and replacement for the different types of lights was based off historical rates data that was inflated to adjust for CPI.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Revised methodology to simplify data collection and reporting.

Table 4.1.3: Cost metrics

Source of information

- SAP

Methodology and assumptions made

- The volumes of public lighting materials for lamps and luminaries installed were sourced from SAP.
- Materials have been classified into major and minor public light categories according to the type of asset.
- When materials are issued from the warehouse, they are assigned to a work pack that corresponds to the type of task being performed (e.g. install new light, fault repair or replacement etc.).
- Public lighting costs are, however, captured for the entire lighting suite, rather than specific to particular lighting types.
- Light replacement and light maintenance have been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems and combined with calculated unit rates to derive average cost by lighting type.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 4.1.4 Public lighting metrics by tariff

Source of information

- The revenue data in this table is sourced from TasNetworks' Distribution Billing System.
- The lighting volumes is reported based on the number of lights in June, using Inventory Report sourced from Gentrack system. These volumes are consistent with the volumes used for the purposes of retailer billing and NetMaps (GIS).

Methodology and assumptions made

Public and contract lighting volumes as of June for each tariff code have been sourced from Gentrack and reported in table 4.1.4.

Public and contract lighting revenue for each tariff code has been extracted from the billing system, and annual totals have been reported in table 4.1.4.

Public and contract lighting volumes and revenues have been allocated to the tariff categories from Table 4.1.1. While 4.1.1 includes public lighting volumes, 4.1.4 includes both public and contract lighting volumes.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- Tariff categories are sourced from Table 4.1.1 (previously from TasNetworks' Distribution Billing System).
- The volume data in this table is sourced from Gentrack (previously from TasNetworks' Distribution Billing System).

Template 4.2 Metering

Table 4.2.1: Metering descriptor metrics

Source of information

Metering data is sourced from Gentrack and Bravo (SOM).

Methodology and assumptions made

The Gentrack query is run on the last day of the financial year and the resultant data is recorded.

The volumes were sourced from a snapshot from Gentrack of all basic meters. This was analysed to define the types of meters for each RIO category.

Volumes for New Meter Installations will be decreasing as these are no longer undertaken

TasNetworks own Type 6 meters, which are currently being phased out
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 4.2.2: Cost metrics

Non-financial data

Source of information Data on metering cost metrics is sourced from SAP, Bravo (SOM) and Gentrack.
Methodology and assumptions made • Volumes (except Meter purchase and Scheduled meter reading) are sourced from Bravo (SOM) data of the financial year. • Volumes for Meter Testing that are contracted to an external contractor (which are not in SOM) are provided by the P&C Engineer who manages this contract. • Scheduled Meter Reading numbers are extracted from Gentrack at the meter register level • Special Meter Reading numbers are extracted from Bravo (SOM) at the NMI level • Volumes for New Meter Installations, Meter Replacements and Meter Maintenance will be NULL as these are no longer undertaken
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Financial data

Source of information • SAP
Methodology and assumptions made • Actual expenditure (excluding overheads) is as per TasNetworks' financial systems. • The Work Category Codes used to extract metering costs from the financial systems capture the costs associated with: Meter Reads and special meter reads (MDSMR), Meter Replacement, (MEREP) Meter Testing (AIMET), Meter Maintenance and Investigations (ARMER) and Meter Installations (MENIN). • Meter Reads split costing is based on individual job numbers that capture special and scheduled reads on the Network Services side as other labour costs applied after intercompany transfer have apportioned labour and overhead costs based on the actual in Network Services.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

TasNetworks does not capture the cost of conducting metering investigations, with metering investigation costs captured under the broader expenditure category of Meter Maintenance and Investigations. In order to provide the requested metering investigation costs, expenditure on meter maintenance has been apportioned between Meter Investigations and Meter Maintenance on the basis of a 20/80 percentage split.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions Removed reference to purchasing meters as TasNetworks does not engage in this activity anymore.

Template 4.3 Ancillary services – Fee-based services

The RIO Instruction workbook requires TasNetworks to provide a description of each fee based service listed in regulatory Template 4.3 that explains the purpose of each service and details the activities which comprise each service. That information is available in the Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services Guide available on TasNetworks' website.

Table 4.3.1: Cost metrics for fee-based services

Non-financial data

Source of information Data on fee-based services is sourced from SAP, Bravo (DBill) and Gentrack.
Methodology and assumptions made • Volume data relating to fee-based services was sourced from Market Systems based on service orders with an overall status of 'complete' which in turn becomes an invoice. • Volume data relating to fee-based services 8.11 and 8.12 is sourced from Customer Information Systems Podium for the financial year and based on invoices issued to meter providers for the RIO year
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions Supply Abolishment service orders are no longer included in the Fee Based Services

Financial data

Source of information SAP.
Methodology and assumptions made • The costs associated with the provision of fee-based services have been reconciled to the Reporting table;

- All costs incurred in the provision of fee-based service are captured against the same cost code in TasNetworks' finance system. For the purpose of Table 4.3.1, total fee-based service costs have been apportioned across fee-based service sub-categories on the basis of Regulated Prices and activity volumes.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 4.4 Ancillary services – Quoted services

The RIO Instruction workbook requires TasNetworks to provide a description of each quoted service listed in regulatory template 4.4 that explains the purpose of each service and details the activities which comprise each service. That information is provided in the following table:

Service	Purpose	Activities
Relocation/Removal - Poles	To capture expenditure on customer driven pole relocations/removals	Pole relocation and removal in its entirety
Relocation/Removal - Substations	To capture expenditure on customer driven substations relocations/removals	Relocation and removal of substation in entirety or components, eg door way removed or building design mortifications
Relocation/Removal - Transformers	To capture expenditure on customer driven transformers relocations/removals	Transformers removal and relocation in its entirety
Relocation/Removal - Overhead	To capture expenditure on customer driven overhead assets relocations/removals	Relocation or removal of overhead components including; low voltage wire, high voltage wire , service wire, fibre, conductors, switches/fuses
Relocation/Removal - Underground	To capture expenditure on customer driven underground assets relocations/removals	Relocation or removal of underground components including; low voltage cables, high voltage cable, cabinets, turrets
Services of higher standard - Substation	To capture expenditure on customer driven above standard substation works	Modifications to substation for customer needs, including; building design modifications
Services of higher standard - Transformers	To capture expenditure on customer driven above standard transformer works	Modifications to transformer design for customer needs as requested
Services of higher standard - Overhead	To capture expenditure on customer driven above standard overhead asset works	Modifications to overhead asset design for customer needs, including; overhead wires both low voltage and high voltage, service wire, conductors etc
Services of a non standard nature - Connections	To capture expenditure on customer driven service connection and metering works	Disconnects, reconnections, metering upgrades, new mains connections
Services of a non standard nature - Subdivisions	To capture expenditure on customer driven subdivision overhead and underground works	Could encompassed both overhead and components, looks at activities directly related to subdivisions as requested by developers
Services of higher standard - Poles	To capture expenditure on customer driven poles above standard pole works.	Modifications to line designs for customer needs, including the installation of additional poles
Services of a non standard nature - Underground	To capture expenditure on customer driven underground works.	Modifications to cable designs for customer needs including cable size and location

Table 4.4.1: Cost metrics for quoted services

Source of information

- TasNetworks Financial Systems

Methodology and assumptions made

- Information has been reconciled to the Reporting table.

- Reporting is aligned to functional area allocation mapping.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Reliance on functional area mapping compared to historical use of disparate reporting systems.

Template 5.2 Asset age profile

Table 5.2.1: Asset age profile

Poles

Source of information

Pole install dates and staked install dates are sourced from TasNetworks SAP system.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Pole data is captured either through in-field work processes, or by pole inspectors operating under a five-year inspection cycle. Delays of up to Seven years may be experienced in the data capture process. Due to:
  - Pole installation jobs remaining "unclosed" to allow for cost allocation and ancillary tasks to be completed
  - Poles being installed without "As-builts" and installation being captured during asset inspection.
- An extract of pole asset data was taken from TasNetworks' spatial data warehouse. Attributes that were extracted included: pole material, pole staking status, voltage, and installation date. Only poles owned by TasNetworks and a small number of poles with unknown or null owners were included. All poles dedicated to public lighting were excluded from this data set; and
- Poles were categorised by material and by voltage. Fiber reinforced spun concrete poles included in Concrete poles tally.
- A small number of poles (30) do not have an installation date and are excluded from the age profile.
- A small number of staked pole do not have an install date. These staked poles are expected to be staked prior to 2002 (the time when digital records were standardised at TasNetworks). The poles have had their staking date set to 1992 as this is the oldest record of Pole staking that TasNetworks has.
- The five yearly inspection cycle is as per asset management plan/Asset Inspector Pole Inspection Training Manual.
- Prior to FY 25, TasNetworks included staked poles in its wooden pole age profile. Staked poles were also reported. This meant staked poles were double counted. This has reduced TasNetworks total pole count by ~30,000 poles for FY25.
- The FY22 Pole age profile submission is a copy of the FY21 submission. E.g. the volume reported for FY19 in the FY21 submission was used for the FY20 volume in the FY22 submission). Actual FY22 Poles installed (and the seven years prior) would have been higher. FY22 poles staked would be lower than was reported.
- TasNetworks reported asset age profile was reported on a calendar year basis up until 2015/2016 and from 2016/2017 it is reported on a financial year basis and which all asset categories are affected by the change;

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Where there is no voltage and no material information, the poles are distributed across the categories based on the proportion of poles in the categories for which this information is known. Where no voltage information was available, those poles were categorised by voltage in proportion with the breakdown of poles with the same pole material. All poles in the system have been allocated to a RIO category.

TasNetworks has made estimates of pole ages in the past. These have been incorporated in the SAP system, and the methodology for these assumptions are not available.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- TasNetworks GIS team has undertaken a review of how voltage and material information is attributed to a pole.
- Stay poles (poles which hold up other poles – but don't actually have their own conductors) have previously been given a voltage level based on the pole that they supported. For 2024-25, these poles have been given a voltage level of <1kV.
- Prior to 2024-25, TasNetworks included staked poles in its wooden pole age profile.

Overhead conductors

Source of information

Overheard conductor characteristics where sourced from SAP data, except for conductor length which was sourced from GIS data.

Methodology and assumptions made

TasNetworks' implemented a project to better estimate the age of the HV conductors in the distribution network. A schema was developed in the Spatial Data Warehouse to store the information of estimated age, through live connections to GIS data. Where possible, the age of conductors are assigned the values of the age of the poles, to which they are connected. Where age data cannot be calculated through this method, these conductors are proportionally assigned the ages of conductor populations whose ages are known.

LV Service spans are excluded from LV overhead conductor but are included in Services overhead conductor.

Only HV lines overhead conductor owned by TasNetworks are reported.

Conductor that does not have a date is excluded from the age profile.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Underground cables

Source of information

Cable related data was sourced from SAP, apart from cable length which was sourced from GIS records.

Methodology and assumptions made

As discussed in estimated information section below.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Estimated – TasNetworks does not have reliable historical records of the installation date of HV or LV cables. TasNetworks' implemented a project to better estimate the age of the HV cables in the distribution network.

For HV cables, a GIS connectivity trace was used to determine the physical asset, to which the cable is connected. The age of the cable is assumed to be equal to the age of the asset, to which it is connected.

For LV cables, a model linking to the closest NMI was adopted which resulted in a greater accuracy of install dates and provided an overall slight movement in cable lengths per particular year.

Where the ages of cables are not known, ages are assigned proportionally, to the population of cables, whose age is known. Only assets currently in commission are considered.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

For previous submissions cable length data was sourced from SAP. A data uplift exercise has been completed since the last submission which incorporates more accurate length data from GIS records.

Service lines

Source of information

Data for service lines is sourced from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

Service lines are overhead lines so this section does not included underground services. Underground services are not recorded by TasNetworks as they are customer owned.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Recorded asset information regarding LV services is limited. TasNetworks currently captures whether a line is located overhead or underground and its voltage, but does not include size, material, type or installed date. While installation dates from TasNetworks' NMI records would be TasNetworks' preferred proxy for the installation date of a service line, this information could not be used for the purposes of this RIO due to issues with installation dates requiring validation. Therefore, the age of the pole to which a service line is connected was deemed an acceptable substitute methodology until NMI installation dates become available.

Geomedia was used to undertake spatial analysis and return the age of the pole and the number of LV services that were close to that pole.

A query of TasNetworks' NMI installation data was used to determine the proportion of residential NMIs, commercial and industrial NMIs.

Services associated with poles for which no installation date (year) was available were distributed proportionally across the rest of the population. The proportions of residential versus commercial/industrial were then applied to the age profile to give values for each type of installation.

