Tariff Structure Statement

Formal Statement

Regulatory Control Period

1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019

Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
Tasmanian Distribution Tariff Structure Statement
Regulatory Control Period: 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019

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Table of Contents

1 Changes to our Tariff Structure Statement

Following the publication of the draft decision, the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) indicated that it would prefer:

- a Tariff Structure Statement that addresses the requirements of clause 6.18.1A of the National Electricity Rules;
- a separate document that provides background on the development of the proposed tariffs and explains why the proposal complies with the Rules requirements.

In our initial Tariff Structure Statement, we combined in a single document the information requirements by the Rules with the background and compliance explanatory material. In accordance with the AER's preferred approach, this document is the 'Tariff Structure Statement – Formal Statement'. A separate 'Tariff Structure Statement – Background and Explanation'will be submitted alongside this document.

2 Tariff Strategy

In line with the network pricing principles set out in clause 6.18.5 of the National Electricity Rules (Rules), our overarching Tariff Strategy is to move towards more cost reflective pricing and network tariff structures that enable customers to:

- recognise and pay for the value the network provides to them; and
- make more informed decisions regarding their electricity usage, including through investments in embedded generation, storage, control technology and electric vehicles.

The changes to network tariffs over the coming regulatory periods are three-fold:

1. remove the discounts that exist in some of our network tariffs to reduce the level of cross-subsidies between tariffs and within classes of customers (e.g. heating and hot water specific tariffs[1]);
2. rebalance the service and variable components of most existing network tariffs by increasing the emphasis on the service charges and reducing the extent to which variable consumption based charges are used to recover the cost of providing network services; and
3. introduce new time of use demand based network tariffs, which residential and low voltage business customers can opt into via their electricity retailer.

We provide further details on each of these developments in sections 2.1 to 2.3 below. We propose to commence these changes during the forthcoming two-year regulatory period (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019), taking incremental steps across the two subsequent five-year regulatory periods to achieve full cost reflectivity by July 2029.

For most customers the transition phase will involve small changes while we continue to pursue our strategy of sustainable and predictable pricing. Our aim is to promote a customer led shift to time of use demand based network tariffs, while transitioning tariffs to reflect total efficient costs, thereby removing cross-subsidies between existing network tariffs and between classes of customers.

Over the next two years we aim to improve the quality of information available to support future network tariff strategies, and ensure new tariffs enable customers to manage their own costs by changing their behaviour, while ensuring fair recovery of the costs of providing network services. These outcomes will only be achieved where the incentives for customers to change the way they use the network are aligned with the efficient utilisation of network assets.

2.1 Removing cross subsidies between classes of customers

A number of TasNetworks' specific network tariffs include a discount compared to the general tariff applied to that class of customer. These discounted network tariffs are:

[1] Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating network tariff (TAS41)

- Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes network tariff (TAS34[2]);
- General Network – Business Curtilage network tariff (TASCURT[3]); and
- Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating network tariff (TAS41).

These discounts are the result of historical policy settings, which are no longer relevant or compliant with the current regulatory requirements. We plan to align these network tariffs with the general network tariffs applied to other customers in the same class. Given there is no distinguishable difference between the customers on these specific network tariffs and the general network tariffs, maintaining these discounts results in the customers on these network tariffs being cross subsidised by other similar customers.

The aim of the realignment is for each component of these specific networks tariffs to achieve parity with the general network tariffs that apply to other customers in the same class. To achieve this, we will make adjustments to each tariff component until the alignment is complete. There will be no sudden abolition of these discounted tariffs. The realignment approach for each tariff is described below:

- The Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes network tariff (TAS34) will be aligned with the Business Low Voltage General tariff (TAS22). The service charge and the first consumption band are already aligned with the alignment of the remaining consumption band to occur over the next four to five years.
- The Business Curtilage network tariff (TASCURT) will also be aligned to the Business Low Voltage General tariff (TAS22). This process has already commenced with the discount reduced each year since 2008. We expect the service charge component of the network tariff to be aligned by 2019-20. The consumption component is already aligned.
- The Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating network tariff (TAS41) currently provides customers with a significantly discounted network energy rate for hard-wired heating and hot water. We have started to gradually rebalance the price of this discounted network tariff with the Residential Low Voltage General (TAS31) network tariff.

We aim for discounted network tariffs to be completely realigned by the end of the 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2029 regulatory period. However, we will seek to rebalance the network tariffs more quickly where revenue determinations and price impacts allow.

2 TAS34 is no longer available to new customers.

3 TASCURT is no longer available to new customers.

2.2 Rebalancing the service and variable tariff parameters

The overall aim of this rebalancing is to structure each element of our network tariffs so that we provide our customers with appropriate signals about how their usage impacts network costs, and that overall revenues recover our forecast efficient costs. The main driver of network cost is customer demand at peak times. Where our network tariffs include a time of use demand based charge, the revenue to be recovered from the peak demand based charge is set equal to or approaching the long run marginal cost. This provides a clear signal to customers about the impact of their usage on future costs.

When considering the recovery of revenue between service and consumption based charges, our strategy is to increase the proportion of revenue to be recovered through service charges and reduce the revenue to be recovered through consumption charges. This rebalancing better reflects our cost structure, which is largely fixed. Over the next two years[4], TasNetworks will increase the service charges by five per cent.

The movement in tariffs and tariff components will be reviewed over the next two years as part of the distribution revenue determination, and re-analysed in the light of the additional information and experience with the new time of use demand based tariffs.

2.3 Introducing new time of use demand based time of use network tariffs

The third and perhaps most critical component of our proposed changes is the introduction of time of use demand based time of use tariffs for residential and low voltage business customers.

Technological and customer driven changes in the electricity market - such as the widespread uptake of solar panels - have highlighted the deficiencies in our current consumption based network tariffs, which do not reflect the cost drivers of our business. Our view is that time of use demand based network tariffs are the best network tariff structure for the future. They better reflect the costs of providing network services and the drivers of those costs. We also believe these tariffs send price signals to customers that will enable them to benefit from changing their behaviour in a way that may defer or negate the need for the provision of additional network capacity.

From 1 July 2017, we will introduce new time of use demand based time of use network tariffs for residential and low voltage business customers. These network tariffs will be available on an opt-in basis through electricity retailers.

[4] 2017-18 and 2018-19

The new time of use demand based network tariffs depart from the existing practice of charging based on consumption volumes, as energy consumption does not drive network costs. Instead, the new tariffs target times of likely network stress from peak electricity demand, with the customer charge based on the highest 30-minute interval of use during a billing period. This pricing approach is known as a 'time of use' charging. The new network tariff will retain a service charge component, but the variable component will only comprise the time of use demand charge. There will be no consumption charges.

The new residential / low voltage business customer network tariffs will reduce prices at off-peak times, but charge more at peak times. This encourages customers to consider switching off appliances, draw on battery devices or switch their consumption to off peak periods to manage electricity bills.

We are not proposing any fundamental changes to the design of existing network tariffs for customers supplied at high voltages. As discussed above, we will seek to rebalance the charges and modify the service/variable components, however, these tariffs already feature combinations of cost reflective elements such as time of use and demand based charges.

The figure below shows the current and future state charging structure for each tariff class.

Figure 1: Current to future state charging structures

Current State

Tariff components	Residential	Small business	Controlled	Uncontrolled	Large business (LV)	Large business (HV)	Irrigation	Unmetered supply
Demand					✓	✓		✓
Time of use (consumption)	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Consumption	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Future State

Tariff components	Residential	Small business	Controlled	Uncontrolled	Large business (LV)	Large business (HV)	Irrigation	Unmetered supply
Demand (Time of Use)	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Demand								✓
Time of use (consumption)	✓	✓					✓	
Consumption	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Over the forthcoming regulatory period we intend to review the customer impact and volatility/sufficiency of revenue resulting from the new tariffs and charging structures. An important part of our ongoing review of network tariffs and continuing on our tariff reform journey is our customer consultation. We will continue to work with our Pricing Reform Working Group and other stakeholders to test and refine our network tariff strategy. This information will help inform whether our tariff structures should be enhanced or extended to a menu-style offering.

2.4 Advanced Meters

The changes to the regulatory framework for metering from 1 December 2017 are the result of a national review by the Australian Energy Market Commission. They are intended to facilitate the introduction of advanced metering and expand competition in the provision of metering and related services to all customers. To that end, the changes lay the foundation for a market led and consumer driven approach to the deployment of advanced meters by opening up to competition the provision of meters to residential and small business customers.

As advanced meters become commonplace in the market, customers may look to demand based tariffs to maximise the potential benefits of this technology. It should be noted, in particular, that customers will require an advanced meter if opting for a time of use demand based tariff. Advanced meters also have potential benefits for the operation of our network, such as remote disconnection and re-connection services, and we will be undertaking further analysis to identify how best to realise those benefits.

Our longer term plans for implementation of more cost reflective tariffs have regard to these developments. We recognise that advanced meters can support the introduction of more cost reflective pricing, as they will support the provision of better customer and network information, including information about customers' demand and their responsiveness to network pricing signals.

We also undertaking a network tariff trial, underpinned by advanced meters, to support our tariff strategy development and implementation. During the trial we will engage with customers, roll out advanced meters and collect data. Advanced meters will be located near the existing meter, and will act as 'off market' devices.

Data will be captured from 600 residential customers over a 24-month period. Participants will be provided with a web-based interface (or app) displaying their household consumption and demand. The data will allow us to analyse customer responsiveness to price signals, and to assess the impact of the new time of use demand based charges. This information will enable the refinement of our time of use demand based time of use network tariffs, and facilitate the potential introduction of alternative solutions. The trial will also enable us to test and establish the most effective methods to support customers and retailers.

2.5 Billing periods

TasNetworks will offer monthly billing for the new time of use demand based charges from 1 July 2017.

We will continue to investigate the functionality of our current systems, and the opportunities provided by new technology solutions to support more efficient tariffs and extend monthly billing when it is appropriate to do so. We expect to have conducted a more thorough options assessment prior to the commencement of the next regulatory period.