LV services are assumed to be the same age as the nearest pole.

LV service numbers are a count of the number of services, not the length of those services.

All services are <= 11 kV and are simple connections.

The proportion of service lines supplying residential customers as opposed to commercial and industrial services is deemed to be the same as indicated by the proportion of NMIs associated with each broad customer category.

TasNetworks do not have any service lines on complex connections connected at <=11kV voltage, and no other services line at other voltages, as they are deemed part of the network, or relate to consumer mains (private).

Residential / Commercial and Industrial split is assumed to be 85/15, based on the ratio of customer types.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Transformers

Source of information

Transformer data was sourced from SAP data.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Transformers were categorised by construction type as either pole mounted, kiosk mounted (including pad-mounted transformers) or ground outdoor/chamber mounted.
- For kiosk mounted (including pad-mounted transformers), ground outdoor/chamber mounted and pole mounted transformers the time series reporting only included transformers with a known installation date.
- Transformers with a recorded phase count of 0, 1 or 2 have been classified as single-phase transformers.
- Pole mounted transformers include:
  - Owner: TasNetworks and # (Unknown/blank)
  - T-12-OH (Restrict to overhead)
  - User Status = Commissioned

Pole mounted transformers age profile differs slightly from last years as asset data has been attributed to transformers that didn't have an age. It is also significantly different for the year 2024 as there is an 50pprox.. 2-month lag between actual installation/construction and SAP data being updated.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Switchgear

Source of information

Switchgear data was sourced from SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- An extract of HV and LV switchgear asset data was taken from SAP.
- Records for switchgear installed in ground mounted substations and switching stations was sourced from SAP.
- For kiosk mounted (including pad-mounted transformers) and ground outdoor/chamber mounted switchgear that was included in the time series the volumes only included switchgear with a known installation date.
- All switchgear was categorised by voltage and type into required categories for the RIO as advised by subject matter experts, and then consolidated into the RIO template.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Asset information regarding overhead switchgear is limited. Where switchgear age is undeterminable, it has been mapped to a pole and its install date used as a proxy. Switchgear with no known install date or voltage was omitted from the report.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Public lighting

Source of information

Data for public lighting is sourced from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- This section does not cover public lighting lamps.
- TasNetworks interprets a public lighting bracket as a bracket which is dedicated to public lighting and owned by TasNetworks.
- TasNetworks interprets a public lighting pole/column as a pole dedicated to public lighting, owned by TasNetworks, irrespective of whether the Un-Metered Supply (UMS) type is 'public' or 'private'.
- An extract of UMS data was taken from TasNetworks' Market Data Management System (GenTrack). The query linked UMS that were supported by a pole to a pole tag, which enabled the pole material, installation date and owner of that pole to be retrieved.
- Poles were classified as columns if the pole material attribute was 'Steel-Other', otherwise they were classified as poles.
- Un-Metered Supplies were classified as major if the wattage of the lamp/luminaire was greater than 100W, otherwise they were classified as minor.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

TasNetworks has limited asset data relating to the installation date of individual luminaires. The luminaire age profile is determined by using Luminaire Install date from Market System (Luminaire install date not Lamp change date).

To identify public lighting brackets, TasNetworks' public lighting pole data was queried to identify all UMSs that are installed on poles that do not have unique pole tags. This count was distributed proportionally across the population of poles of the same type and installation date where no additional information was available; and Public lighting brackets are assumed to be the same age as the pole.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

SCADA, network control and protection systems

Source of information

- The corresponding Protection and SCADA scheme numbers have been sourced from records in SAP. Field devices are the total of protection and SCADA schemes.
- AFLC is assumed to denote Audio Frequency Load Control assets, of which TasNetworks has none.
- Local network wiring assets and Master Station assets are included within protection and SCADA schemes.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Field device numbers relate to the number of protection and SCADA schemes in zone substations, distribution building substations, and reclosers, LBS and Sectionalisers. Where actual installation dates are not provided but the original electromechanical relay is still installed, the installation date is assumed to be the same as the substation or transformer.
- Where install dates for SCADA systems for Reclosers, LBS and Sectionalisers has not been populated, the same installation date as the Recloser, LBS or Sectionaliser has been used for the SCADA system.
- Where installation dates are not available for the complete substation and subsequently the secondary equipment, the assets are not included in the age profile.
- Scada systems that communicate back to Network control room and that don't communicate back to Network control room have been included in the age profile.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Where actual installation dates are not provided but the original electromechanical relay is still installed, the installation date is assumed to be the same as the substation or transformer.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

SAP uplift has seen an increase in SCADA schemes, as previous years only SCADA schemes that communicated to the Network control room were able to be reported.

Metering Current Transformers

Source of information

Data for Metering CT's is sourced from Gentrack.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The data was provided by Market Data Revenue Analyst team and is sourced from Gentrack.
- The volume of metering current transformers was sourced from TasNetworks' Market Data Management System (Gentrack). Due to the way some third-party metering providers provide meter standing data (including metering current transformers) to the NEM, TasNetworks is unable to provide data for metering current transformers where TasNetworks is not the metering provider.
- Basic meters which are connected to the network are considered from the meters data.

- Only those values are considered where CT value is 20 or above. Blank values are not included in the age profile.
- Age data for metering current transformers was sourced from Gentrack, based on the first recorded connection dates of installations with metering current transformers.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual values.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 5.3 Maximum demand at network level

Table 5.3.1: Raw and weather corrected coincident MD at network level

Source of information

Information has been sourced from:

- Raw demand data from TasNetworks NEM Metering and billing system (MABS OLAP) tool and SCADA data retrieval (PI DataLink) tools (Network Planning team)
- Data from TasNetworks Probability of exceedance (POE) data preparation tool (Network Planning team)
- Embedded generation data from TasNetworks Distribution metering tool (Connection Services team)

Methodology and assumptions made

Assumptions

3. Seasonality of maximum demand

The seasonality of distribution network maximum demand does not correspond with regulatory years. The distribution network maximum demand occurs during winter, whereas regulatory years are financial years. Therefore the 2024–25 maximum demand reported is that from 2024 winter (across April–September). Note summer period (October 2024–March 2025) is also assessed, however network maximum demand does not occur during this time.

2. Embedded generation

Embedded generation is recorded from all import channel interval metered distribution connection points (i.e. excludes 'basic' connections, where consumption data only is available). All embedded generation is non-scheduled generation.

Methodology

Raw data is downloaded (MABS OLAP tool for transmission-distribution connection points, PI data link for distribution supplied directly from power stations). Maximum demand value, date, time, and season are recorded.

Demand data from the POE tool is recorded. This is measured at the exit points and does not include losses. The time of maximum demand measured at transmission-distribution connections points and exit points does align with each other.

Embedded generation contribution at time of maximum demand is downloaded.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Raw demand data and embedded generation data are sourced from TasNetworks metering systems and are, hence, actual information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Weather corrected data is no longer required.

Template 5.4 Maximum demand and utilisation at spatial level

Table 5.4.1: Non-coincident and coincident maximum demand

Source of information

Information has been sourced from:

- Network segment asset ratings from TasNetworks SAP Master Data (Network Planning / Asset Management (Substations) teams)
- Transmission connection point ratings from TasNetworks transmission circuit rating sheets (Substation Assets team).
- Raw demand data from TasNetworks NEM Metering and billing system (MABS OLAP) tool and TasNetworks PI DataLink tool (Network Planning team)
- Temperature corrected data from TasNetworks POE data preparation tool (Network Planning team)
- Embedded generation data from TasNetworks Distribution metering tool (Connection Services team)

Methodology and assumptions made

Assumptions

1. Seasonality of maximum demand

The seasonality of network segment maximum demands does not correspond with regulatory years. Majority of network segment maximum demands occur during winter calendar season, whereas regulatory years are financial years. Therefore the 2024–25 connection point maximum demands reported are from 2024 winter and 2024–25 summer (across April–September and October–March, respectively).

2. Network segments

The indicated network segments (network levels) in the template are 'sub transmission substation' and 'zone substation'. What TasNetworks refers to as zone substations in our network and are consistent with the definition of zone substation in NER Section 5.10.2, does not meet the definition of sub transmission substation or zone substation in the RIO requirements. Trial Harbour Zone Substation (44/22 kV) is an exception; however, we have defined others (all 33/11 kV) as zone substations for the purposes of the RIO template.

This year, guidance from the AER requires that transmission connection points are to be included in this template although they are not officially a part of the distribution network, according to the RIO definition. In Tasmania,

these are transmission substations supplying directly to the distribution network at 44, 22, 11 and 6.6 kV (exclusive to the sub-transmission network).

In addition, despite being supplied directly from Hydro Tasmania power stations, Gordon and Wayatinah substations are included since they are part of the distribution network.

3. Connection point rating

Zone substation rating is given as normal cyclic rating, as defined in the RIO requirements. We have no cyclic rating attribute for supply transformers at zone substations; therefore, the zone substation rating reported in this template is the continuous rating.

For transmission substations, connection point rating is given as normal cyclic rating, as defined in the RIO glossary. This the minimum of the transformer (total, i.e. non-firm) four-hour short-term rating, and transformer HV and LV bay ratings (bay ratings do not provide short-term ratings).

4. Embedded generation

Embedded generation is recorded from all import channel interval metered distribution connection points (i.e. excludes 'basic' connections, where consumption data only is available). All embedded generation is non-scheduled generation.

5. Weather corrected data

Weather corrected data is calculated through our business-as-usual methodology and calculated in the TasNetworks Probability of exceedance and diversity factor data preparation tool. Weather corrected data maximum demand figures are based on raw adjusted maximum demand.

6. Coincident data

In reporting coincident data, the system (network) peak is taken as that reported in RIO 5.3.

Methodology

- Seasonal zone substation demand profile extracted from PI DataLink tool. Summate the demands for zone substations where demand has multiple recording points.
- Raw data for transmission connection points are extracted from MABS OLAP tool. Gordon and Wayatinah demand profiles are extracted from PI DataLink tool.
- Lookup non-coincident and coincident connection point ratings from raw data, connection point ratings (as per assumption provided above).
- Identify non-coincident MW maximum demand and coincident MW demand from winter and summer seasonal raw data. Date and time of system (network) maximum demand taken directly from value obtained in RIO Template 5.3
- Calculate coincident MVA maximum demand (at the time of MW maximum demand) and non-coincident MVA maximum demands (at the time of MVA maximum demand itself and at the time of MW maximum demand of each connection point)
- Identify date and time of identified MW maximum demands and calculated MVA maximum demands from raw data, separated to date, time, and season. Date and time of system (network) maximum demand taken directly from value obtained in RIO Template 5.3
- Identify embedded generation contribution at times of non-coincident and coincident maximum demands from substation data
- Identify weather-corrected MW data from raw data.

  Weather-corrected MVA values are determined by applying the raw data power factor to the weather-corrected MW value – this is done as we do not weather-correct reactive (MVAr) demand. POE values obtained from TasNetworks POE data preparation tool. For both non-coincident and coincident data, each zone substation is corrected using local weather data (seasonal relationship, effective temperature a relationship of 0.8x (current day minimum) + 0.2x (previous day maximum)) to the POE value.

Additional data to be provided in Basis of Preparation

The RIO requires data be published in the basis of preparation that is additional to that provided in the regulatory templates. Those data requirements are published here.

7. Network segments decommissioned

This requirement is to note instances where components of the network belonging to network segments—i.e. transmission, sub-transmission and zone substations—have been decommissioned.

We have not decommissioned any substations in the initial or subsequent regulatory years.

8. MVA maximum demand

This requirement is to report MW and MVA maximum demands at the time of MW maximum demand, where they occurred at different times. The date of the maximum demand in MVA is also reported. These are as follows:

Connection point	Regulatory year 2024–25*				
	MW maximum demand	MVA at MW maximum demand	Time	MVA maximum demand	Time
[redacted]					

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Network segment asset ratings are sourced from TasNetworks SAP Master Data managed by Asset Management team. Raw demand data and embedded generation data are sourced from TasNetworks metering systems. These are, hence, actual information.

Temperature corrected data is estimated information. It is calculated from TasNetworks POE data preparation tool, which is based on the relationship between maximum demand and temperatures.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

This year, with the requirement to include transmission substations into this template, data source, assumptions and methodology for these connection points are adopted.

SAP Master Data has undergone data update to asset ratings, resulting in an increase in all zone substation ratings.

Template 6.3 Sustained interruptions to supply

Table 6.3.1: Sustained interruptions to supply

Source of information

Information for table 6.3.1 is sourced from:

- InService (Outage Management System); and
- SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Outage data was extracted by running queries in Insights.
- All sustained outages on mainland Tasmania with a duration of more than 3 minutes have been included.
- Average outage durations are calculated using customer duration and disconnected customers.
- Major Event Day threshold is calculated in accordance with AER's 2.5ß methodology.
- TasNetworks' outage categories are mapped to AER's categories and applied to the outage data.
- Outage steps are derived by the staged restore times. Some interrupted dates are not reflected in the table – the interrupted date is the start of the outage. The figure for average outage duration overcomes this limitation by calculation – total customer duration / customers interrupted.
- In some cases, Step 1 of the restoration process may not be included in the reported sustained outage, as certain customers may have had their power restored within 3 minutes, thus falling under Step 1.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

- This year, sustained outages on mainland Tasmania with a duration of more than 3 minutes are included, whereas last year, outages with a duration of more than 1 minute were included.
- Outage steps included this year.

Template 3.1 Revenue

Table 3.1.1 Revenue grouping by chargeable quantity

Source of information

The data for the variables in this table was sourced from TasNetworks' market and billing systems and from TasNetworks' finance system.

Methodology and assumptions made

Variables DREV0101 to DREV0109 relate to Standard Control Services, and Variables DREV0110 to DREV0113 relate to Alternative Control Services.

DREV0101

This variable captures the revenue derived from the service charge component of TasNetworks' network tariffs. It comprises the following tariffs:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general light and power [obsolete tariff]
- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water [obsolete tariff]
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61– Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption

- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power [obsolete tariff]
- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS82 – Large business lows voltage kVA demand
- TAS84T1-4 – Low voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[1]
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand >2MVA
- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand <2MVA
- TAS14T1-2 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[1]
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation
- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply public lighting

DREV0102

This variable captures the revenue derived from the consumption charges of those network tariffs that are charged based on anytime energy rates (i.e., for which time of use is not a determinant), and that are not included in DREV0106 and DREV0107.

"TASCUS" is a generic code for individually negotiated tariffs, and not all customers on this tariff are charged based on the same tariff structures. The charges for some "TASCUS" customers include anytime energy components, and only the revenue derived from these charges is captured in DREV0102. This variable therefore includes the following network tariffs:

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general light and power
- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water
- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power[2]
- TAS82 – Large business lows voltage kVA demand
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[3]

DREV0103, DREV0104, DREV0105

These variables capture the revenue derived from the peak, shoulder and off-peak consumption charges of those network tariffs that are charged based on time of use windows.

The charges for some "TASCUS" customers include peak, shoulder and off-peak energy components, and only the revenue derived from these charges is captured in DREV0103 to DREV0105.

The network tariffs included in this variable therefore are:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS97 – Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS84T1-4 – Low voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[4]
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption

[1] Currently no customers on these tariffs.

[2] Includes any revenue reported under TASCURT and TAS34 as applicable. These tariffs have been abolished and were fully aligned to TAS22 before being abolished.

[3] Capturing only those customers whose consumption charges are not based on time of use windows

- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand >2MVA
- TAS14T1-2 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[4]
- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand <2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[5]

TasNetworks applies different time of use periods in its suite of network tariffs, as outlined below. For all included tariffs, the relevant time of use periods were applied when allocating revenue to DREV0103, DREV0104 and DREV0105

Time of Use Periods for: TAS75, TASSDM, TAS15, TASCUS (applicable customers)

Time periods	Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)
Weekday (07:00 – 22:00) (Monday – Friday)	Shoulder	Peak
Weekend Day (07:00 – 22:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Off-peak	Shoulder
Any Day (22:00 – 24:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Off-peak	Off-peak
Any Day (0:00 – 07:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Off-peak	Off-peak

Time of Use Periods for: TAS93, TAS41T 1-4, TAS84T1-2

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekday (07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekday (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday) Weekend (all weekends are off-peak)	Off-peak

Time of Use Periods for: TAS94

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekday (07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (10:00 – 16:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Shoulder
Weekdays (All other times) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekends (All times) (Saturday and Sunday)	Off-peak

Time of Use Periods for: TAS97

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekday (07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 22:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (All other times) (Monday- Friday)	Off-peak
Weekends (All other time) (Saturday – Sunday)	Off-peak

[4] Currently no customers on these tariffs

[5] Capturing only those customers whose consumption charges are based on time of use windows

Weekdays and weekends (Midnight – 04:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Super off-peak

DREV0106

This variable captures the revenue derived from the energy charging parameters of TasNetworks' controlled load network tariffs. The tariffs included in this variable are:

- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61– Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

DREV0107

This variable captures the revenue derived from the non-fixed charging parameters of TasNetworks' unmetered supplies tariffs. The tariffs included in this variable are:

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

DREV0108

This variable captures the revenue derived from the specified demand charging parameters of TasNetworks' high voltage business tariffs. The tariffs included in this variable are:

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation

DREV0109

This variable contains the following components:

- The revenue derived from the excess demand charging parameters of TasNetworks' high voltage business tariffs:
  - TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA (incl. revenue from allowable excess demand)
  - TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
  - TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation
- The revenue derived from the anytime maximum demand charges of
  - TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- The revenue derived from the peak and off-peak demand charging parameters of TasNetworks' time of use demand tariffs:
  - TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
  - TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
  - TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
  - TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
  - TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand

DREV0110

This variable reports the revenue derived from the (daily) metering charges associated with the following network tariffs:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general light and power
- TAS97 – Low voltage residential time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power[6]
- TAS82 – Large business lows voltage kVA demand

[6] Includes any revenue reported under TASCURT and TAS34 as applicable. These tariffs have been abolished and were fully aligned to TAS22 before being abolished.

- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61– Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

DREV0111

This variable relates to revenue derived from connection charges. Revenue received from basic connection services included as part of TasNetworks' Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services are included. Revenues received from negotiated connections are included in DREV0113.

DREV0112

This variable relates to revenue received from the provision of public lighting services and contract lighting services.

DREV0113

Revenues that cannot be allocated to the specific chargeable quantities in variables DREV0101 to DREV0112 have been reported against 'Revenue from other Sources' (DREV0113). This includes the revenue derived from the provision of those fee-based services that are not captured under DREV0111, and the revenue from the provision of quoted services.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual revenue is provided; there have been no estimates used in the preparation of this data.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

With the commencement of the new regulatory control period, our time of use components network tariff have changed.

Table 3.1.2 Revenue grouping by customer type or class

Source of information

The data was sourced from TasNetworks' market and billing systems and from TasNetworks' finance system.

Methodology and assumptions made

Variables DREV0201 to DREV0205 relate to both Standard Control Services and Alternative Control Services, and Variable DREV0206 relates to Alternative Control Services only.

DREV0201

Standard Control Services

The following network tariffs are only available to residential customers, and the revenue derived from these tariffs was included in full under DREV0201:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general [obsolete tariff]
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)

The following secondary tariffs are available to both residential and non-residential customers:

- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water [obsolete tariff]
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

The revenue derived from the secondary tariffs were apportioned between DREV0201 and DREV0202 based on the monthly tariff combinations of the customers who use these tariffs.

Alternative Control Services

The alternative control services variable captures the metering revenue from the above-listed residential primary tariffs. Metering revenue from the secondary tariffs TAS41, TAS61 and TAS63 was apportioned between DREV0201 and DREV0202 based on the monthly tariff combinations of the customers who use these tariffs.

DREV0202

Standard Control Services

The following non-demand-based network tariffs are only available to non- residential customers, and the revenue derived from these tariffs was included in full under DREV0202:

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS22 – Business low voltage general light and power[7][obsolete tariff]
- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption

This variable also includes the revenue of the secondary tariffs that is not allocated to DREV0201, as per explanations above:

- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water [obsolete tariff]
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

Alternative Control Services

The alternative control services variable captures the metering revenue from the above-listed non-residential primary tariffs that aren't charged on a demand basis. It includes the metering revenue from the secondary tariffs TAS41, TAS61 and TAS63 that was not allocated to DREV0201, as per explanations above.

DREV0203

Standard Control Services

DREV0203 captures the revenue from the following demand based low voltage network tariffs, which are only available to non-residential customers:

- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand

Alternative Control Services

The alternative control services variable captures the metering revenue from the above-listed non-residential primary tariffs that are charged on a demand basis, noting that the majority of these customers have contestable (i.e. unregulated) metering that is not captured under Alternative Control Services.

DREV0204

Standard Control Services

DREV0204 captures the revenue from the following demand based high voltage network tariffs, which are only available to non-residential customers:

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation

Alternative Control Services

[7] Includes any revenue reported under TASCURT and TAS34 as applicable. These tariffs have been abolished and were fully aligned to TAS22 before being abolished.

The alternative control services variable captures the metering revenue from the above-listed non-residential high voltage primary tariffs that are charged on a demand basis, noting that these customers have contestable (i.e., unregulated) metering that is not captured under alternative control services.

DREV0205

Standard Control Services

DREV0205 captures the revenue from the following unmetered supply network tariffs:

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting

Alternative Control Services

This variable relates to revenue received from the provision of public lighting services and contract lighting services. It aligns to the revenue reported under DREV0112 in table 3.1.1.

DREV0206

This variable incorporates revenue earned from fee-based and quoted services, as reported under DREV0111 and DREV0113 in table 3.1.1.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual revenue is provided; there have been no estimates used in the preparation of this data.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The sources of information and the methodology remain unchanged.

Table 3.1.3 Revenue (penalties) allowed (deducted) through incentive schemes

EBSS/CESS/DMIS/DMIA/DMIAM

Source of information

- Post Tax Revenue Model (for Efficiency Benefit Sharing Scheme and Capital Expenditure Sharing Scheme).
- For DMIAM, data is obtained from TasNetworks financial systems (SAP).

Methodology and assumptions made

EBSS

The Efficiency Benefit Sharing Scheme value is the unsmoothed amount as per the AERs revenue determination adjusted for CPI.

CESS

The Capital Expenditure Sharing Scheme is the unsmoothed amount as per the AERs revenue determination adjusted for CPI .

DMIAM

Demand management innovation allowance Mechanism Scheme is the unsmoothed amount as per the AERs revenue determination adjusted for CPI

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

STPIS

Source of information

The Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme (**STPIS**) reward included in the worksheet is based on the actual reward approved for the financial year and recovered through invoiced revenues.

Methodology and assumptions made

DREV0302

STPIS revenue adjustments occurred in the current reporting period. The STPIS adjustment included in the current reporting period relates to 2022-23.

The applied s-factor has been sourced from the "STPIS Compliance Model" as approved by the AER, and the reported STPIS revenue adjustment has been calculated in line with the applicable revenue cap formulas (as published on the AER website).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No change has been required from last year's source/methodology/assumptions.

Template 3.2 Opex

Table 3.2.1 Opex categories

Source of information

The expenditure data reported was sourced from:

- TasNetworks' financial systems (SAP)

Methodology and assumptions made

The information in Table 3.2.1 was extracted from SAP. No assumptions were necessary in the preparation of the worksheet.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.2.2 Opex consistency

Source of information

The expenditure data reported was sourced from:

- TasNetworks' financial systems (SAP)

Methodology and assumptions made

Information was extracted from SAP. No assumptions were necessary in the preparation of the worksheet.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 3.2.3 Provisions

Table 3.2.3 Provisions

Source of information

The information provided was extracted from the Corporate provisions in the Annual Regulated Accounts, which contains the allocation of provision balances and movements to the Distribution Business for each of provision type.

Methodology and assumptions made

Provisions were split into Standard Control Services, Alternative Control Services and Unregulated Services using the same methodology as applied in previous regulatory years.

To populate the tables the following calculations were made:

- **Allocation across forms of control**: To allocate the provisions balances across the forms of control, the percentage spend methodology has been applied for the year. This process allocates the provision balances and movements across the forms of control based on the portion of total labour spend (opex and capex) for the year
- **Allocation between opex and capex**: The provisions balances and movements have been allocated between opex and capex using labour dollars as the driver. This methodology is consistent with the methodology used in the current pricing determination.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 3.3 Assets (regulatory asset base)

Table 3.3.1: Regulatory asset base values

Source of information

The reported RAB information has been sourced from SAP and AER models.

Methodology and assumptions made

Information reported in table 3.3.1 is the aggregate of the asset value roll forward presented by the assets in table 3.3.2.

RAB financial information includes data on overhead lines, underground cables, transformers and other assets. The RAB template 3.3 has been prepared in accordance with the methodology/instructions in the Distribution RIO Templates.

The asset categories are allocated in accordance with the historical definitions in Chapter 9 of the AER EBRIO instructions document, using the 4.1.1 Standard Approach (AER preferred approach).