3 Tariff classes, structures and charging parameters for standard control services

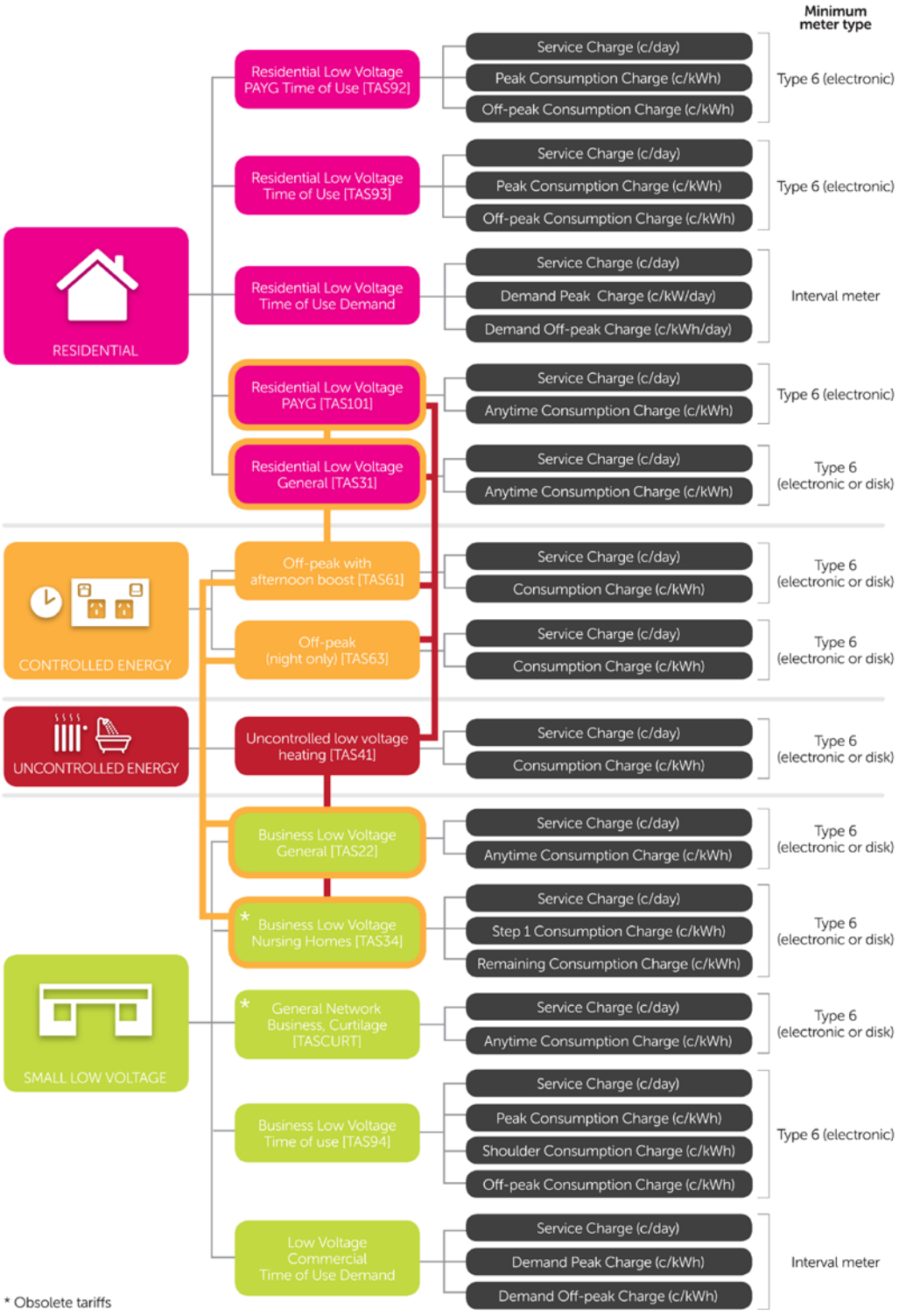
3.1 What are standard control services?

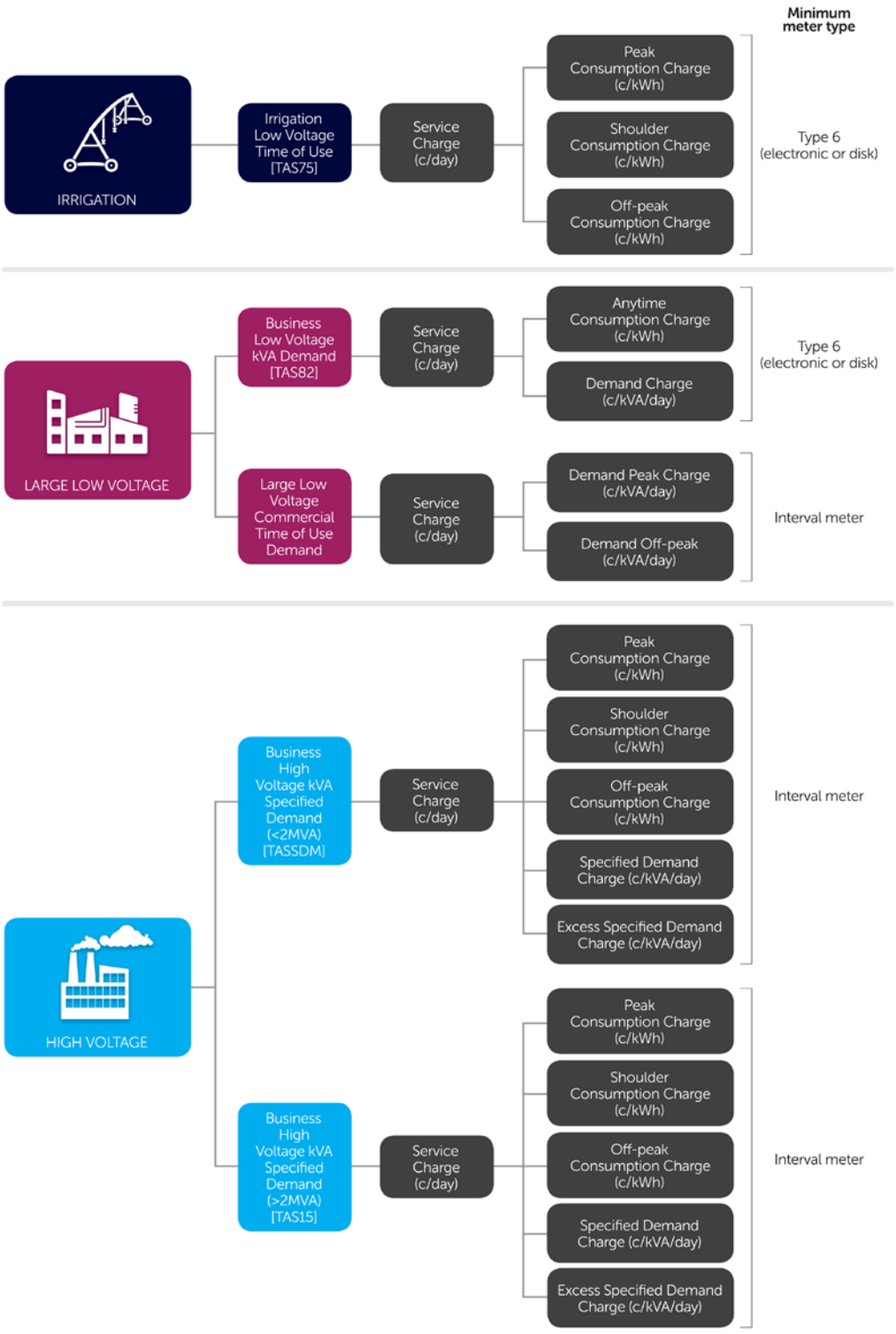
Standard control services are our distribution services that are central to electricity supply and therefore relied on by customers. These services, which comprise the core distribution component of an electricity bill, include construction, maintenance and repair of the network, customer connection and augmenting the network to support growth and stable operation. The annual revenue allowance which applies to standard control services is recovered through general network charges (network tariffs).

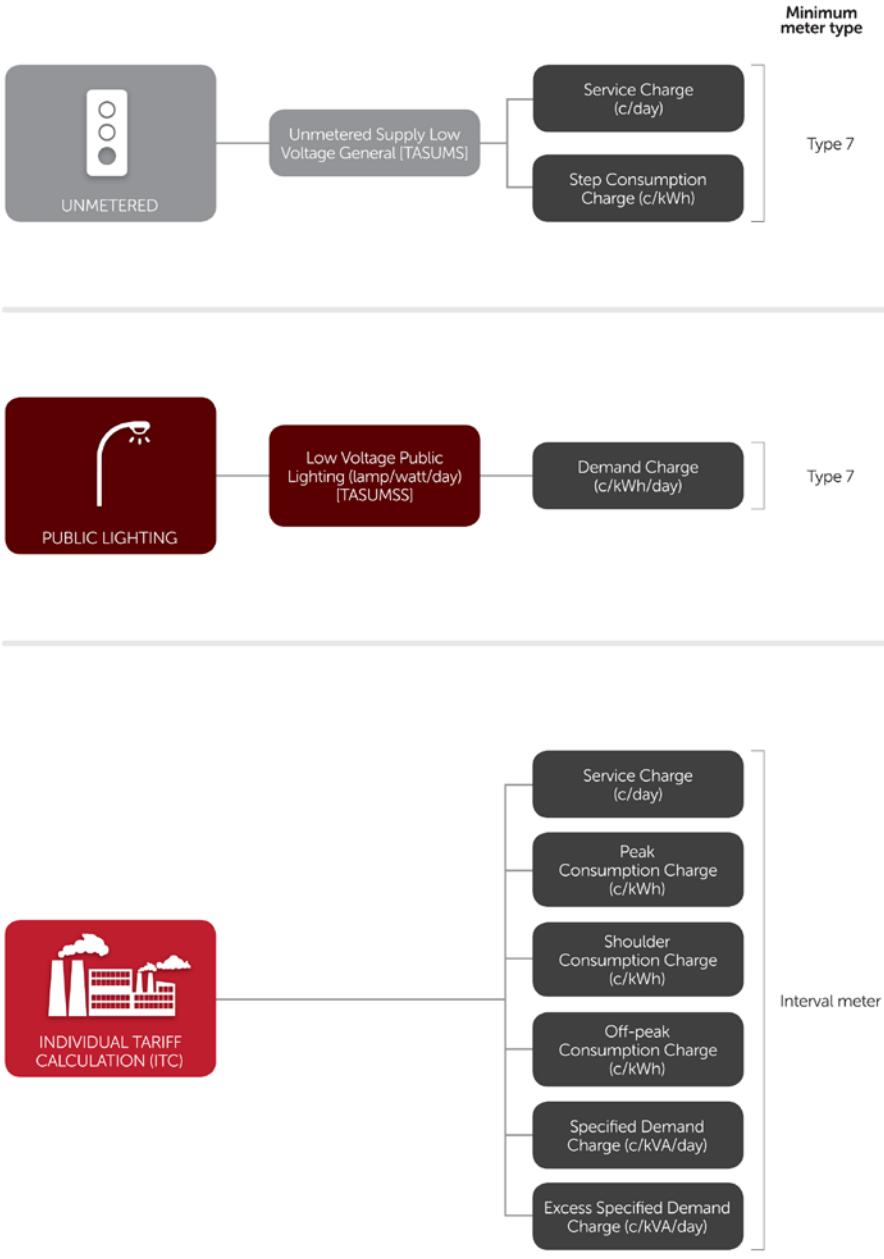
3.2 Network tariffs and charging structures

Figure 2 provides a summary of our residential and small business network tariffs classes (for standard control services), as well as the associated network tariffs and tariff components. Further detail on our tariffs and customer eligibility is provided in appendix A, while appendix C provides an overview of our tariff terms and conditions as well as charging periods.