The Standard Control Services, RAB financial information does not reconcile with the decision that the AER has made in relation to RAB values as part of the current revenue determination process as it accounts for variances in final year capex expenditure to forecast as part of the determination process.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No longer reliant on reconciling to AER determination as final year capex is adapted for actual expenditure.

Table 3.3.2: Asset value roll forward

Source of information

The information is sourced as follows:

- Post Tax Revenue Model
- AER approved Regulatory Roll Forward Model
- TasNetworks Financial Systems

Methodology and assumptions made

Unless otherwise noted, actual values reconcile to values previously reported as part of the RAB roll forward underpinning the revenue calculation for the current Determination.

The values in this table were calculated as the average of the opening and closing RAB values for the relevant Regulatory Year.

DRAB0201, DRAB0301, DRAB0401, DRAB0501, DRAB0601, DRAB0701, DRAB1001, DRAB1101

Actual values reconcile to values previously reported as part of the RAB roll forward underpinning the revenue calculation for the current Determination (with forecasts replaced with actuals).

DRAB0901

RAB value consistent with the RAB Framework.

Inflation addition (DRAB0102 variables)

Inflation addition was applied in a manner consistent with the AER's roll forward model.

CPI was applied consistent with that required by the AER roll forward model.

Straight line depreciation (DRAB0103 variables)

Straight line depreciation was calculated based on the average remaining asset lives and standard remaining lives (for capex additions). The depreciation is based on forecast straight line depreciation as per the current Determination.

Disposals (DRAB0106)

This value represents proceeds from sales, as reported in the RIO.

Closing values (DRAB0107 variables)

These variables are calculated from the DRA0101 – DRA0106 values.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.3.4: Asset lives

Consistency of information with the requirements of the RIO

The information provided is consistent with the requirements of the RIO. The variables rely on historical information recorded in TasNetworks' audited Statutory Accounts and AER approved asset lives as per the Roll Forward Model for the current determination period.

Source of information

The information was sourced from the following:

- TasNetworks' Assets models updated for the current regulatory control period
- TasNetworks' Regulated Accounts for the current reporting period

Methodology and assumptions made

The asset classes used are the same as the asset classes that are used by the AER to describe TasNetworks' Regulatory Asset Base.

The standard asset lives applied to each asset class are consistent with TasNetworks' submissions to the AER's current Distribution Determination. Where asset categories comprise a number of asset classes, consistent with the AER's instructions the asset lives for the whole category were calculated by weighting the lives of individual asset classes within that category on the basis of the asset's share of the RAB for the category and the excepted asset lives.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 3.4 Operational data

Table 3.4.1: Energy delivery

Source of information

The data for all variables in this table was sourced from TasNetworks' market and billing systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

3.4.1.1 Energy grouping – Delivery by chargeable quantity

The total energy consumption reported in this table reconciles to the *Actual Monthly consumption* as reported by our Market Systems. It also equals the total energy consumption reported in Table 3.4.1.4.

DOPED01

The total energy delivered (DOPED01) is the sum of variables DOPED0201 to DOPED0206.

DOPED0201

This variable captures the energy consumption of those network tariffs that are charged based on anytime energy rates (i.e. for which time of use is not a determinant), and that are not included in DOPED0205 and DOPED0206.

"TASCUS" is a generic code for individually negotiated tariffs, and not all customers on this tariff are charged based on the same tariff structures. The charges for some "TASCUS" customers include anytime energy components, and only the consumed energy that relates to these charges is included in DOPED0201. This variable therefore includes the following network tariffs:

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general
- TAS22 – Business low voltage general light and power[8]
- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[9]

DOPED0202, DOPED0203, DOPED0204

These variables capture the peak, shoulder and off-peak consumption of those network tariffs that are charged based on time of use windows.

[8] Includes any energy consumption reported under TASCURT and TAS34 as applicable. These tariffs have been abolished and were fully aligned to TAS22 before being abolished.

[9] Capturing only those customers whose consumption charges are not based on time of use windows.

- The charges for some "TASCUS" customers include peak, shoulder and off-peak energy components, and only the consumption that relates to these charges was included in DOPED0202 to DOPED0204.
- TasNetworks' time of use demand tariffs (TAS87, TAS97, TAS88, TAS98, TAS89) do not include any consumption-based charging parameters and the consumption of these tariffs is captured as "No Charge Cost Consumption" in the billing system. However, due to their underpinning time of use structure which includes peak and off-peak windows, the consumption of these tariffs is apportioned between DOPED0202 and DOPED0204 using customer interval billing data.

The network tariffs included in this variable therefore are:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER) – the super off-peak charging component has been consolidated into off-peak
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use demand consumer energy resources (CER)
- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS84 1-4 - Low voltage embedded network - Tier 1-4[10]
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[9]
- TAS14T 1-2 - High voltage embedded network - Tier 1 -2[10]

TasNetworks applies different time of use periods in its suite of network tariffs, as outlined below. For all included tariffs, the relevant time of use periods were applied when allocating consumption to DOPED0202, DOPED0203 and DOPED0204.

Time of Use Periods for: TAS75, TASSDM, TAS15, TASCUS (applicable customers)

Time periods	Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)
Weekdays (07:00 – 22:00) (Monday – Friday)	Shoulder	Peak
Weekends (07:00 – 22:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Off-peak	Shoulder
Any day (all times not covered above)	Off-peak	Off-peak

Time of Use Periods for: TAS93, TAS87, TAS88, TAS98, TAS89, TAS84T 1-4, TAS14T 1-2

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekdays (07:00-10:00 and 16:00-21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekends (all weekends are deemed off-peak)	

[10] No customers currently on this tariff

Time of Use Periods for: TAS94

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekdays (07:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (10:00-16:00) (Monday – Friday)	Shoulder
Weekdays (all times not covered above)	Off-peak
Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	

Time of Use Periods for: TAS97

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekdays (07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 to 22:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekends (all times not covered below) (Saturday and Sunday)	
All days (Midnight – 04:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Super Off-peak

Consumption for super off-peak periods were reported under DOPED0304.

DOPED0205

This variable captures the energy consumption of TasNetworks' controlled load network tariffs. The tariffs included in this variable are:

- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

DOPED0206

This variable captures the energy consumption of TasNetworks' unmetered supplies tariffs. The tariffs included in this variable are:

- TASUMS - Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

3.4.1.2 Energy – Received from TNSP and other DNSPs by time of receipt

This table captures the total energy provided by the transmission to the distribution network as measured at the transmission connection points.

The time periods used in allocating the reported energy to DOPED0301 to DOPED0304 are based on the charging structure of TasNetworks' network tariffs, taking into consideration seasonality and weekday/weekend time of use periods as noted in 3.4.1.1.

3.4.1.3 Energy – Received into DNSP system from embedded generation by time of receipt

This table captures the total energy provided by embedded generators to the distribution network. It includes wholesale generators in Gordon and Wayatinah which have direct connections to the distribution network.

The included generation data is allocated to the residential and non-residential categories based on the primary tariffs. Interval metered generation is further allocated into peak, shoulder and off-peak periods using the default network tariffs for residential (TAS93) and small business (TAS94)

Time of Use Periods for: TAS93

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekdays (07:00-10:00 and 16:00-21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekends (all weekends are deemed off-peak)	

Time of Use Periods for: TAS94

Time periods	Tariff rate
Weekdays (07:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekdays (10:00-16:00) (Monday – Friday)	Shoulder
Weekdays (all times not covered above)	Off-peak
Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	

Where time of use information is not included in the network tariffs, embedded generation from non-residential connections is reported under DOPED0404 and residential connections is reported under DOPED0408.

3.4.1.4 Energy grouping – Customer type or class

The total energy consumption reported in this table aligns to the total energy consumption reported in Table 3.4.1.1.

DOPED0501

The following network tariffs are only available to residential customers, and the energy consumption of these tariffs was included in full under DOPED0501:

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resources (CER)

The following secondary tariffs are available to both residential and non-residential customers:

- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

The energy consumption of these tariffs was apportioned between DOPED0501 or DOPED0502 based on the monthly tariff combinations of the customers who use these tariffs.

DOPED0502

The following non-demand-based network tariffs are only available to non-residential customers, and the energy consumption of these tariffs was included in full under DOPED0502:

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption

- TAS22 – Business low voltage general light and power[11]
- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption

This variable also includes the secondary tariff energy consumption that is not mapped to DOPED0501, as per explanations above:

- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete tariff]

DOPED0503

DOPED0503 captures the energy consumption of the following demand based low voltage network tariffs, which are only available to non-residential customers:

- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand

DOPED0504

DOPED0504 captures the energy consumption of the following demand based high voltage network tariffs, which are only available to non-residential customers:

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation

DOPED0505

DOPED0505 captures the energy consumption of the following unmetered supply network tariffs:

- TASUMS - Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

For table 3.4.1.2 the previous methodology to distribute the time of use components for the energy received into the DNSP from the TNSP was derived using the low voltage small business time of use consumption (TAS94) network tariffs. The 2024-2029 Tariff Structure Statement proposed a change in the time of use windows for this network tariff, which was implemented on 1 July 2025.

Due to this change, the energy into the DNSP from the TNSP is proportionally allocated across all network tariffs and their respective time of use windows.

[11] Includes any energy consumption reported under TASCURT and TAS34 as applicable. These tariffs have been abolished and were fully aligned to TAS22 before being abolished.

Table 3.4.2: Customer numbers

Source of information

Data to calculate the values of the variables reported in these tables were extracted from:

- Bravo (NMI consumption data storage, and service order management systems);
- GenTrack (customer and NMI management system);
- the Meter Data Management System (MDMS); and
- ArcGIS

Methodology and assumptions made

The information in Template 3.4.2 reflects counts of NMIs current at the beginning and the end of the financial year, which have been extracted by:

- relevant tariffs; and
- classification.

NMIs on the Bass Strait Islands (King and Flinders Islands), UMS and NMIs with a status of 'Extinct' were excluded from the counts.

NMIs are connected to network connectivity model in GTech (NMIs-feeder relationship).

Table 3.4.2.1

Tariffs have been classified into the relevant RIO categories. The small volumes of NMIs with invalid tariffs have been redistributed proportionally between categories.

Table 3.4.2.2

- Base data was extracted by running queries in Insights.
- NMIs are reported against TAS classifications. Classification NMIs are assigned based on old OTTER reliability area boundary definitions to align with STPIS performance targets set for the current regulatory period.
- The small volume of UMS NMIs that were missing classifications have been redistributed proportionally between classifications.

Table 3.4.2.3

- Base data was extracted by running queries in the Pricing Data Base
- NMIs are reported against the relevant categories

Table 3.4.2.4

- Base data was extracted by running queries in the Pricing data base
- NMIs are reported against the relevant categories

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals for Table 3.4.2.2.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Table 3.4.2.2 includes unmetered supplies in 2024-25, in accordance with the new RIO Instructions.

Table 3.4.3: System demand

Source of information

- Temperature corrected data from TasNetworks POE data preparation tool (Network Planning team)

Assumptions

1. Seasonality of maximum demand

The seasonality of network segment maximum demands does not correspond with regulatory years. Majority of network segment maximum demands occur during winter calendar season, whereas regulatory years are financial years. Therefore the 2024–25 connection point maximum demands reported are from 2024 winter and 2024–25 summer (across April–September and October–March, respectively).

2. Network segments

In the Tasmanian network, distribution substations previously owned by the standalone distribution network company are classified as zone substations (i.e., substations having facility to step down from 44 kV to 22 kV or 33 kV to 11 kV). Several connection points from transmission are directly connected to the distribution network. The loads in the distribution network directly connected to connection points are accounted only in transmission connection point values (excluded in zone substation values). Excludes Gordon and Wayatinah Substations as the load is supplied from the Power Stations rather than the Transmission Network.

3. Weather corrected data

Weather corrected data is calculated through our business-as-usual methodology and calculated in the TasNetworks Probability of exceedance and diversity factor data preparation tool. Weather corrected data maximum demand figures are based on raw adjusted maximum demand.

4. Coincident data

In reporting coincident data, the system (network) peak is taken as that reported in RIO 5.3.

Methodology

Raw maximum demand (DOPSD0101, DOPSD0104, DOPSD0107, DOPSD0110, DOPSD0201, DOPSD0204, DOPSD0207, DOPSD0210)

Coincident and non-coincident maximum demands (MW and MVA) are extracted from TasNetworks POE tool.

Weather adjusted maximum demand (DOPSD0102, DOPSD0103, DOPSD0105, DOPSD0106, DOPSD0108, DOPSD0109, DOPSD0111, DOPSD0112, DOPSD0202, DOPSD0203, DOPSD0205, DOPSD0206, DOPSD0208, DOPSD0209, DOPSD0210, DOPSD0211)

Coincident and non-coincident maximum demands are extracted from TasNetworks POE tool.

Weather data was obtained from the appropriate Bureau of Meteorology weather stations around the state. The weather correction process involves temperature sensitivity analysis at each connection point to determine the demand response to a change in temperature of one degree.

Coincident and non-coincident weather adjusted maximum demand (MW and MVA) is derived based on the following methodology and assumptions:

- Based on historic daily maximum and minimum temperatures obtained from Bureau of Meteorology, daily effective temperatures have been calculated in accordance with the definition provided by the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research, which is defined as the weighted average of the overnight minimum and the previous daily maximum. The daily minimum was assigned a weight of 0.8, while the previous day's maximum a weight of 0.2 in this calculation.

- Annual minimum effective temperatures in each season for the period from 1970 to current regulatory year were extracted from the calculated daily effective temperatures.
- The temperatures at 10% and 50% probability of exceedance (POE) were derived from the annual minimum effective temperatures in each season for the period from 1970 to current regulatory year.
- In weather correction of non-coincident maximum demand, each connection point maximum demand was weather corrected based on its closest weather station data.
- Daily maximum demand has been taken from metering or SCADA data and effective temperature data has been taken from previous calculations for weekdays for the current reporting period.

Weather adjustments for each season have been done separately. December to February, March to May, June to August, and September to November are considered Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring months respectively.

The linear variation of daily maximum demand of each season against daily effective temperature was taken as demand sensitivity to temperature.

The difference between effective temperature of the maximum demand day and POE temperature was multiplied by the temperature sensitivity and added to the maximum demands to derive temperature corrected maximum demand.

Summation of weather correction maximum demand of each connection is taken as system (i.e., zone or transmission connection) non-coincident weather adjusted summated maximum demand.

In calculating coincident weather adjusted maximum demand (MW and MVA), the same procedure applied to connection point is used (i.e., linear variation of daily system maximum demand against temperature was taken as demand sensitivity to temperature). Temperature considered for this calculation is the weighted average temperature based on the load at that time.

The non-coincident MVA values are the summated MVA of the connection points at the time of maximum MW.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Maximum demand data is sourced from TasNetworks metering systems and is, hence, actual information.

Temperature corrected data is estimated information. It is calculated from TasNetworks POE data preparation tool, which is based on the relationship between maximum demand and temperatures.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 3.5 Physical assets

Table 3.5.1: Network capacities

3.5.1.1/3.5.1.3

Source of information

Data for these tables was extracted from SAP.

Data for the calculation of the parameters reported in tables 3.5.1.3 (Estimated Overhead Network Weighted Average MVA Capacity by Voltage Class) was obtained from:

- TasNetworks' Spatial Data Warehouse;
- the distribution "Standard Element Database"; and
- SAP pole inspection data.

Methodology and assumptions made

The data reported in Table 3.5.1 is based on the conductors that were active in TasNetworks' system at the end of the regulatory year in question. Excluding cables installed for future use and not energised during the regulatory year.

Only HV Lines that are owned by TasNetworks have been included.

Where an LV line is known to be a privately owned service cable, this data has been omitted.

Dual circuit network sections have been counted as two separate lines.

<u>For all variables in Table 3.5.1.3 except DPA0301</u>

No ratings have been specified using voltage limitations, as this is thought to introduce too much complexity.

For HV conductors, conductor type, number of phases (np), line-line voltage (VLL¬) and geographic data were all available.

The length of each conductor segment was calculated from the geographic coordinates, and aggregated by total length, conductor type and voltage.

This was combined with the thermal current rating (ITH¬) of the conductor type from the Standard Element Database (a conductor characteristic database used normally for network load-flow simulations), defined as the current per phase that a cable can carry continuously without exceeding its rated maximum conductor temperature, at

- Daytime 10^0C, <1.0 m/s wind speed for overhead lines; or
- 15^0C ground temperature for underground cables with the following assumed burial depths:

<1 kV	1 < 22 kV	>22 kV
600 mm	900 mm	1200 mm

These characteristics are maintained from a number of sources, typically manufacturer datasheets or calculations from Australian or IEC standards.

It is noted that these base thermal values are conservative by design (to allow for worst-case modelling) and actual peak capacity may be higher through cyclic loading schemes or more detailed cable modelling, particularly in the case of 33kV sub-transmission lines.

Using the above data, the MVA capacity (*P*) calculation used for single or three phase (SWER) line types is:

$$P_{1ph,3ph} = \frac{V_{LL}}{\sqrt{3}} n_p I_{TH}$$

For two phase lines, the following has been used:

$$P_{2ph} = V_{LL} I_{TH}$$

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.5.1: Network capacities

3.5.1.2/3.5.1.4

Source of information

Cable related data was sourced from SAP, apart from cable length which was sourced from GIS records.

For previous submissions cable length data was sourced from SAP. A data uplift exercise has been completed since the last submission which incorporates more accurate length data from GIS records.

This improved methodology results in minor variations in cable length versus previous submissions but provides a more accurate result. Data for the calculation of the parameters reported in the table 3.5.1.4 (Estimated Underground Network Weighted Average MVA Capacity by Voltage Class) was obtained from:

- TasNetworks' GIS records;
- the distribution "Standard Element Database"; and
- SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

The data reported in Table 3.5.1 is based on the cables that were active in TasNetworks' system at the end of the regulatory year in question. Excluding cables installed for future use and not energised during the regulatory year.

Only HV Cables that are owned by TasNetworks have been included.

Where an LV Cable is known to be a privately owned service cable, this data has been omitted.

For all variables in Table 3.5.1.4 except DPA0401

No ratings have been specified using voltage limitations, as this is thought to introduce too much complexity.

No rating for cables where the type was not known.

For HV conductors, conductor type, number of phases (np), line-line voltage (VLL¬) and geographic data were all available.

The length of each conductor segment was calculated from the geographic coordinates, and aggregated by total length, conductor type and voltage.

This was combined with the thermal current rating (ITH¬) of the conductor type from the Standard Element Database (a conductor characteristic database used normally for network load-flow simulations), defined as

the current per phase that a cable can carry continuously without exceeding its rated maximum conductor temperature, at

- Daytime 10^0C, <1.0 m/s wind speed for overhead lines; or
- 15^0C ground temperature for underground cables with the following assumed burial depths:

<1 kV	1 < 22 kV	>22 kV
600 mm	900 mm	1200 mm

These characteristics are maintained from a number of sources, typically manufacturer datasheets or calculations from Australian or IEC standards.

It is noted that these base thermal values are conservative by design (to allow for worst-case modelling) and actual peak capacity may be higher through cyclic loading schemes or more detailed cable modelling, particularly in the case of 33kV sub-transmission lines.

Using the above data, the MVA capacity (*P*) calculation used for single or three phase line types is:

$$P_{1ph,3ph} = \frac{V_{LL}}{\sqrt{3}} n_p I_{TH}$$

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Estimated - No ratings have been specified using voltage limitations and actual peak capacity may be higher through cyclic loading schemes or more detailed cable modelling

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.5.2: Transformer capacities

Distribution transformer total installed capacity

Source of information

Data for the variables in these tables was sourced from:

- SAP
- TasNetworks' Inventory Management
- TasNetworks' distribution billing data
- Gentrack

Methodology and assumptions made

Transformer asset information was interrogated to extract a static view of all transformers/loads that were active in the system at the end of the regulatory year in question. The capacity measure used for each transformer reflects the normal nameplate continuous capacity / rating of that transformer.

The measures reported in Table 3.5.2 include transformer capacity of distribution transformers (GMS), but excludes the capacity of all zone substation transformers, voltage transformers (potential transformers) and current transformers.

3.5.2.1 Distribution transformer total installed capacity

DPA0501

The installed transformer capacity for distribution transformers was sourced from SAP including the cold spare taken from TN inventory management.

DPA0503

Cold spare capacity holdings and total in-stock capacity of distribution transformers have been derived from stored data of inventory holdings.

Values sourced from equipment records in SAP.

3.5.2.3 Distribution – other transformer capacity

TasNetworks has not reported anything in this category.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The 2023-24 RIN DPA0501 contains the value of total installed transformer MVA in the utility excluding cold spare which was part of DPA0503. In the 2024-25 RIOs, DPA0501 is sum of Total MVA installed (running + cold spare). The information for cold spare is also separately mentioned under DPA0503.

Zone substation transformer capacity

Source of information

Data for the variables in these tables was sourced from:

- SAP
- TasNetworks' Inventory Management
- TasNetworks' distribution billing data
- Gentrack

Methodology and assumptions made

Transformer asset information was interrogated to extract a static view of all transformers/loads that were active in the system at the end of the regulatory year in question. The capacity measure used for each transformer reflects the normal nameplate continuous capacity / rating of that transformer.

The measures reported in Table 3.5.2 include any cold spare capacity of zone substation transformers, but excludes the capacity of all distribution transformers, voltage transformers (potential transformers) and current transformers.

3.5.2.2 Zone substation transformer capacity

DPA0601, DPA0602

Not applicable as TasNetworks does not have any transformers that meet this condition.

DPA0603, DPA0604, DPA0605

Values sourced from equipment records in SAP. Only counting commissioned capacity. No cold spare capacity.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The 2023-24 RIO DPA0603 contains the value of total installed transformer MVA in the utility excluding cold spare which was part of DPA0503. In 2024-25,s DPA0603 is sum of Total MVA installed (running + cold spare) but the info for cold spare is also separately mentioned under DPA0605.

Distribution – other transformer capacity

Source of information

Data for the variables in these tables was sourced from:

- SAP
- TasNetworks' Inventory Management
- TasNetworks' distribution billing data
- Gentrack

Methodology and assumptions made

Transformer asset information was interrogated to extract a static view of all transformers/loads that were active in the system at the end of the regulatory year in question. The capacity measure used for each transformer reflects the normal nameplate continuous capacity / rating of that transformer.

The measures reported in Table 3.5.2 include any cold spare capacity of distribution transformers, but excludes the capacity of all zone substation transformers, voltage transformers (potential transformers) and current transformers.

3.5.2.3 Distribution – other transformer capacity

TasNetworks has not reported anything in this category.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.5.3: Public lighting

Source of information

Data for the variables in this table was extracted from SAP and GIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

DPA071

A count of public lighting luminaires was extracted from UMS reporting from Gentrack. The total public lighting luminaires here includes all assets TasNetworks owns, operates and maintains, which means this total includes luminaires with contract type "PUBLIC" and "PRIVATE".

DPA0702, DPA0703

Queries were run on the UMS data in the SDW to identify public lighting poles that are dedicated to street-lighting by using the pole type attribute of "Streetlight". Poles were classified as "Public Lighting Columns" if the pole material was "Steel – Other". All other materials were classified as "Public Lighting Poles".

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 3.6 Quality of service

Table 3.6.1: Reliability

Source of information

Information for table 3.6.1 is sourced from:

- InService (Outage Management System); and
- SAP.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The reliability performance indices (SAIDI and SAIFI) are calculated using the customer duration and number of disconnected customers reported in table 6.3.1.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.6.2: Energy not supplied

Source of information

Information for table 3.6.2 is sourced from:

- InService (Outage Management System);
- SAP; and
- NOCS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Outage data reported for table 6.3.1 was used to calculate energy not supplied.
- Energy not supplied has been reported exclusive of the effect of Excluded Outages. Includes Major event days.
- For every outage in the reporting period, average customer consumption was estimated for the feeder using one of the following two methods:
    - Method 1: feeder demand at the time of the interruption divided by the number of customers on the feeder; and
    - Method 2: average feeder demand divided by the number of customers on the feeder. The average feeder demand considered is the higher value between the summer and winter average demand.
    - Method 1 is the preferred option, with Method 2 used when SCADA data is unavailable.
- Customer duration was then multiplied by the feeder demand to give energy not supplied. The final result is calculated by summing the result for each individual outage.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

The information is considered to be an estimate due to the different methods used to calculate the energy not supplied.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Energy not supplied reported includes MEDs, in accordance with the new RIO Instructions.

Table 3.6.3: System losses

Source of information

Electricity imported is sourced from:

- Table 3.4.1.1 Energy grouping – Delivery by chargeable quantity;
- Table 3.4.1.2 Energy - received from TNSP and other DNSPs by time of receipt; and
- Table 3.4.1.3 Energy - received into DNSP system from embedded generation by time of receipt.

Methodology and assumptions made

The system loss percentage is calculated in accordance with Equation 2 in the AER's Instructions and Definitions for Economic benchmarking RINs for distribution network service providers.