Figure 2: Tariff classes, structures and charging parameters




Minimum meter type
IRRIGATION
Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use [TAS75]
Service Charge (c/day)
Peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Shoulder Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Off-peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Type 6 (electronic or disk)
LARGE LOW VOLTAGE
Business Low Voltage kVA Demand [TAS82]
Service Charge (c/day)
Anytime Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Demand Charge (c/kVA/day)
Type 6 (electronic or disk)
Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand
Service Charge (c/day)
Demand Peak Charge (c/kVA/day)
Demand Off-peak (c/kVA/day)
Interval meter
HIGH VOLTAGE
Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand (<2MVA) [TASSDM]
Service Charge (c/day)
Peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Shoulder Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Off-peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Specified Demand Charge (c/kVA/day)
Excess Specified Demand Charge (c/kVA/day)
Interval meter
Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand (>2MVA) [TAS15]
Service Charge (c/day)
Peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Shoulder Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Off-peak Consumption Charge (c/kWh)
Specified Demand Charge (c/kVA/day)
Excess Specified Demand Charge (c/kVA/day)
Interval meter



Note: Specific conditions apply. Refer to TasNetworks' Network Tariff Application and Price Guide.

3.3 Indicative prices for network tariffs

Indicative prices for network tariffs for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule which provided in appendix B.

4 Network Tariff Setting Process

4.1 Objectives

Our overall aim is to structure each element of our network tariffs so that we provide our customers with appropriate signals about how their usage impacts our costs and so that our overall revenues recover our forecast efficient costs. In this context:

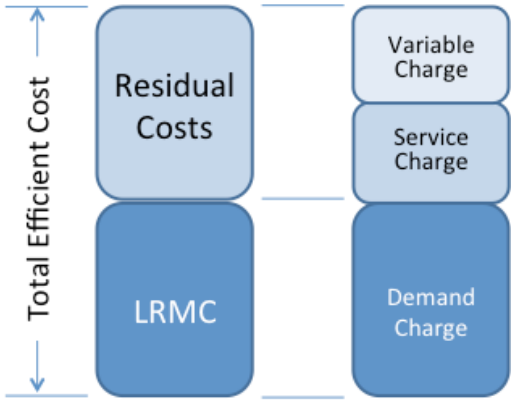
- Our service charges for each network tariff have been designed to recover the costs that arise from the connection and management of each customer. This sends a signal to customers about the value of the network connection, and sets a constant and foreseeable price that assists customers in making a decision to connect and remain connected to the network. The service charge can also be used to recover part of the shared network costs where those costs are not recovered entirely through demand or volume charges.
- Our volume charges are designed to recover the costs of the shared network on a basis which reflects how our customers use the distribution network. However, over time we will be reducing our reliance on consumption based network charges and moving towards demand based network charges. Throughout this transition we will continue to consult with our customers and will also provide further detail as part of the annual Pricing Proposal process.
- Our demand and specified demand based network charges are designed to recover the costs of the shared network on a basis which reflects how our customers use the distribution network. We are in process transitioning so that our demand based network charges are fully reflective of our underpinning long run marginal cost estimates.

4.2 Methodology

Our network tariffs each year are based on target network tariff parameters and forecast customer numbers, consumption and demand related to each network tariff.

We determine the target network tariff parameters by:

- Estimating the total efficient cost ($) for each network tariff;
- Estimating the long run marginal cost ($/kVA or $/kW) for each network tariff, and determining the required long run marginal cost revenues ($)for each network tariff;



- Calculating the residual costs ($), this being the difference between the total efficient cost and long run marginal cost revenues for each network tariff; and

- Allocating the residual costs in a manner which seeks to minimise distortions to the long run marginal cost signals. Residual costs are allocated between the service charge ($) and variable charge/s ($). Allocation is dependent on the characteristics of the network tariff. In terms of the time of use demand based tariffs the majority of the residual costs are recovered via the service charge and the off-peak demand charges.

Our target tariff parameters are to meet full cost reflectivity and the National Electricity Rules requirement that tariffs be based on long run marginal cost and total efficient costs. Not all our tariffs currently meet these target parameters and are being transitioned to full cost reflectivity over time in order to avoid price shocks for our customers. Each year we aim to transition target tariff parameters for each tariff closer to requirements than for the previous year.

The check and balances that we apply in this process include:

- That overall forecast revenue, when summed across the network tariff classes, is no more than the revenue allowance approved by the Australian Energy Regulator after allowing for any under-or over-recoveries in prior years, adjustments for actual inflation and pass-throughs, such as the electrical safety levy and national energy market level;
- The annual percentage changes in the individual tariffs are within the side constraints approved by the Australian Energy Regulator;
- The revenue for each tariff class lies between the stand alone and avoidable costs for that tariff class;
- The revenue for each tariff is at, or moving towards, recovery of the total efficient cost for that tariff; and
- Where applicable the demand component of the tariff is at, or moving towards, recovery of the long run marginal cost for that tariff.

4.3 Long run marginal cost

It is a requirement that each of our tariffs must be based on the long run marginal cost of providing our service. Long run marginal cost provides a measure of how our operating and capital expenditure will change (in the long-run) in response to incremental changes in demand. The predominant driver of our network costs is meeting maximum demand, setting network tariffs in particular, based on long run marginal cost will provide our customers with a cost reflective signal that encourages efficient electricity usage.

We base our long run marginal cost on the average incremental cost method. This approach utilises information that is currently available for the revenue determination and planning processes (our calculations are underpinned by the same program of work as discussed in our regulatory proposal). The approach is also consistent with the approach being adopted by other distribution networks, as it is generally considered to be well suited to situations where there is a fairly consistent profile of investment over time to service growth in demand.

4.4 Annual Pricing Proposal

We are required to submit an annual Pricing Proposal to the Australian Energy Regulator (for its approval) detailing a range of prescribed information on our tariffs and tariff classes.

Our Pricing Proposals for the 2017-19 regulatory period will include:

- Initial Pricing Proposal 2017-18, which we will submit to the Australian Energy Regulator for approval, 15 business days after the Australian Energy Regulator publishes its distribution determination in April 2017; and
- Annual Pricing Proposal 2018-19, which we will submit to the Australian Energy Regulator for approval, three months before the commencement of the 2018-19 regulatory year.

Our Pricing Proposals will comply with our Tariff Structure Statement. We will aim to set each network tariff to be broadly consistent with the corresponding indicative pricing levels for that tariff as set out in our Indicative Pricing Schedule. Our Pricing Proposals will demonstrate how each proposed tariff is consistent with the Indicative Pricing Schedule, or explain any material differences.

5 Assignment to network tariff classes

The following sections set out the policies and procedures that we adhere to in assigning customers to tariff classes for both standard control and alternative control services.

5.1 Assignment of existing customers to tariff classes

A customer will be taken to be assigned to the tariff class to which we were charging that customer immediately prior to 1 July 2017 if they:

- were our customer prior to 1 July 2017; and
- continue to be our customer as at 1 July 2017.

5.2 Assignment of new customers to a tariff class

If we become aware that a person will become our customer, then we determine the tariff class to which the new customer will be assigned by taking into account one or more of the following factors:

- the nature and extent of the customer's usage;
- the nature of the customer's connection to the network; and
- whether remotely read interval metering or other similar metering technology has been installed at the customer's premises as a result of a regulatory obligation or requirement.

In addition to the above requirements, when assigning a customer to a tariff class we ensure that:

- customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated equally; and
- customers which have micro embedded generation facilities are not treated more or less favourably than customers with similar load profiles without such facilities.

5.3 Reassignment of existing customers to another tariff class

We may reassign a customer to another tariff class if the existing customer's load characteristics or connection characteristics (or both) change such that it is no longer appropriate for that customer to be assigned to their current tariff class. Should a customer no longer have the same, or materially similar, load or connection characteristics as other customers in the customer's existing tariff class, we may also reassign that customer to another tariff class.

~~In some cases, a tariff class will be abolished in which case we will notify the customer of this and transition to new tariff classes.~~In future regulatory control periods, a tariff class may be abolished or added. The abolition or addition of tariff classes will be raised for consideration by customers and stakeholders in our future tariff structure statements.

5.4 Options to proposed assignments and reassignments

We will notify customers in writing of the tariff class to which they have been assigned or reassigned, prior to the assignment or reassignment occurring. Any notification will inform the customer that they may request further information from us and that they may object to the proposed assignment or reassignment. To that end, the notice will:

- include a copy of our internal procedures for reviewing objections and the link to where such information is available on our website;
- inform the customer that if an objection is not resolved to their satisfaction then they are entitled to escalate the matter to the Energy Ombudsman Tasmania; and
- advise the customer that if their objection is not resolved to their satisfaction after escalating the matter to the Energy Ombudsman Tasmania, then they are entitled to seek a decision by the Australian Energy Regulator via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the National Electricity Law.

If we receive a request for further information about a tariff assignment or reassignment from a customer, then we will provide such information unless we consider the requested information is confidential.

If a customer makes an objection to us about a proposed tariff assignment or reassignment, we will conduct a reassessment of the customer's circumstances against the criteria used to assign customers to a tariff class (see above), and notify the customer in writing of our decision and the reasons for that decision.

5.5 System of assessment and review of the basis on which a customer is charged

We have a system of assessment and review of the basis on which a customer is charged, if the charging parameters for a particular tariff result in a basis of charge that varies according to the usage or load profile of the customer. We consider that the basis of charge may vary according to usage or load profile where:

- a change in the usage or load profile of a customer indicates that a different tariff is applicable; or
- within a tariff, the charging parameter changes according to the customer's usage.

We review the assignment of customers to our tariff classes as part of the annual process of developing tariffs for Australian Energy Regulator approval. We have set procedures and criteria to determine when it may be appropriate for a customer to be reassigned to a differing tariff or tariff class, or where the basis of the customer's demand charges should be amended. This change is usually the result of changes in the customer's energy consumption, expected maximum demand or connection characteristics. These procedures ensure the customer's underlying tariff is appropriate to the assumed usage or load profile.

In addition to this annual review process, customers (or a customer's retailer) are able to request that we review and change a network tariff in the event of variation to the customer's usage or load profile. Provided we agree to a change in tariff, this change can take effect during a regulatory year. We use the procedures and criteria discussed above to determine if it is appropriate to change the network tariff assigned to a customer.

The charging parameters within our tariffs do not alter as the customer's usage or load profile varies. Should a customer's usage or load profile vary, the customer may either manage their usage in response to the price signals inherent in the tariff, or request to be reassigned to an alternative tariff where applicable.

This provides an effective system for assessing and reviewing the basis on which a customer is charged.

5.6 Assignment process

The assignment processes are discussed in more detail in the Network Tariff Application and Price Guide; Metering Services Application and Price Guide; Public Lighting Application and Price Guide; and Ancillary Services Application and Price Guide.

These guides are updated annually to reflect any changes to our network tariffs and charges approved by the Australian Energy Regulator through the annual Pricing Proposal process, and are available on our website at:

http://www.tasnetworks.com.au/our-network/network-revenue-pricing/distribution-fees-and-tariffs

6 Tariff classes, structures and charging parameters for alternative control services

6.1 What are alternative control services?

Alternative control services are where the costs – and the associated benefits from the service – can be directly attributed to a particular customer (for example, where a customer requests a service). For these services, the AER sets caps on the prices that can be charged. TasNetworks' alternative control services include metering services for small customers[5], ancillary services (quoted services and fee based services), and public lighting (excluding new public lighting technology services).

Further information regarding our Alternative Control Service offerings is provided in our *Alternative Control Service Descriptions Paper*, this is appended as an attachment to our Regulatory Proposal submitted to the AER in January 2016.

6.2 Tariff classes

Our tariff classes for alternative control services reflect the nature of the services provided, with similar services being grouped together. This approach is economically efficient, in that the tariffs reflect the cost of the services and the characteristics of the customer using the service do not impact the cost of the service. The table below defines each of our tariff classes for alternative control services.

Table 1: Tariff classes for alternative control services

Tariff Class	Definition
Metering	Metering services are those services provided with respect to the provision, installation and maintenance of standard meters and associated services provided to retail customers. This includes the metering services provided small customers (using type 6 and type 7 meters) in our role as metering provider and meter data provider. Competitive metering services are not alternative control services.
Public lighting	Public lighting services are those services for: • the provision, maintenance and replacement of our public lighting assets; • the maintenance of public lighting assets owned by customers (contract lighting); and • the provision, maintenance and replacement of our public lighting poles. This does not include any new public lighting technology service, which is classified as a negotiated service.

[5] Type 6 and 7 meters

Tariff Class	Definition
Ancillary Services - Fee based services	Fee based services are provided for the benefit of a single customer rather than uniformly supplied to all customers. These services are provided at the request of a third party and are typically initiated by way of a service request received from a retailer.
Ancillary Services - Quoted services	Quoted (non-standard) services are those services where the nature and scope of the service is specific to individual customer's needs, and varies from customer to customer. Consequently, the cost of providing the services cannot be estimated without first knowing the customer's specific requirements. It is not possible, therefore, to set a generic total fixed fee in advance for these services. Requests for quoted services may be received from a customer or from a retailer on behalf of a customer.

Further information on the tariffs and charges for each of these tariff classes is provided in the following sections.

6.3 Metering, public lighting and ancillary services

Our approach to setting the tariffs for the 2017-19 regulatory period is consistent across metering, public lighting and ancillary services - fee based services.

6.3.1 Metering services overview

Metering services are provided to all customers with Type 6 metering installations and form a component of the charges we levy. The charges for metering service are split between a capital charge which covers the cost of the meter and a non-capital charge, which covers the cost of reading the meter and collecting the metering data.

The AER has determined that the provision of metering services will be classified in accordance with the type of meter and the functionality that it provides, and has assigned these meters into differing meter classes.

The metering tariffs we are proposing to offer our customers and the indicative charges are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B.

6.3.2 Public lighting services overview

Only the alternative control service component of public lighting tariffs is discussed in this section. This is because the final tariff for the provision of public lighting services comprises a charge for the provision of a standard control service and an alternative control service. The conveyance of electricity to public lights requires the use of the distribution network, which is a standard control service, while the provision, construction and maintenance of the lighting asset is an alternative control service.

The term "Public lighting services" applies to:

- the provision, maintenance and replacement of our public lighting assets;
- the maintenance of public lighting assets owned by customers (contract lighting); and

- the provision, maintenance and replacement of our public lighting poles.

Public lighting services exclude:

- the alteration and relocation of public lighting assets, which are provided on an ancillary service basis (quoted service);
- the installation of contract lights, which is undertaken as an ancillary service (quoted service) and is, therefore, categorised as an ancillary service (quoted service); and
- the provision of new public lighting technologies, which will be classified as a negotiated distribution service.

The provision of public lighting services will be categorised according to the type of light that is provided and whether that light is owned by us.

Those lights that are owned by us are referred to as public lights, while those lights that are owned by the customer, are referred to as contract lights.

The public lighting services we are proposing to offer our customers and indicative charges are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B.

6.3.3 Ancillary Services – Fee based services Overview

Fee based services are those services we provide where the service is, in general, provided for the benefit of a single customer rather than uniformly supplied to customers. These services are provided upon request and are typically initiated by way of a service request received from a retailer.

Examples of the services we provide as Fee based services include, but are not limited to:

- energisation;
- de-energisation;
- re-energisation;
- meter alteration;
- meter testing;
- basic connections (from 1 July 2017);
- supply abolishment – removal of meters and service connection;
- renewable energy connection; and
- other miscellaneous services.

These services are largely homogenous in nature, meaning that a fixed fee can be set in advance with reasonable certainty. That is, the cost inputs involved in providing these services do not involve significant variations between customers.

The fee based services we are proposing to offer our customers and indicative charges are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B.

6.3.4 Tariff development process

Metering, public lighting and ancillary services' price caps are calculated for each regulatory year of the regulatory period using the price control mechanism formula approved by the Australian Energy Regulator for our 2017-19 distribution determination. The formula which we are proposing to the Australian Energy Regulator for approval is as follows:

$$\overline{p}_i^t = \overline{p}_i^{t-1} \times (1 + CPI_t) \times (1 - X_i^t)$$

The following table provides details of the price cap calculation that applies in the preparation of the tariffs.

Table 2: Price cap calculation methodology

Component	Comment
$\overline{p}_i^t$	The cap on the price of service i in year t
p_i^t	The price of service i in year t. The initial value is to be decided in the determination
CPI_t	The percentage increase in the consumer price index. To be decided in the determination.
X_i^t	The X-factor for service i in year t.

This means prices move from year to year by indexing the previous year's prices with reference to CPI.

6.3.5 Indicative prices for alternative control services

Indicative prices for the 2017-19 regulatory period have been calculated by applying the price cap formula (see above) to each year. Indicative prices for metering, public lighting and fee based services' tariffs for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B.

Key changes from prior years include:

- Disaggregation of metering charges between a capital charge and a non-capital charge;
- Inclusion of charges for basic connection services, which were previously classified as standard control services prior to 1 July 2017. Our treatment reflects that these connection services are provided directly to a particular customer. Greater cost-reflectivity is achieved by charging the relevant customer directly; and

- Inclusion of a margin in the alternative control - ancillary services tariffs. We utilise both internal and external resources to deliver alternative control - ancillary services. However, we are required to provide these services to our customers on a 'fixed fee' basis, while the regulatory arrangements does not allow unexpected cost increases (incurred from service providers)to be passed through to customers. In a competitive market, the provision of fixed fee services attracts a margin to reflect the value customers place on price certainty, as well as the financial risks borne by the service provider. Outcomes stemming from a regulatory framework should resemble that of competitive market outcomes. For these reasons we have included a margin which reflects what expected in a competitive market.

6.3.6 Tariff structures and parameters

The following table details the tariff structures for metering services, public lighting and ancillary services - fee based services.

Table 3: Tariff structures for alternative control services

Service	Recovery
Metering services	Recovered through a fixed daily charge, which reflects the nature of the costs which are fixed for each customer (that is, the customer has little ability to take action to mitigate the cost).
Public lighting	Recovered through a fixed daily charge, reflecting the fixed nature of the costs of providing, replacing and maintaining these assets.
Ancillary services – fee based services	Recovered through a fixed charge, charged on the basis of service provision. This is cost reflective as the costs of these type of jobs can be easily assigned to the customer for which they are being provided, and the cost per job is reasonably homogenous.

6.4 Ancillary Services - Quoted services

Requests for quoted (non-standard) services may be received from a customer or retailer on behalf of a customer. These services cannot be costed in advance with a reasonable degree of certainty.

We provide a range of non-standard services on a quoted basis including, but not limited to:

- removal or relocation of our assets at a customer's request;
- services that are provided at a higher standard than the standard service, due to a customer's request for us to do so;
- provision of public lighting schemes;
- provision of overhead and underground subdivisions for developers;
- relocation of assets at the request of a third party; and

- services that are provided through a non-standard process at a customer's request (for example, where more frequent meter reading is required).