(((Σ3.4.1.2 + Σ3.4.1.3) - Σ3.4.1.1) / (Σ3.4.1.2 + Σ3.4.1.3)) * 100
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 3.6.4: Capacity utilisation

Source of information Non-coincident summated raw system annual maximum demand (MVA measure at zone substation level) is sourced from table 3.4.3.3 (DOPSD0201) and the total zone substation transformer capacity is sourced from table 3.5.2.2 (DPA0604). Only the installed capacity of zone substation transformers in the network owned by TasNetworks has been included in Table 3.6.4.
Methodology and assumptions made The capacity utilisation variable is calculated as the non-coincident summated raw system annual maximum demand (MVA measure at zone substation level) (DOPSD0201) divided by the total zone substation transformer capacity (volume in MVA). (3.4.3.3. DOPSD0201 / 3.5.2.2 DPA0604) * 100
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 3.7 Operating environment factors

Table 3.7.2: Terrain factors

Source of information Refer to table 2.7.1.

Methodology and assumptions made

Refer to table 2.7.1.

Rural Proportion (DOEF0201)

The total length of rural spans divided by the total route line length is taken as the rural portion.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Last year the Urban and CBD/Rural classification was based on the AER Feeder category. In order to remain consistent with other areas of the RIO, the Feeder Classification from section 3.6.8 has been adopted. Refer to the corresponding section in 2.7.1.

Table 3.7.2: Terrain factors

Refer to BoP table for 2.7.2 Standard Vehicle Access

Table 3.7.3: Service area factors

Source of information

Data for this variable was sourced from the Spatial Data Warehouse (SDW).

Data for this variable was sourced from the Utility Network Model for the Route Line Length

Methodology and assumptions made

This information is built upon the TasNetworks distribution model. Multiple circuits (LV/HV) between poles have been generalised and combined to create single route corridors between poles specifically to meet the AER definition of Route Line Length. Service lines are excluded from the calculation.

The reported Route Line Length is the sum of lengths of the single line corridors between poles.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

TasNetworks introduced a new GIS data model in 2024, this is built from the previous GIS features and therefore the length values are consistent with previous years.

Template 3.6.8 Network Feeders

Table 3.6.8 Network feeder reliability

Source of information

Information for table 3.6.8 is sourced from:

- GenTrack (customer and NMI management system);
- ArcGIS; and
- NOCS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Base data was extracted by running queries in Insights.
- Feeder list includes all feeders that have a NMI connected.
- Feeder maximum demand was sourced from the same source of information used to report Energy Not Supplied for table 3.6.2.
- Customer numbers was sourced from the same source of information used to report Customer numbers for table 3.4.2.2.
- The feeder service area and classification include all the areas and classifications where the feeder provides power to customers.
- The difference between the total feeder NMI count and the total NMI count reported in table 3.4.2.2 is due to NMIs that are either disconnected from the network or Station Supply NMIs, and therefore do not have a feeder connection.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

The feeder list last year only included feeders that experienced an outage.

Template 6.2.4 STPIS Customer summary

Table 6.2.4: STPIS Customer summary data

Source of information

Information for table 6.2.4 is sourced from:

- GenTrack (customer and NMI management system); and
- ArcGIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Customer numbers was sourced from the same source of information used to report Customer numbers for table 3.4.2.2, but excluded unmetered customers as per the STPIS Guideline.

- The values in 6.2.4 have been 'hard-coded' as opposed to using the formulas to draw the values from sheet 3.6.8 because the formulas will not accurately return customer numbers given the different manner of input for TasNetworks feeder classifications than the mainland NEM.
    - This issue was raised with the AER on 8 October 2025 who indicated their acceptance of this approach for the 2024-25 year.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 6.6 STPIS customer service

Table 6.6.2: Inadequately served customers

Source of information

Information for table 6.6.2 is sourced from:

- InService (Outage Management System);
- SAP;
- GenTrack (customer and NMI management system); and
- ArcGIS.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Base data for FY 2024/25 was extracted by running queries in Insights.
- ISC data has been reported exclusive of the effect of Excluded Outages and MEDs.
- ISC threshold is calculated in accordance with AER's methodology. For ISC threshold calculation, Network SAIDI for previous three years is averaged and multiplied by 4.
- Unplanned SAIDI/SAIFI is calculated only for customers exceeding the ISC threshold.
- Top 5 Feeders with most inadequately served customers were reported.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actuals.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 6.7 STPIS daily performance

Table 6.7.1: Daily performance data

Source of information The STPIS customer service information provided was sourced from OpenScape and Cisco Webex, the call management system used by TasNetworks.
Methodology and assumptions made Fault line call performance data is extracted on a monthly basis and includes the date and time of every call received, answered, and its service level in the financial year. Major events are determined by STPIS calculations and excluded where requested.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions A new telephone system Cisco Webex commenced on 8th April 2025 – call data has been extracted from both systems. Total number of calls received to the fault line is new data captured under this daily performance template.

Template 6.9 STPIS Guaranteed service level (GSL)

Table 6.9.1.1, 6.9.1.2: Guaranteed service levels – Jurisdictional GSL scheme

Source of information The number and value of GSL payments made to customers in the current reporting period have been derived from records in the GSL Tool.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks' obligation under a jurisdictional scheme to make payments to customers is limited to metrics relating to reliability of supply only.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 7.10 Jurisdictional schemes

Table 7.10: Jurisdictional schemes

Source of information Not applicable.
Methodology and assumptions made Not applicable.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? NULL – TasNetworks is not subject to any Jurisdictional schemes.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions N/A

TasNetworks currently has no jurisdictional schemes and therefore has not made any payments. This has been noted in the template and no values have been reported.

Template 7.11 Demand management incentive scheme

Table 7.11.1 DMIS projects submitted for approval

Source of information The data used to complete the DMIS template were sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.
Methodology and assumptions made Raw data was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems for the relevant period. All projects with the demand management identifier (functional area DMIA (Demand Management Incentive Allowance)) were extracted from the financial ledger. Relevant net benefits
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 7.11.2 DMIAM projects submitted for approval

Source of information

The data used to complete the DMIS template were sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

Raw data was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems for the relevant period. All projects with the demand management identifier (functional area DMIA (Demand Management Incentive Allowance)) were extracted from the financial ledger.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 8.1 Income

Table 8.1.1: Income statement

Source of information

The following data sources have been used to provide income information;

- TasNetworks' financial systems; and
- Detailed revenue splits for fee-based services sourced from SOM and DBill.

Methodology and assumptions made

Standard control Services (SCS) Distribution Revenue

This represents billing revenue associated with standard control services distribution use of system (DuoS) charges for all customers. Billing revenue was originally sourced from Dbill and subsequently entered into TasNetworks' financial systems with the relevant dimensional identifiers.

Alternative Control Services (ACS) Public Lighting

This represents revenue associated with the asset component of the approved tariff prices for public lighting. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

ACS Metering

This represents revenue associated with the metering component of the approved distribution network tariffs. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

ACS Fee based services

This represents revenue associated with items classified as fee-based services as per the current Distribution Determination. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems. Adjustments were required for fee-based services to exclude charges which were incorrectly allocated as fee-based services and have been reallocated to customer capital contributions.

ACS Quoted Services, Negotiated Services Other Revenue

Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Unregulated Services Distribution Revenue

This represents revenue associated with the PAYG metering charge. Data has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Capital Contributions SCS

Capital contributions have been allocated in TasNetworks' financial system in accordance with the approved method in the current Distribution Determination. Adjustments to the final capital contributions were made in accordance with the reallocation of revenue from ACS Fee-Based Services and ACS Quoted Services detailed above.

ACS Public Lighting Capital Contributions

This represents capital contributions relating to public lighting.

Unregulated Services Profit from the sale of fixed assets

This represents the distribution portion of the sale of fixed assets as per the audited statutory accounts for the current reporting period.

SCS TUOS Revenue

This represents the billing revenue associated with standard control services TuoS for all customers. Billing revenue was originally sourced from Dbill and subsequently entered into TasNetworks' financial systems with the relevant dimensional identifiers.

Unregulated Services Other Revenue

This represents any revenue item that is not classified as regulated in the current Distribution Determination, this includes Transmission related revenue.

TUOS Expenditure

Represents the cost of goods sold in relation to transmission charges. Data is sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Costs Not Allocated to Distribution Business

This represents costs associated with the Transmission sector of TasNetworks.

Maintenance Costs

These costs are as per template 8.4 (opex) in this RIO.

Operating Expenses

These costs are as per template 8.4 (opex) in this RIO.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been split across the relevant service classifications as per the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) Roll Forward Model for the current reporting period.

Depreciation not allocated to DB

These costs represent the depreciation allocated to the Transmission sector of TasNetworks and is as per the Transmission regulated accounts for the current reporting period.

Finance Charges

These costs are as per TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts for the current reporting period.

Feed in Tariff Scheme

- The Feed in Tariff (FiT) Scheme is a State Government initiative whereby TasNetworks provides energy retailers with the variance between a legacy solar tariff rate and an OTTER determined 'fair and reasonable' tariff rate.
- In accordance with Government policy, this expense has been allocated to unregulated distribution services.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 8.2 Capex

Table 8.2.1: Capex by purpose – SCS

Table 8.2.2: Capex by purpose – material difference explanation

Table 8.2.3: Capex other

Table 8.2.4: Capex by asset class

Table 8.2.5: Capital contributions by asset class

Table 8.2.6: Disposals by asset class

Source of information

The capital expenditure information reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

General

There are a number of adjustments which have been made to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts data to produce a regulatory view. These are as follows:

- a 'true up' of any under/over recovery of corporate and shared services expenditure has been allocated back against work category codes based on direct labour hours, in line with the AER approved CAM; and
- an allocation of the cash movement in provisions during the year has been allocated against work category codes based on direct labour hours, in line with the AER approved CAM. This treatment is consistent with the methodology used to determine the allowance in the current regulatory control period determination.

Capex by purpose – SCS, Capex other

- Expenditure is captured in TasNetworks' financial systems at a detailed work category level (which is used to define the services being carried out). This data has then been mapped to the AER RIO service classifications according to the work category; and
- Expenditure incurred in relation to corporate and shared assets has been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM.

Capex by asset class

Expenditure is captured in TasNetworks' financial system at a detailed work category level and allocated to each of the asset classes depending on the work category. A mapping template has been used to allocate costs to each asset class which is consistent with the methodology used for the current Distribution Determination.

Capital contributions by asset class

Contributions are captured in the financial system at a detailed work category level. The contributions by work category have then been allocated to the relevant asset class using a TasNetworks mapping template. This methodology is consistent with that used for the current Distribution Determination. Where a customer contribution has not been assigned to a specific work category it has been applied on a pro-rata basis across all work category codes.

Disposals by asset class

Disposals reflect the proceeds from the sale of assets and have been sourced from the fixed asset register in TasNetworks' financial systems alongside revenue from recycling of decommissioned assets.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 8.2.7: Immediate expensing of capex

Source of information

Not applicable.

Methodology and assumptions made

Not applicable.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

NULL – TasNetworks does not engage in immediate expensing of capex.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

N/A

Template 8.4 Opex

Table 8.4.1: Operating & maintenance expenditure by purpose

Source of information

The expenditure information reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

The financial data has been extracted at a business (Distribution or Transmission) level and then at a functional area level to allow the information to be allocated in accordance with the RIO requirements.

The opex work categories are allocated RIO subcategories and service classifications (standard control, alternative control, negotiated and unregulated services) so that the information can be aligned with the RIO template tables.

Corporate and Shared Services costs have been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved CAM. Costs that were directly attributed to service classifications have been allocated on that basis. All other Corporate and Shared costs have been allocated in line with the AER approved CAM.

Once the information has been reported in alignment with the RIO reporting requirement the results are then reconciled to TasNetworks' audited statutory accounts.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 9.5 TUoS

Table 9.5.1 TuoS charges

Source of information

The expenditure information reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system.

Methodology and assumptions made

The TUOS monthly invoices were summed and cross checked with the 2024-25 prescribed charges letter less the excess demand charges.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No change has been required from last year's source/methodology/assumptions.

Table 9.5.2 Transmission connection fees

Source of information The expenditure data reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.
Methodology and assumptions made Utilising TasNetworks Functional Area these costs are mapped to distribution connections.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? NULL – No transmission connection fees in the current financial year.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions N/A

Table 9.5.4 Payments to embedded generators

Source of information The expenditure data reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.
Methodology and assumptions made Avoided cost payments have been calculated in accordance with TasNetworks' Avoided TuoS methodology for Embedded Generators, using actual meter data.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template P1 Cost reflective tariff and metering

Table P1.1.1 & P1.2.1: Energy delivered by meter type

Source of information The data for all variables in this table have been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system.
Methodology and assumptions made • The total energy delivered by meter type as at the RIO reporting date. • Only active NMI have been included. The following meter type mapping has been applied to the respective RIO categories. No distribution customers currently have a Type 5 meter.