6.4.1 Charging arrangements

The price caps for the provision of quoted services are built up on the basis of standard cost inputs into the particular service, that is labour time and rates, materials, contractors, and other costs, with overheads apportioned to the work. This cost build up reflects the steps required to set prices for the diverse range of activities provided under quoted services, and is reflected in the following formula as determined by the Australian Energy Regulator:

$$P = \sum(Units \times LR_i) + Materials + Contractors + Other\ Costs + Overheads$$

Where:

i is the type of labour

$Units_i$ is the number of hours for each category of labour

LR_i is the hourly rate approved by the Australian Energy Regulator for that labour category.

We also calculate price caps for the labour rates within quoted services in accordance with the formula given by the Australian Energy Regulator:

$$LR_i = LR_t \times \left(\frac{CPI_t}{CPI_{2016}}\right)$$

The following table provides details of the labour rate cap calculation that we have utilised in the preparation of its quoted services tariffs.

Table 4: Price cap on labour rate

Component	Comment
LR_t	The price for each quoted service labour rate as given in the Australian Energy Regulator's distribution determination.
CPI_t	The index number for the Australian Bureau of Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the most recent March quarter.
CPI_{2016}	The index number for the Australian Bureau of Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities for the March quarter 2016.

This means prices move from year to year by indexing the previous year's component prices with reference to CPI.

6.4.2 Indicative prices for quoted services

The labour rates used in determining quoted services are set out in the Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B. The labour rates and the formula application of quoted services are the only element that is regulated, other costs are passed through to customers at cost, and a margin is added to the total cost of the service delivery.

This approach has been taken as we are unable to provide a full range of indicative prices for quoted services, as by their nature these services are dependent on a customer's specific requirements and cost inputs may vary significantly. It is not possible, therefore, to set a generic total fixed fee in advance for these services.

7 Further information

7.1 Supporting Documents

We have published a 'Tariff Structure Statement – Background and Explanation', which provides detailed information on the development of this Tariff Structure Statement and how it complies with the Rules requirements, including the pricing principles.

We have also published a number of information and consultation documents as part of the development of the Tariff Structure Statement. These documents, which are available on our website, include:

- Improving the way we price our services (March 2015)
- Directions and Priorities Consultation Paper (August 2015)
- Demand based network tariffs – offering a new choice (September 2015)
- Improving the way we price our network services (October 2015)

7.2 Indicative Pricing Schedule

This Tariff Structure Statement is accompanied by our Indicative Pricing Schedule in appendix B, which sets out indicative price levels for each tariff for 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019. The indicative price levels have been determined in accordance with this Tariff Structure Statement.

The Indicative Pricing Schedule is revised and submitted with the Pricing Proposal each year.

7.3 Applications and Price Guides

Each Pricing Proposal is supported by a range of guides designed to assist external parties, particularly customers and retailers, to understand the development and application of charges for the services we provide. Specifically our annual Pricing Proposals are supported by the following:

- Network Tariff Application and Price Guide;
- Metering Services Application and Price Guide;
- Public Lighting Application and Price Guide; and
- Ancillary Services Application and Price Guide.

The guides are updated annually to reflect any changes to our tariffs, including changes to our processes for assigning customers to tariffs

7.4 Contact details

If you are uncertain about the network pricing process or the pricing arrangements that may be applicable to your particular circumstances you are encouraged to contact us at:

Leader Regulation
PO Box 60,
Moonah TAS 7009
E-mail: revenue.reset@tasnetworks.com.au

8 Compliance matrix

This section presents each compliance requirement and how this Tariff Structure Statement addresses each requirement.

Clause		Compliance
6.8.2(d1)	The proposed tariff structure statement must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule.	We have prepared an Indicative Pricing Schedule which is available in Appendix B of this Tariff Structure Statement (TSS).
6.8.2(d2)	The proposed tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services.	This Tariff Structure Statement complies with the Rules requirements. Further explanation is provided in the accompanying Tariff Structure Statement – background and explanation paper.
6.18.1A	A tariff structure statement of a Distribution Network Service Provider must include the following elements:	
	(1) the tariff classes into which retail customers for direct control services will be divided during the relevant regulatory control period;	Section 3 in relation to standard control services Section 6 in relation to alternative control services
	(2) the policies and procedures the Distribution Network Service Provider will apply for assigning retail customers to tariffs or reassigning retail customers from one tariff to another (including any applicable restrictions);	Section 5
	(3) the structures for each proposed tariff;	Figure 2, section 3 in relation to network tariffs Section 6.3.6 in relation to metering, public lighting and fee based ancillary services Section 6.4 in relation to quoted services
	(4) the charging parameters for each proposed tariff; and	Figure 2, section 3 in relation to network tariffs Section 6.3.6 in relation to metering, public lighting and fee based ancillary services Section 6.4 in relation to quoted services

Clause		Compliance
	(5) a description of the approach that the Distribution Network Service Provider will take in setting each tariff in each pricing proposal of the Distribution Network Service Provider during the relevant regulatory control period in accordance with clause 6.18.5.	Sections 2 and 4
6.18.1A(b)	A tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services.	The statement complies with the pricing principles. For a detailed explanation, please refer to the Tariff Structure Statement – background and explanation paper.
6.18.1A(e)	A tariff structure statement must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule which sets out, for each tariff for each regulatory year of the regulatory control period, the indicative price levels determined in accordance with the tariff structure statement.	We have prepared an Indicative Pricing Schedule which is available in Appendix B of this TSS.

Appendix A: Network tariffs for 2017-18 and 2018-19

The table below provides a description of the existing and new tariffs.

Table A1: Network tariffs for Standard Control Services

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
High Voltage	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand (TASSDM)	This network tariff is for installations taking supply at high voltage, with an expected any time maximum demand of less than 2 MVA. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff. No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach an agreement on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year. This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.
	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand >2MVA (TAS15)	This network tariff applies to customers with an anytime maximum demand in excess of 2.0 MVA that are supplied directly from our distribution network with none of our assets beyond the connection point. The customer must supply its own transformers and switchgear for HV installations connected on this network tariff. No later than two months prior to the commencement of a financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach an agreement about the "Specified Demand" for their electrical installation. Once agreed this value is used in the calculation of network use of system charges for the following financial year. A site connected to our distribution network with this network tariff is not eligible for any other network tariff offering.
Irrigation	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use (TAS75)	This low voltage network tariff is for primary producers' business installations that are used primarily for the irrigation of crops. This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
Large Low Voltage	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand (TAS82)	This network tariff is for installations taking low voltage multi phase supply. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.
	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand (TAS89)	This network tariff is for installations taking low voltage multi phase supply that are not Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.
Small Low Voltage	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand (TAS88)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are not used either wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.
	Business Low Voltage General (TAS22)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used either wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).
	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes (TAS34)	This network tariff applies to low voltage installations that are registered as aged care facilities. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.
	General Network – Business, Curtilage (TASCURT)	This network tariff applies to low voltage rural installations which have a single connection point but require more than one meter due to site layout. The single connection point must supply an installation qualifying for, and being supplied under network tariff, Business Low Voltage General (TAS22). This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
	Business Low Voltage Time of Use (TAS94)	This network tariff is available for low voltage installations that are not Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).
Residential	Residential Time of Use Demand (TAS87)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). Farm outbuildings may be connected on this network tariff provided that the connection is through the meters of the farm residence. This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.
	Residential Low Voltage General (TAS31)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations located at premises that are used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). Farm outbuildings may be connected on this network tariff provided that the connection is through the meters of the farm residence.
	Residential Low Voltage PAYG (TAS101)	This network tariff applies to low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings and were supplied in accordance with a prepayment metering product prior to 1 July 2013. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff. This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.
	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use (TAS92)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings and are supplied in accordance with a prepayment metering product. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff offering.

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use (TAS93)	This network tariff is available for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.). Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.
Uncontrolled Energy	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating (TAS41)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations. In installations that are located on premises that are used wholly or principally as Private Residential Dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating and/or residential space heating and/or domestic indoor pool heating only. In installations that are not located at Private Residential Dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating or space heating only.
Controlled Energy	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak with afternoon boost (TAS61)	This network tariff is for low voltage installations. In the case of installations that are Private Residential Dwellings and have a current connection on network tariff Residential Low Voltage General (TAS31), this network tariff may be used for: • water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other "wired in" appliances we approve; and/or • heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use. In installations that are not Private Residential Dwellings but which have a current connection on either network tariff Business Low Voltage General (TAS22) Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes (TAS34), this network tariff: • may be used for water heating and/or space heating and/or other "wired in" appliances we approve.

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Night period only (TAS63)	This network tariff is available for low voltage installations only. In the case of installations that are Private Residential Dwellings, this network tariff may be used for: • water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other circuits we approve; and • heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use. In installations that are not Private Residential Dwellings, this network tariff: • is for water heating and/or space heating and/or other circuits we approve.
Unmetered	Unmetered Supply Low Voltage General (TASUMS)	This network tariff is intended to be applied to small, low voltage, low demand installations with a relatively constant load profile, such as: • illuminated street signs; • public telephone kiosks; • electric fences; • two-way radio transmitters; • fixed steady wattage installations; • traffic lights; or • level crossings. For an installation to be supplied under this network tariff, the electrical devices being supplied must be permanently connected. For the avoidance of doubt, an installation containing a general purpose outlet does not qualify for this network tariff.
Streetlights	Unmetered Supply Low Voltage Public Lighting (TASUMSSL)	This low voltage network tariff is for the provision of public lighting services and is available to councils, road authorities and other customers wishing to install contract lighting. The street lighting tariff rate is based on a “use of system charge” and charged on a per lamp wattage rate. This network tariff charge is an additional charge to charges we publish for the provision of public lighting services. This network tariff does not include charges for the installation and/or replacement of lamps. Costs for the installation and/or replacement of lamps are recovered through additional charges which are included in our public lighting services tariffs.

Network Tariff class	Network Tariff	Description
Individual Tariff Calculation	Individual Tariff Calculation (TASCUSX)	Individual Tariff Calculation network tariffs will typically apply to customers with an electrical demand in excess of 2.0 MVA or where a customer's circumstances in a pricing zone identifies the average shared network charge to be meaningless or distorted. Individually calculated customer network charges are determined by modelling the connection point requirements as requested by the customer or their agents. Individual Tariff Calculation prices are based on actual transmission use of system charges for the relevant transmission connection point (preserving the pricing signals within the transmission charges), plus charges associated with the actual shared distribution network utilised for the electricity supply, along with connection charges based on the actual connection assets employed. This provides the greatest cost reflectivity for this type of customer and is feasible since the number of such customers is relatively small. Terms and conditions for these customers are contained within individually negotiated connection agreements.

Appendix B: Indicative Prices for 2017-18 and 2018-19

Table B1: Indicative Prices (2017-18) Network Use of System (NUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	NUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	280.685	1.555	0.933	0.233					18.830	188.296
	TAS15[6]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	2,543.800	0.979	0.588	0.147					8.495	42.477
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use	230.294	10.551	6.330	1.583						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand	285.917				2.519			35.694		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	427.103							52.975/17.640[7]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General	48.180				10.130					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes	48.180				10.130	9.780				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage	40.472				10.130					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use	57.368	10.840	6.504	1.625						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	64.926						59.209/19.717[8]			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General	47.864				10.248					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use	53.581	17.092		2.564						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG	47.864				7.032					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use	53.581	17.092		2.564						

[6] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[7] Peak/off peak

[8] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	NUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand	54.538						47.117/15.690[9]			
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating	5.538				6.618					
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak with	11.252				1.694					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night	11.252				1.508					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General	48.180				12.116					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)							0.112[10]			
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
	TASCUS4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]

[9] Peak/off peak

[10] lamp watt/day

Table B2: Indicative Prices (2017-18) Distribution Use of System (DUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	DUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	280.685	0.301	0.181	0.045					14.398	143.974
	TAS15[11]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	2,543.800	0.979	0.588	0.147					8.495	42.477
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use	230.294	6.627	3.976	0.994						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand	285.917				1.688			18.682		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	427.103							27.232/9.068[12]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General	48.180				7.138					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes	48.180				7.138	6.788				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage	40.472				7.138					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use	57.368	7.297	4.378	1.094						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	64.926						39.655/13.205			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General	47.864				7.256					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use	53.581	11.485		1.723						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG	47.864				5.015					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use	53.581	11.485		1.723						
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand	54.538						30.735/10.235			
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating	5.538				3.626					

[11] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[12] Peak/off peak

[13] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	DUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak with afternoon boost	11.252				0.987					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night	11.252				0.901					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General	48.180				8.051					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)							0.080[15]			
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
	TASCUS4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]

[14] Peak/off peak

[15] lamp watt/day

Table B3: Indicative Prices (2017-18) Transmission Use of System (TUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	TUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand		1.254	0.752	0.188					4.432	44.322
	TAS15[16]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand										
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use		3.924	2.354	0.589						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand					0.831			17.012		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand								25.743/8.572[17]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General					2.992					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes					2.992	2.992				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage					2.992					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use		3.543	2.126	0.531						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand							19.554/6.512[18]			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General					2.992					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use		5.607		0.841						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG					2.017					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use		5.607		0.841						
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand							16.382/5.455[19]			

[16] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[17] Peak/off peak

[18] Peak/off peak

[19] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	TUoS rates 2017-18										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating					2.992					
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak with					0.707					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night					0.607					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General					4.065					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)							0.032[20]			
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
	TASCUS4	[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]

[20] lamp watt/day

Table B4: Indicative Prices (2018-19) Network Use of System (NUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	NUoS rates 2018-19										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	320.754	1.615	0.969	0.243					19.368	193.676
	TAS15[21]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	2,633.000	0.953	0.572	0.143					9.054	45.275
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use	237.692	10.756	6.453	1.613						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand	317.685				2.595			37.021		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	447.529							53.827/17.925[22]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General	49.381				10.426					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes	49.381				10.426	10.010				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage	43.359				10.426					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use	64.953	11.161	6.698	1.674						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use	71.839						61.865/20.601[23]			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General	49.663				10.520					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use	54.294	17.505		2.625						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG	50.069				7.150					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use	54.294	17.505		2.625						
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand	58.323						49.162/16.371[24]			

[21] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[22] Peak/off peak

[23] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	NUoS rates 2018-19										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating	6.137				6.781					
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak	11.693				1.738					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night	11.693				1.629					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General	49.381				12.531					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)								0.116		
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
	TASCUS4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]

[24] Peak/off peak

Table B5: Indicative Prices (2018-19) Distribution Use of System (DUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	DUoS rates 2018-19									
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	320.754	0.304	0.182	0.046					14.761	147.611
	TAS15[25]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand	2,633.000	0.953	0.572	0.143					9.054	45.275
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use	237.692	6.642	3.985	0.996						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand	317.685				1.732			19.163		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand	447.529							27.876/9.283[26]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General	49.381				7.416					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes	49.381				7.416	7.000				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage	43.359				7.416					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use	64.953	7.580	4.549	1.137						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use	71.839						41.610/13.856[27]			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General	49.663				7.510					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use	54.294	11.932		1.789						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG	50.069				5.100					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use	54.294	11.932		1.789						
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand	58.323						32.349/10.772[28]			

[25] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[26] Peak/off peak

[27] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	DUoS rates 2018-19										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating	6.137				3.771					
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak	11.693				1.009					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night	11.693				1.011					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General	49.381				8.334					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)								0.083		
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]				[redacted]				[redacted]	[redacted]7
	TASCUS4	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]					[redacted]	[redacted]

[28] Peak/off peak

Table B6: Indicative Prices (2018-19) Transmission Use of System (DUoS) – Standard Control Services

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	TUoS rates 2018-19										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
HV	TASSDM	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand		1.311	0.787	0.197					4.607	46.065
	TAS15[29]	Business High Voltage kVA Specified Demand										
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation Low Voltage Time of Use		4.114	2.468	0.617						
Large LV	TAS82	Business Low Voltage kVA Demand					0.863			17.858		
	TAS89	Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand								25.951/8.642[30]		
Small LV	TAS22	Business Low Voltage General					3.010					
	TAS34	Business Low Voltage Nursing Homes					3.010	3.010				
	TASCURT	General Network – Business, Curtilage					3.010					
	TAS94	Business Low Voltage Time of Use		3.581	2.149	0.537						
	TAS88	Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use							20.255/6.745[31]			
Residential	TAS31	Residential Low Voltage General					3.010					
	TAS92	Residential Low Voltage PAYG Time of Use		5.573		0.836						
	TAS101	Residential Low Voltage PAYG					2.050					
	TAS93	Residential Low Voltage Time of Use		5.573		0.836						
	TAS87	Residential Time of Use Demand							16.813/5.599[32]			

[29] DUoS component only, locational TUoS component also applies

[30] Peak/off peak

[31] Peak/off peak

[32] Peak/off peak

Tariff Class	Network tariff code	TUoS rates 2018-19										
		Tariff description	Service Charge c/day	ToU Consumption Charge c/kWh			Step Consumption Charge c/kWh		Demand Charge c/kW/day	Demand Charge c/kVA/day	Specified Demand (Capacity) Charge c/kVA/day	
				Peak	Shoulder	Off-peak	Step 1	Remaining			Specified	Excess
Uncontrolled	TAS41	Uncontrolled Low Voltage Heating					3.010					
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – Off Peak					0.729					
	TAS63	Controlled Low Voltage Energy – with Night					0.618					
Unmetered	TASUMS	UMS Low Voltage General					4.197					
Street Lighting	TASUMSSL	UMS Low Voltage Public Lighting (lamp/watt/day)								0.033		
Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC)	TASCUS1	[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
	TASCUS4	[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]									[redacted]	[redacted]

Table B7: Indicative Prices – Metering Services

	Capital		Non-Capital	
Tariff ($ Nominal)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)
Domestic LV – single phase	3.076	3.165	2.897	2.981
Domestic LV – multi phase	6.383	6.567	6.013	6.186
Domestic LV – CT meters	7.899	8.127	7.441	7.655
Business LV – single phase	3.182	3.273	2.997	3.083
Business LV – multi phase	6.365	6.548	5.995	6.168
Business LV – CT meters	8.230	8.468	7.752	7.976
Other meters	5.617	5.779	5.291	5.443

Table B8: Indicative Prices – Public lighting services

Lighting type ($ nominal)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)
18W LED	32.766	33.780
18W LED Decorative	45.524	46.934
25W LED	32.766	33.780
25W LED Decorative	45.524	46.934
42W Compact Fluorescent	34.647	35.720
42W Compact Fluorescent - Bottom Pole Entry	34.647	35.720
70W High Pressure Sodium	34.497	35.566
100W High Pressure Sodium	43.647	44.999
150W High Pressure Sodium	45.800	47.219
250W High Pressure Sodium	46.844	48.295
400W High Pressure Sodium	47.678	49.155
250W High Pressure Sodium - Flood Light	50.656	52.226
400W High Pressure Sodium - Flood Light	50.193	51.748
100W Metal Halide	43.791	45.148
150W Metal Halide	46.347	47.783
250W Metal Halide	47.126	48.586
400W Metal Halide	52.207	53.825
250W Metal Halide - Flood Light	52.281	53.901

Lighting type ($ nominal)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)
400W Metal Halide - Flood Light	52.207	53.825
T5 Fluorescent 2 x 24W (obsolete)	36.488	37.618
1 x 20W Fluorescent (obsolete)	36.203	37.324
50W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	32.295	33.296
80W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	32.293	33.294
80W Mercury Vapour Decorative (obsolete)	48.112	49.602
125W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	43.437	44.782
250W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	43.879	45.239
400W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	45.884	47.306

Table B9: Indicative Prices – Contract lighting services

Lighting type ($ nominal)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)
18W LED	12.013	12.385
18W LED Decorative	12.013	12.385
25W LED	12.013	12.385
25W LED Decorative	12.013	12.385
42W Compact Fluorescent	17.759	18.309
42W Compact Fluorescent - Bottom Pole Entry	17.759	18.309
50W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	17.628	18.174
80W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	17.596	18.141
80W Mercury Vapour Decorative (obsolete)	17.596	18.141
125W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	21.108	21.762