Meter Description	Meter Type
BASIC	Type 6
COMMS2, COMMS3	Type 1-3
COMMS4[12], MRAM	Type 4
UMS, UMCP, NCONUML	Type 7

Residential customers

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general

Low voltage small business customers

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power

Low voltage non residential

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS84T1-4 – Low voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[13]

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

[12] Encompasses all meter combinations that include a *COMMS4* meter type.

[13] No customers currently on these tariffs

High voltage non residential

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[14]
- TAS14T1 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[13]

Non-cost reflective network tariffs

- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Not applicable, this is a new reporting requirement.

Table P1.1.2 &P1.2.2: Energy delivered by tariff type

Source of information

This information reported for this table has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system and financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

Total energy delivered by cost reflective and non-cost reflective network tariffs will reflect the energy delivered to a customer's secondary tariff against the customer's primary tariff. TasNetworks secondary network tariffs (TAS61 and TAS63) have been allocated against the appropriate network tariffs for residential and small business customers.

Network tariffs have been grouped into cost reflective network tariffs and non-cost-reflective network tariffs using the following guidelines:

- Cost-reflective: Tariffs which are charged based on time of use (ToU) windows and/or contain demand-based charging parameters.
- Non-cost reflective: Tariffs that are charged based on anytime energy rates, i.e., tariffs for which the same rate applies to all consumption, irrespective of when this consumption occurs.

Residential

[14] 'TASCUS' is a generic term given to TasNetworks individually calculated network tariffs. The customers on these tariffs have bespoke Network charges, as standard network tariffs aren't reflective of the true cost of these customers using the network. Due to the nature of these individually calculated tariffs some of these customers may not fall into the general definition of a network cost reflective tariff.

This sub-category captures customers who use residential primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non-Cost Reflective

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general

Low Voltage Small Business

This sub-category captures customers who use non-residential low voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non-Cost Reflective

- TAS22 – Small Business low voltage general light and power

Low Voltage Non-Residential (excluding small business)

This sub-category captures the customers who use non-residential low voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS14 T1-4 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[15]

Non-Cost Reflective

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

D. Non-Residential – High Voltage

This sub-category captures the customers who use non-residential high voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA

[15] No customers currently on these tariffs

- TAS14T1 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[15]
- TASCUS[16] – Individual network tariff calculation *(for customers who meet the definition of 'cost reflective')*

Non-Cost Reflective

- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation *(for specific customers who don't meet the definition of 'cost reflective')*

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Not applicable, this is a new reporting requirement.

Table P1.1.3 & P1.2.3: Annual customer numbers by meter type and customer segment

Source of information

The data for all variables in this table has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The utilised data extract captures the number of NMI by meter type as at the RIO reporting date.
- Only active NMI have been included.
- The following mapping has been applied to allocate the meter types recorded in TasNetworks' billing system to the respective RIO categories:

The following meter type mapping has been applied to the respective RIO categories. No distribution customers currently have a Type 5 meter.

Meter Description	Meter Type
BASIC	Type 6
COMMS2, COMMS3	Type 1-3
COMMS4[17], MRAM	Type 4
UMS, UMCP, NCONUML	Type 7

Residential customers

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

[16] 'TASCUS' is a generic term given to TasNetworks individually calculated network tariffs. The customers on these tariffs have bespoke Network charges, as standard network tariffs aren't reflective of the true cost of these customers using the network. Due to the nature of these individually calculated tariffs some of these customers may not fall into the general definition of a network cost reflective tariff.

[17] Encompasses all meter combinations that include a *COMMS4* meter type.

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general

Low voltage small business customers

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power

Low voltage non residential

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS84T1-4 – Low voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[18]

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

High voltage non residential

This variable contains the following primary network tariffs:

Cost reflective network tariffs

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation[19]

[18] No customers currently on these tariffs

[19] 'TASCUS' is a generic term given to TasNetworks individually calculated network tariffs. The customers on these tariffs have bespoke Network charges, as standard network tariffs aren't reflective of the true cost of these customers using the network. Due to the nature of these individually calculated tariffs some of these customers may not fall into the general definition of a network cost reflective tariff.

- TAS14T1 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[18]

Non-cost reflective network tariffs

- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

This was previously P1.2. The changes made were consistent with the requirements, i.e., that low voltage non-residential was split between small business and other low voltage non-residential customers. TasNetworks has applied its definition of a small business customer per the 2024-2029 Tariff Structure Statement.

Table P1.1.4 & P1.2.4: NMI count by tariff type

Source of information

This information reported for this table has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system and financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

Total number of customers have been grouped into cost reflective network tariffs and non-cost-reflective network tariffs using the following guidelines:

- Cost-reflective: Tariffs which are charged based on time of use (ToU) windows and/or contain demand-based charging parameters.
- Non-cost reflective: Tariffs that are charged based on anytime energy rates, i.e., tariffs for which the same rate applies to all consumption, irrespective of when this consumption occurs.

Residential

This sub-category captures customers who use residential primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS87 – Residential low voltage time of use demand
- TAS97 – Residential low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non-Cost Reflective

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general

Low Voltage Small Business

This sub-category captures customers who use non-residential low voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS88 – Small business low voltage time of use demand

- TAS98 – Small business low voltage time of use consumer energy resource (CER)

Non-Cost Reflective

- TAS22 – Small Business low voltage general light and power

Low Voltage Non-Residential (excluding small business)

This sub-category captures the number of customers who use non-residential low voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TAS75 – Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption
- TAS82 – Large business low voltage kVA demand
- TAS89 – Large business low voltage time of use demand
- TAS14 T1-4 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-4[18]

Non-Cost Reflective

- TASUMS – Unmetered supply low voltage general
- TASUMSSL – Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting.

Non-Residential – High Voltage

This sub-category captures the number of customers who use non-residential high voltage primary tariffs, further broken down into "Cost Reflective" and "Non-Cost Reflective" tariffs as follows:

Cost Reflective

- TASSDM – Business high voltage kVA specified demand < 2MVA
- TAS15 – Business high voltage kVA specified demand > 2MVA
- TAS14T1 – High voltage embedded network – Tier 1-2[18]
- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation *(for customers who meet the definition of 'cost reflective')*

Non-Cost Reflective

- TASCUS – Individual network tariff calculation *(for specific customers who don't meet the definition of 'cost reflective')*

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

This was previously P1.3. The changes made were consistent with the requirements, i.e., that low voltage non-residential was split between small business and other non-residential customers. TasNetworks has applied its definition of a small business customer per the 2024-2029 Tariff Structure Statement.

Template P1.3 Secondary tariffs

Table P1.3.3: Customer numbers by meter type

Source of information

The data for all variables in this table has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The utilised data extract captures the number of NMI by meter type as at the RIO reporting date.
- Only active NMI have been included.
- TasNetworks' secondary network tariffs include:
  - TAS41 – Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water
  - TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak [night only]
  - TAS61 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete]
- Secondary network tariffs can be applied to residential and low voltage small business customers.
- The primary network tariff determines the network tariff class of the customers' secondary network tariff.
- The following mapping has been applied to allocate the meter types recorded in TasNetworks' billing system to the respective RIO categories:

Meter Description	Meter Type
BASIC	Type 6
COMMS2, COMMS3	Type 1-3
COMMS4[20], MRAM	Type 4
UMS, UMCP, NCONUML	Type 7

The following network tariffs may be used with our secondary network tariffs:

Residential

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general
- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption

Low voltage small business

- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Not applicable. This was a new reporting requirement

[20] Encompasses all meter combinations that include a *COMMS4* meter type.

Table P1.3.4: Customer numbers by tariff type

Source of information

This information reported for this table has been sourced from TasNetworks' billing system and financial systems.

Methodology and assumptions made

- The utilised data extract captures the number of NMI by meter type as at the RIO reporting date.
- Only active NMI have been included.
- TasNetworks' secondary network tariffs include:
    - TAS41 – Low voltage uncontrolled energy heating and hot water
    - TAS63 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak [night only]
    - TAS61 – Low voltage controlled energy off-peak with afternoon boost [obsolete]
- Secondary network tariffs can be applied to residential and low voltage small business customers.
- The primary network tariff determines the network tariff class of the customers' secondary network tariff as follows:

Residential

- TAS31 – Residential low voltage general
- TAS93 – Residential low voltage time of use consumption

Low voltage small business

- TAS22 – Small business low voltage general light and power
- TAS94 – Small business low voltage time of use consumption

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

No estimates have been required in the collation and presentation of this information.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Not applicable. This was a new reporting requirement

Template 7.4 Shared Assets

Source of information

TasNetworks Financial Systems Data.

Methodology and assumptions made

The value of external contracts for access to distribution assets was calculated and reported in total.
The value of shared assets i.e buildings which are leased out were apportioned based on TasNetworks Shared Services splits.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New requirement.

Template 3.4B Total customers

Table 3.4.2.3 Total customers by metering and connection type

Source of information

Data for total customers is sourced from Bravo.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Metered Customer numbers are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level determined by presence of connected meter and not being assigned TASUMS or TASUMSSL network tariff
- Unmetered Customer numbers are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level determined by presence of TASUMS or TASUMSSL network tariff
- Energised connected points are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and have been classified as active connected sites
- Un-energised connection points are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and have been classified as de-energised sites

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.4.2.4 Total customers by metering status

Source of information

Data for total customers is sourced from Bravo.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Meters provided by retailer or other party numbers have been extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and defined as having MPB as any other party other than DNSP
- Meters provided by DNSP have been extracted from Bravo at the NMI level based on MPB role equals DNSP
- Residential un-metered customers are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and considered residential if on a residential tariff
- Non-residential LV Un-metered Customers are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and considered non residential if not on a residential tariff

• Non-residential HV Un-metered Customers are extracted from Bravo at the NMI level and considered non residential if not on a residential tariff
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 3.9 Export Services

Table 3.9.1 Net metered volume of energy exported by customers with smart meters

Source of information Export volume information was sourced from TasNetworks' Dbill.
Methodology and assumptions made Export volumes and customer numbers have been collated by feeder classification, with classifications as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements. DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year. NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year. Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database. Restricted to embedded generation applications submitted on or before the end of the financial year.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category requested this year.

Table 3.9.2.1 Export capacity requested by customer type/feeder classification

Source of information Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system.
Methodology and assumptions made

Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

Capacity and limiting data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to applications submitted in the financial year.

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

The check table which attempts to match the value from cell F28 with the sum of the values in cells F39-43 returns a false flag. TasNetworks considers that the values for match as they are identical until the third decimal place (F28 = 46447.060, SUM(F39-43 = 46447.061)).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.9.2.2 Export capacity approved by customer type/feeder classification

Source of information

Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium system

Methodology and assumptions made

Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

Capacity and limiting data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information extracted from the Pricing Database.

Approved applications submitted in the financial year categorised by customer type

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

The check table which attempts to match the value from cell F51 with the sum of the values in cells F62-66 returns a false flag. TasNetworks considers that the values for match as they are identical until the second decimal place (F51 = 48615.020, SUM(F62-66 = 48615.016)).

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.2.3 Average static export limit at year end (non-zero)

Source of information Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system.
Methodology and assumptions made Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements. Capacity and limiting data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year. NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year. Feeder class information extracted from the Pricing Database. For application with an approved capacity above zero. The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.3 Utilisation and curtailed energy

Source of information Information was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium DER, Bravo SDR, and Pricing Data Base.
Methodology and assumptions made Curtailed energy was estimated by comparing a customer's requested export limit and their actual static export limit. Each incidence of this is summed to obtain the total curtailment due to static export limits. NULL responses are provided where TasNetworks does not have access to the data, or the measure does not apply to TasNetworks. DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to applications submitted on or before the financial year.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

The above data is not readily available and an estimation is the most appropriate and cost effective method to provide curtailed energy.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category.

Table 3.9.4.1 Exporting customer capacity by customer (export services) type

Source of information

The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium DER and Bravo SDR..

Methodology and assumptions made

Capacity has been reported based on connected technologies.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Restricted to applications submitted on or before the end of the financial year.

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category.

Table 3.9.4.2 Exporting customer capacity by feeder classification

Source of information

The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium DER, Bravo and Pricing Database..