Lighting type ($ nominal)	Indicative 2017-18 Price (c/day)	Indicative 2018-19 Price (c/day)
250W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	21.108	21.762
400W Mercury Vapour (obsolete)	21.258	21.917
70W High Pressure Sodium	17.966	18.522
100W High Pressure Sodium	22.001	22.683
150W High Pressure Sodium	21.997	22.678
250W High Pressure Sodium	22.128	22.814
400W High Pressure Sodium	22.172	22.859
250W High Pressure Sodium - Flood Light	22.128	22.814
400W High Pressure Sodium - Flood Light	22.172	22.859
100W Metal Halide	21.998	22.679
150W Metal Halide	22.143	22.828
250W Metal Halide	22.143	22.828
400W Metal Halide	22.832	23.539
250W Metal Halide - Flood Light	22.143	22.828
400W Metal Halide - Flood Light	22.832	23.539
1 x 20W Fluorescent (obsolete)	17.727	18.276
2 x 20W Fluorescent (obsolete)	18.011	18.569
1 x 40W Fluorescent (obsolete)	17.745	18.295
2 x 40W Fluorescent (obsolete)	18.048	18.607
3 x 40W Fluorescent (obsolete)	21.859	22.536
4 x 40W Fluorescent (obsolete)	22.161	22.847
4 x 20W Fluorescent (obsolete)	18.579	19.155
60W Incandescent (obsolete)	17.564	18.108
100W Incandescent (obsolete)	21.072	21.725

Table B10: Indicative Prices – Fee-based services

Service ($ nominal, GST exclusive)	Indicative 2017-18 Price ($)	Indicative 2018-19 Price ($)
Energisation, de-energisation, re-energisation and special reads		
Site visit – no appointment	59.04	60.52
Site visit – non-scheduled visit	130.80	134.07
Site visit – same day premium service	221.20	226.73
Site visit – after hours	348.52	357.23
Site visit – credit action or site issues	137.63	141.07
Site visit – credit action pillar box/pole top	247.08	253.26
Site visit – current transformer (CT) metering	128.22	131.43
Site visit – pillar box/pole top	247.08	253.26
Site visit – pillar box/pole top wasted visit	147.22	150.90
Transfer of retailer	-	-
Meter alteration		
Tariff alteration – single phase	139.03	142.51
Tariff alteration – multi phase	182.26	186.82
Adjust time clock	80.66	82.68
Install pulse outputs	128.22	131.43
Remove meter – single phase	139.03	142.51
Remove meter – multi phase	182.26	186.82
Meter alteration – after hours visit	427.44	438.13
Meter alteration – wasted visit	84.98	87.10
Meter test		
Meter test – single phase	214.69	220.06
Meter test – multi phase	409.24	419.47
Meter test – current transformer (CT)	452.48	463.79
Meter test – after hours	822.04	842.59
Meter test – wasted visit	84.98	87.10
Supply abolishment		
Remove service and meters	259.15	265.63
Supply abolishment – after hours	652.99	669.31
Supply abolishment – wasted visit	168.37	172.58

Service ($ nominal, GST exclusive)	Indicative 2017-18 Price ($)	Indicative 2018-19 Price ($)
Truck tee-up		
Tee-up/Appointment	145.35	148.98
Tee-up/Appointment – after hours	652.99	669.31
Tee-up/Appointment – no truck – after hours	348.52	357.23
Tee-up/Appointment – wasted visit	95.26	97.64
Miscellaneous services		
Open turret	136.85	140.27
Data download	274.59	281.45
Alteration to unmetered supply	211.98	217.28
Meter relocation	164.67	168.79
Miscellaneous service	124.33	127.44
Miscellaneous service – after hours	556.73	570.65
Miscellaneous service – wasted visit	99.28	101.76
Connection establishment charges		
Overhead service, single span - single phase	549.01	562.74
Overhead service, single span - multi phase	775.13	794.51
Underground service in turret/cabinet - single phase	179.24	183.72
Underground service in turret/cabinet - multi phase	224.94	230.56
Underground service with pole mounted fuse - single phase	419.89	430.39
Underground service with pole mounted fuse - multi phase	527.61	540.80
Basic connection – after hours	1,006.66	1,031.83
Connection establishment - wasted visit	153.22	157.05
Renewable energy connection		
Modify existing connection for micro embedded generation – single phase	169.96	174.21
Modify existing connection for micro embedded generation – multi phase	213.20	218.53
Renewable energy connection – after hours	806.02	826.17
Renewable energy - wasted visit	115.92	118.82
Temporary disconnection charges		
Disconnect/reconnect overhead service for facia repairs - single phase	320.65	328.67

Service ($ nominal, GST exclusive)	Indicative 2017-18 Price ($)	Indicative 2018-19 Price ($)
Disconnect/reconnect overhead service for facia repairs - multi phase	411.42	421.71
Temporary disconnect/reconnect – after hours	849.19	870.42
Temporary disconnect/reconnect – wasted visit	184.48	189.09
Basic connection alteration		
Connection alteration – overhead single phase	320.65	328.67
Connection alteration – overhead multi phase	411.42	421.71
Connection of new consumer mains to an existing installation – underground single phase to turret or pole	223.61	229.20
Connection of new consumer mains to an existing installation – underground multi phase to turret or pole	273.70	280.54
Augment single phase overhead service to multi phase supply	843.21	864.29
Augment multi phase overhead service to single phase supply	617.10	632.53
Augment single phase overhead service to underground supply (turret)	389.96	399.71
Augment multi phase overhead service to underground supply (turret)	480.73	492.75
Augment single phase overhead service to underground supply (pole)	487.97	500.17
Augment multi phase overhead service to underground supply (pole)	595.69	610.58
Basic connection alteration – after hours	1,078.08	1,105.03
Basic connection wasted visit	173.13	177.46

Table B11: Proposed Tariffs for Quoted Services

Labour ($ nominal)	2017-18 Price ($/hour)	2018-19 Price ($/hour)
Cable jointer	60.56	62.08
Customer connections – commercial metering	63.09	64.67
Customer connections – service crew	62.13	63.86
Designer	70.05	71.81
Distribution electrical technician	62.25	63.80
Distribution linesman	56.35	57.75
Distribution linesman – live line	63.38	64.96
Distribution operator	69.65	71.39
Electrical inspector	58.32	59.78
Field service co-ordinator	72.38	74.19
Labourer – overhead	48.42	49.63
Meter reader	48.23	49.44
Pole tester	50.22	51.48
Project manager	86.08	88.24

Appendix C: Network Tariff Application Guide

Network Tariff
Application and Price Guide

2017-18 and 2018-19

As submitted to the Australian Energy Regulator

March 2017

Disclaimer

TasNetworks (which, for the purposes of this disclaimer, includes all of its related bodies corporate, its officers, employees, contractors, agents and consultants) makes no representation or warranty (express or implied) as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information contained in this document, or its suitability for any intended purpose. TasNetworks has no liability for any loss or damage (be it direct or indirect) arising out of, or in reliance on, any statements, opinions, information or matter contained in, or derived from, the information in this document.

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction

As Tasmania's licensed distribution network service provider (**DNSP**), TasNetworks offers a range of pricing structures (**network tariffs**) to customers connected to its distribution network. The range of tariffs reflects the characteristics of different types of customers, the demands that their energy use places on the network and the typical costs of serving those customers.

This Guide provides information for customers and retailers seeking to identify and understand the network tariff which is best suited to the circumstances of individual customers and the criteria for the application of those tariffs. This Network Tariff Application and Price Guide:

- outlines the terms and conditions applying to the network tariffs for standard control services for the regulatory control period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019. Standard control services are the core network services associated with providing customers with access to the network and the delivery of electricity to customers;
- outlines the indicative distribution use of system (**DUoS**) and transmission use of system (**TUoS**) charges, collectively referred to as Network Use of System (**NUoS**) tariffs, actual network charges are determined through the Annual Pricing Proposal process;
- explains how TasNetworks assigns customers to tariff classes and the review process which is followed if a customer lodges an objection to a tariff assignment or reassignment; and
- describes the typical metering arrangements required for each network tariff.

More information about network tariffs can be found on TasNetworks' website at http://www.tasnetworks.com.au/our-network/network-revenue-pricing/distribution-fees-and-tariffs and in TasNetworks' Annual Pricing Proposals.

Customers and retailers who are uncertain about the network pricing process or the pricing arrangements that may be applicable to their particular circumstances or those of their customers are encouraged to contact TasNetworks at:

Commercial Solutions Team Leader
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009

Email: network.tariff@tasnetworks.com.au

2 Application of network tariffs

2.1 TasNetworks

All references to TasNetworks within this Network Tariff Application and Price Guide, unless otherwise stated, are to TasNetworks in its capacity as a licensed distribution network service provider in the Tasmanian region of the National Electricity Market (**NEM**) only.

2.2 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All network use of system (**NUoS**) prices and network tariffs published by TasNetworks, unless otherwise stated, are exclusive of GST.

2.3 Time zones

All times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time. This primarily impacts those network tariffs that include time of use tariff components.

2.4 Metering services charges

The standard charge for the provision of metering services may apply, depending upon the type of metering services that are provided to the customer.

Where a customer requires the provision of Type 1 – 4 metering services, charges for the provision of metering services will only apply should TasNetworks be appointed as the metering provider (**MP**) and will be negotiated in accordance with the MP contract.

In all other cases the standard metering services charge will apply.

Further information on TasNetworks' metering services tariffs can be found in TasNetworks' annual Metering Services Application and Price Guide.

2.5 Meter self-read scheme

TasNetworks' meter self-read scheme enables eligible customers to submit their own meter readings online. Continued eligibility for the scheme is conditional upon the following:

1. the customer must provide the reads to TasNetworks in the appropriate format; and
2. the customer will permit TasNetworks unhindered access to their premises to read the meter(s) at least once every 12 months during its normal scheduled reading rounds.

TasNetworks will notify self-read customers of the date that TasNetworks is scheduled to read their meter. If the scheduled date is not convenient for the customer, TasNetworks will reschedule the read and that read will be treated as a special meter read[1], to which a fee will apply.

In the event that TasNetworks is unable to read the meter because TasNetworks cannot safely access the premises to read the meter, the meter read will be rescheduled and that read will be treated as a special meter read[2], to which a fee will apply.

In the event that TasNetworks is unable to read the meter after rescheduling the meter read, TasNetworks will treat this as an access issue in line with clause 9.1 of TasNetworks' Deemed Supply Contract[2].

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[1] TasNetworks' fee-based services tariffs for special meter reads are discussed in TasNetworks' Fee-based Services Application and Price Guide.

[2] TasNetworks' Deemed Supply Contract is available on TasNetworks' website at www.TasNetworks.com.au.