Methodology and assumptions made

Capacity has been reported based on connected technologies and information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year. NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year. Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database. Restricted to applications submitted on or before the end of the financial year.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.5.1 Exporting customers with smart meters by feeder classification/equipment type

Source of information The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' tariff and billing management system.
Methodology and assumptions made Customer numbers have been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian Jurisdictional requirements. DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year. NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year. Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database. Restricted to NMI's where export services are installed on or before the end of the financial year.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Table 3.9.5.2 Exporting customers without smart meters by feeder classification/equipment type

Source of information The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' tariff and billing management system.
Methodology and assumptions made

Customer numbers have been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian Jurisdictional requirements.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to NMI's where export services are installed on or before the end of the financial year.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category.

Table 3.9.5.3 Exporting customers with static zero limits by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information

Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium DER, Bravo SDR and Pricing Database.

Methodology and assumptions made

Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to NMI's where export services are installed on or before the end of the financial year.

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category.

Table 3.9.5.4 Exporting customers with static non-zero limits by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information

Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system.

Methodology and assumptions made

Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to NMI's where export services is installed on or before the end of the financial year.

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category

Table 3.9.5.5 Exporting customers requesting capacity by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information

Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium DER, Bravo SDR and Pricing Database.

Methodology and assumptions made

Connection information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements.

DER data extracted from Podium for non-cancelled applications submitted prior to the end of the financial year.

NMI and tariff information extracted from Bravo SDR as at the end of the financial year.

Feeder class information and Export Volume (generation import data) extracted from the Pricing Database.

Restricted to applications submitted within the financial year.

The non-residential LV total was split into LV small business, and LV non-residential (excluding small business) by applying an extract of NMI tariff classification to the NMI's after the data was extracted from Dbill.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.5.6 Exporting customers with flexible limits by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information No flexible limits apply for TasNetworks.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks have no existing customers connected with flexible limits. To be reconfirmed each financial year.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.5.7 Exporting customers with measured voltage data by feeder classification/export service type

Table 3.9.5.8 Exporting customers with measured overvoltage by feeder classification/export service type

Table 3.9.5.9 Exporting customers estimated with overvoltage by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information Table 3.9.5.7 refers to the number of customers with power quality data available from smart meters. Table 3.9.5.8 refers to the number of customers with power quality data available who measurably exceeded 253V (classifying as an overvoltage). Table 3.9.5.9 refers to the estimated total number of customers in the network who exceed 253V (classifying as an overvoltage). Table 3.9.5.7, 3.9.5.8, and 3.9.5.9 Connection and customer information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' Pricing database. Instances of high voltages were sourced from Future Grid's Compass platform.

Methodology and assumptions made

Tables 3.9.5.7, 3.9.5.8, and 3.9.5.9

Voltage information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian jurisdictional requirements, and at the customer level based on tariff information.

Tables 3.9.5.8 and 3.9.5.9

It is assumed that a customer with measured voltage data experienced an overvoltage event if an AS61000.3.100 high voltage alarm was raised in Compass within the last financial year.

Table 3.9.5.9

The total number of over voltage events was estimated based on a scaling factor calculated as the ratio of the total number of customers to those with measured voltage data. The scaling factor was applied to the number of measured over voltage events for each category. The same average scaling factor was used for all feeder categories and customer types for consistency.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Table 3.9.5.7

Actual.

Table 3.9.5.8

Actual

Table 3.9.5.9

TasNetworks is uplifting its data capabilities for over voltage. An estimate is currently the most cost-effective method to obtain this information.

TasNetworks had useful measured voltage data for 104,318 customers out of 306,604 in FY2024-25. Therefore, the estimate utilised a sample size of 34% of the population.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

Included TasNetworks specific feeder classifications as per AER's request.

Table 3.9.6 AS4777.2 Measures – compliant inverters

Source of information

The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system.

Methodology and assumptions made

A 0% non-compliant estimate for the Estimated proportion of export customers required to be compliant with AS4777.2 (2020) that are non-compliant has been provided as TasNetworks does not currently maintain data on customers who have non-compliant inverters.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

New category.

Table 3.9.7.1 Average duration of full export to agreed limit by customer (export services) type

Source of information TasNetworks' connection agreement with the customer.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks has no restriction on export when the approved limit has been agreed upon.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.7.2 Average duration of no export access by customer (export services) type

Source of information TasNetworks' connection agreement with the customer.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks has no restriction on export when the approved limit has been agreed upon.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.7.3 Average upper limit – customers with flexible limits by feeder classification/export services

Source of information TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Methodology and assumptions made

TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.7.4 Average time upper limit unavailable to customers with flexible limits by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? TasNetworks does not offer flexible export limits.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.8.1 Export limit compliance

Source of information TasNetworks does not offer flexible limits.
Methodology and assumptions made TasNetworks does not offer flexible limits.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? TasNetworks does not offer flexible limits.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.8.2 Export service complaints by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information

Connection information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system The Podium.

Methodology and assumptions made

Complaints information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian GSL jurisdictional requirements.

Table 3.9.8.2 reports the number of customer-initiated escalated complaints in relation to export services.

The data was extracted from the customer complaints tool The Podium, filtered by subject level 1 connections and subject level 2 embedded generation

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.9.8.3 Overvoltage complaints by feeder classification/export service type

Source of information

Overvoltage customer-initiated complaints information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' customer management system.

Methodology and assumptions made

Complaints information has been reported at the feeder level, with feeder classification as per Tasmanian GSL jurisdictional requirements. This information was sourced from Podium, which records all voltage complaints. The data extracted was filtered by customer initiated overvoltage complaints.

Table 3.9.8.3 reports the number of customer-initiated complaints in relation to overvoltage.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 3.9.9 Average time of offer

Source of information

The customer information was sourced from TasNetworks' Podium.

Methodology and assumptions made Connection information has been reported in days taken from application to offer divided by applications submitted between the financial year
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions New category.

Table 3.9.10 Export services opex

Table 3.9.10 Export services capex

Source of information Expenditure information reported was sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems.
Methodology and assumptions made A review of completed network power quality tasks was utilised to identify the percentage related to DER. This percentage was applied to reported network power quality expenditure.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Template 7.5 Large projects

Table 7.5.1

Source of information TasNetworks Financial Systems
Methodology and assumptions made Costs related to specific projects are analysed and reported where they met the AER Large Project Criteria.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? NULL – No project met the criteria for a large project.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 8.6 Indicative asset base roll forward

Table 8.6.1 Asset base roll forward – SCS

Source of information

The information is sourced as follows:

- Post Tax Revenue Model
- AER approved Regulatory Roll Forward Model
- TasNetworks Financial Systems

Methodology and assumptions made

This information is based on the same methodology as applied for Table 3.3.2

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Table 8.6.2 Asset base roll forward – ACS

Source of information

The information is sourced as follows:

- Post Tax Revenue Model
- AER approved Regulatory Roll Forward Model
- TasNetworks Financial Systems

Methodology and assumptions made

This information is produced on the same basis as Table 3.3.2. TasNetworks no longer is engaged in capex expenditure related to metering, as such this service only takes into account asset regulatory depreciation.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Template 8.7 Profitability – tax data

Table 8.7.1

Ownership structure

Source of information TasNetworks ownership details.
Methodology and assumptions made Nil.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Actual.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions No changes.

Tax related information

Source of information The expenditure information reported has been sourced from: • TasNetworks' SAP financial systems. • NTER Taxation Returns.
Methodology and assumptions made Tax depreciation has been allocated to Distribution Standard Control and Transmission, based upon the functional area assigned to the assets in the asset register in the financial systems. These asset registers are used in preparing and submitting the NTER tax returns. Capital expenditure that was directly attributed to service classifications have been allocated on that basis. Tax depreciation for Corporate and Shared Services assets capitalised in the asset register have been allocated across the service classifications in line with the AER approved Cost Allocation Methodology (**CAM**). Total tax depreciation is reconciled to TasNetworks' NTER tax returns.
Actual/estimated/NULL – and why? Estimated – Indicative of expected tax outcomes.
Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions Previous years used actual due to later timing of information request.

Interest expense

Source of information

The expenditure information reported has been sourced from TasNetworks' financial systems; those systems being:

SAP systems for distribution and transmission.

Methodology and assumptions made

In order to allocate interest expense to all forms of control:

- total debt is allocated to the respective forms of control; and
- only where directly applicable, individual borrowings are allocated to the forms of control.

The methodology to ***allocate total debt levels*** is as follows:

1. ***Allocation of debt at 1 July 2014 when TasNetworks commenced operations***

Debt transferred from Aurora Energy was allocated to Standard Control and other relevant forms of control based upon written down asset values as at 30 June 2014.

2. ***Shareholder debt / equity withdrawal by Shareholder Direction***

The Shareholder withdrew equity / injected debt into the business in the 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 financial years. The increase in debt from these Shareholder directions has been allocated to Standard Control based upon the proportion of opening debt levels at the start of each financial year.

3. ***Proceeds from asset sales***

Where applicable, proceeds from asset sales are allocated to and used to reduce debt for the relevant form of control.

4. ***Changes in operational debt levels***

The basis of allocating movements in operational (excluding debt / equity withdrawals) debt levels during the financial years to the various forms of control is as follows:

- capital expenditure is treated as being 100% debt funded for all forms of control other than Standard Control Services and Prescribed Services;
- where applicable, customer contributions are netted of capital expenditure for relevant forms of control;
- the remaining balance of the movement in debt is allocated to the remaining forms of control, being Distribution Standard Control and Transmission Prescribed Services, based upon net capital expenditure incurred during the year.

The methodology to allocate interest expense incurred on the debt portfolio to the various forms of control as calculated above is as follows:

The majority of TasNetworks' debt portfolio is managed against a benchmark portfolio (the benchmark portfolio has 1/10th of the portfolio face value repricing each financial year from year 1 to 10) which is aligned to the regulatory regime within which TasNetworks operates. Specific debt is not allocated to Standard Control or Prescribed Services forms of control. The portfolio cost of debt is the same for both regulatory forms of control.

TasNetworks has executed $100 million of long-term debt with a maturity of up to 30 years to fund specific long life unregulated connection assets. The interest rate assigned to fund these assets is assigned at the time of entering into a contract requiring TasNetworks to fund the asset construction.

The interest rate assigned to all other debt is the average portfolio rate after excluding the above assets funded by the specific long-term borrowings.

Interest expense has been reconciled back to interest expense as reported in TasNetworks published financial statements. Interest associated with the Defined Benefit Superannuation Fund and Finance Leases was excluded on the basis it does not relate to debt activities.

Actual/estimated/NULL – and why?

Actual.

Changes from last year's source/methodology/assumptions

No changes.

Supporting Information Requirements

Customer service incentive scheme

Source of Information

- Data of customers who have interacted with TasNetworks is sent to Resonate, the research platform we use for surveys.
- Includes customer contact details and internal data points from our systems.
- Covers key interaction types: power outages (planned and unplanned), new connections, general enquiries, and complaints resolution.

Methodology and assumptions made

- Customers are surveyed within days of their interaction via short, targeted weekly surveys.
- Surveys are delivered 100% online through email and are mobile and desktop compatible.
- Feedback is available in real time via the Resonate dashboard for reporting and insights tracking.

Definitions and interpretation

Term/Acronym	Description
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
Aurora	Aurora Energy Pty Ltd, acting in its capacity as the licensed DNSP in Tasmania prior to 1 July 2014
Bravo	NMI consumption data storage and service order management systems
CAM	Cost Allocation Method
DM	TasNetworks' Electronic Document Management System
DNSP	Distribution Network Service Provider
Gentrack	TasNetworks' billing and market system (including customer and NMI management)
Gtech	Intergraph G/Technology geographic information system
HBLCA	High Bushfire Loss Consequence Area
MDMS	Meter Data Management System
MED	Major Event Day
Navision	TasNetworks' former financial system, which was replaced by SAP on 3 February 2017
NOCS	Network Operations Control System
OTTER	Office of the Tasmanian Economic Regulator
Podium	TasNetworks' customer service platform
POW	Programme of Work
RIN	Regulatory Information Notice
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SAP	TasNetworks' asset management, finance, procurement, human resources and payroll system
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCS	Standard Control Services
SDW	Spatial Data Warehouse
SOM	TasNetworks' Service Order Management system
WASP	TasNetworks' program-of-work management system (Works, Assets, Solutions and People). Retired 3 March 2018.
UG	Underground (cable)
Secondary Systems	Encompasses protection systems and SCADA systems ~~and Network Control~~
Substations Primary Systems	Encompasses power transformers, switchbays, transmission cables and reactive plant
Transmission Lines	Encompasses towers, support structures and conductors
TasNetworks	Refers to Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd, acting in its capacity as a licensed Distribution Network Service Provider in the Tasmanian jurisdiction of the National Electricity Market.

www.tasnetworks.com.au