In the event that TasNetworks is unable to read a meter on the scheduled date for reasons that are not attributable to the customer (non-customer reasons), TasNetworks will reschedule the reading at no cost to the customer.

Failure to comply with the terms and conditions for TasNetworks' meter self-read scheme may result in the customer being removed from the scheme.

2.6 Choice of network charges

While it is a matter for a customer's retailer of choice to propose the network tariff that is appropriate for the customer's needs, the final determination of the network tariff which will apply to customers remains the responsibility of TasNetworks. If a retailer requests that a customer be reassigned to a different tariff, the transfer between network tariffs will apply from the beginning of the normal billing period following the month in which written advice is received from the retailer by TasNetworks. Transfers will not be made retrospectively.

TasNetworks reserves the right to review the assignment of a customer to a particular network tariff in the event of any electrical load changes and will notify the customer's retailer of choice regarding any network tariff changes resulting from such a review. The final decision on the appropriate network tariff shall be at the discretion of TasNetworks.

There may be instances where a customer may have a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, under which TasNetworks directly invoices the customer for network use. In such cases, the customer's retailer of choice will provide only energy related commercial services, including billing.

2.7 Obsolete tariffs

There are a number of network tariffs that have been classified by TasNetworks as obsolete. Obsolete network tariffs are no longer available to new customers. Existing customers may elect to remain on an obsolete network tariff, providing no alteration is made to the customer's installation.

Customers (and/or the customer's retailer) that either change their installation or choose to transfer from an obsolete network tariff will lose the right to continue being supplied under any obsolete network tariffs at that installation, i.e. the entire installation will be required to move to currently available published network tariffs.

2.8 Mid-month change of retailer

When a customer elects to change their retailer of choice, NUoS charges for the month in which the changeover takes place will be allocated between the retailers involved on a pro-rata basis, based on the number of days in the month the customer was contracted with each retailer.

NUoS invoices to the retailers involved will reflect the meter readings obtained on the day of transfer.

Unmetered electricity supplies will be transferred between retailers on a pro-rata basis based on the number of days in the month the customer was contracted with each retailer.

Electricity supplies cannot be transferred between retailers on the same business day that the request was received by TasNetworks.

2.9 Standby electricity supply

Where customers with critical electricity supply needs require standby electricity supply capability, the network charges applying to that connection will be negotiated between TasNetworks and the customer. In such a situation, network charges will be determined considering the assets and network capacity required to be kept in reserve to accommodate the standby supply.

2.10 Embedded generation

NUoS charges for embedded generation will be individually calculated (refer to section 28 of this Guide).

3 How are network prices determined

3.1 What is a network tariff?

There are around 280,000 households, businesses and institutions that take their supply of electricity from the network of poles, wires and underground cables which make up the our distribution network.

Network tariffs are used to determine the cost of network service for each customer connected to the distribution network. However, rather than charging the customer directly, in the NEM these distribution network charges are levied on retailers.

Retailers then pass those costs on to their customers, usually bundled together into retail tariffs, along with the cost of the energy each customer consumes and a contribution towards the retailer's own costs. It is these retail tariffs that customers see in their electricity bills. At present the majority of small customers in Tasmania receive their electricity bill from Aurora Energy.

Currently network charges make up around half of an average household electricity bill, if you include the costs associated with metering services.

There are a number of key concepts and terms relating to network tariffs which people need to be familiar with in order to understand how TasNetworks develops prices and charges retailers. These are explained below.

3.2 What is a network tariff class?

Customers with similar characteristics are grouped together so that similar customers pay similar prices. These groupings are known as our 'network tariff classes'.

There are currently ten network tariff classes:

- Residential
- Small Low Voltage
- Large Low Voltage
- Irrigation
- High Voltage
- Uncontrolled Energy
- Controlled Energy
- Unmetered Supply
- Streetlights
- Individual Calculated Tariffs

Customers within a network tariff class are assigned to the same network tariff, or group of network tariffs. Each network tariff class will have one or more network tariffs which can be applied to customers within that class, although there are a small number of network tariffs which customers in multiple tariff classes may be eligible for.

In calculating network tariffs, we allocate an amount of revenue to be recovered from each network tariff class that reflects the cost of supplying that part of our customer base. We then allocate an amount of the revenue to be recovered from each tariff class to the network tariff applying to each tariff class.

3.3 Network tariffs

Network tariffs are the rates used to determine how much each customer connected to the distribution network is charged for their connection to the network and the delivery of the electricity they use. However, rather than billing customers directly, TasNetworks – like network operators elsewhere in Australia – charges electricity retailers on behalf of their customers.

3.4 Network tariff structure

Network tariffs are usually made up of a number of components, or charges, which together are referred to as the network tariff structure. All network tariffs will have at least one charging component, like a service charge, but most have more. Network tariff structures determine how we calculate how much an individual customer is charged for using our network.

Once customers are grouped into network tariff classes and assigned to network tariffs, the structure for each network tariff is determined. The use of appropriate tariff structures enables us to recover from each network tariff only an amount of revenue that reflects the costs of providing network services to the customers in a particular network tariff class.

The right network tariff structures can also send customers appropriate price related signals about how their usage of electricity, such as at peak times, impacts on the cost of the network.

Network tariff structures are not updated often, and will only be updated after consulting with customers. Changes to the network tariff structures are only considered when there is a need to reflect changes in market conditions or to improve price signals for customers.

3.5 Network tariff components

A network tariff structure can comprise one or many tariff components. Possible network tariff components include:

- **Service charges** – charges designed to recover the costs that arise from the connection and management of each customer. This sends a signal to customers about the value of the network connection, and sets a constant and foreseeable price that assists customers in making a decision to connect and remain connected to the network.
- **Consumption charges** – charges based on the energy consumed by the customer (and delivered via the network), multiplied by a per unit rate (price).
- **Demand charges** – charges based on the maximum amount of energy used by a customer at a given moment during a particular period (often an average maximum demand figure, to avoid customers being charged on the basis of instantaneous spikes in the amount of energy they draw).

3.6 Charging parameters

Specific characteristics called charging parameters are also defined for each network tariff component, such as the time periods that will apply to a particular tariff component or other eligibility criteria.

For example, some tariff components include peak and off-peak charging parameters which ensure customers receive appropriate price signals about how their usage affects the network at times when the network is working at its hardest. Tariff components that utilise different time periods are called time of use (**ToU**) tariff components.

Other network tariffs may be applied chronologically, on a daily or monthly basis for example, and others might be applied on a take or pay basis, which means that the customer might pay for a nominated level of service, whether they utilise that capacity in full or not.

4 Assigning and reassigning customers to tariff classes

TasNetworks assigns customers to tariff classes on the basis of their usage and size. Customers are assigned to one of the following network tariff classes:

- individual tariff calculation (**ITC**);
- high voltage (**HV**);
- irrigation;
- large low voltage (**LV**);
- small low voltage (**LV**);
- residential;
- uncontrolled energy;
- controlled energy;
- unmetered;
- street lighting; and
- embedded generation.

Customers are assigned to at least one network tariff class. Assignment to network tariff classes is based on:

- the nature of the customer's connection;
- the customer's forecast/expected usage and size, or typical usage by customers in the same customer class; and
- the principle that customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated on a consistent basis.

4.1 Reassignment of network tariffs

Customers seeking tariff reassignment must:

(a) be eligible for tariff reassignment;

(b) provide TasNetworks with one month's written notification; and

(c) pay any applicable tariff alteration fee[3].

Customers must remain on the reassigned network tariff for a minimum of 12 months unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. This condition prevents customers from taking advantage of seasonal variations in both their load profile and network tariffs by changing network tariffs in order to avoid contributing towards the cost of the network in a way that reflects their usage over a full 12 month cycle.

For the duration of the regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, tariff reassignment fees will be waived for customers who opt-in to the Residential Time of Use Demand Tariff (**TAS87**), Business Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand Tariff (**TAS88**) or Business Large Low Voltage Time of Use Demand Tariff (**TAS89**). In addition, customers will be eligible to reassign to other network tariff offerings within a 12-month period, by paying the applicable tariff reassignment fee.

[3] TasNetworks' fee-based services tariffs for tariff alterations are discussed in TasNetworks' Fee-based Services Application and Price Guide.

A tariff reassignment request may be made either:

- through the customer's retailer, in which case the retailer notifies TasNetworks via a Service Order Request, or;
- through TasNetworks, where TasNetworks will advise the customer's retailer

Exceptions to the above conditions will only be made at TasNetworks' discretion where it can be demonstrated that to not do so would result in unreasonable penalties or impose financial hardship on the customer.

5 Network tariffs for Standard Control Services

Table 1 sets out the Standard Control Services network tariffs that TasNetworks will offer for the duration of the regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019.

Table 1: Standard Control Services network tariffs

Description	TasNetworks Code	Type
Residential low voltage general	TAS31	Published tariff
Business low voltage general	TAS22	Published tariff
Business low voltage nursing homes	TAS34	Published obsolete tariff
General network – business, curtilage	TASCURT	Published obsolete tariff
Uncontrolled low voltage heating	TAS41	Published tariff
Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost	TAS61	Published tariff
Controlled low voltage energy – night period only	TAS63	Published tariff
Un-metered supply low voltage general	TASUMS	Published tariff
Irrigation low voltage time of use	TAS75	Published tariff
Business low voltage kVA demand	TAS82	Published tariff
Residential time of use demand	TAS87	Published tariff
Business low voltage commercial time of use demand	TAS88	Published tariff
Business low voltage large commercial time of use demand	TAS89	Published tariff
Business high voltage kVA specified demand	TASSDM	Published tariff
Residential low voltage pay as you go	TAS101	Published obsolete tariff
Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use	TAS92	Published tariff
Business low voltage time of use	TAS94	Published tariff
Residential low voltage time of use	TAS93	Published tariff
Business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2.0 MVA)	TAS15	Published tariff
Un-metered supply low voltage public lighting	TASUMSSL	Published tariff
Residential low voltage import transitional	TASX1I	Published tariff
Business low voltage import transitional	TASX2I	Published tariff
Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable	TASX4I	Published tariff
Business low voltage import fair and reasonable	TASX5I	Published tariff
Non-qualifying import	TASX6I	Published tariff
Individual network tariff calculation	ITC	Negotiated tariff

6 Residential low voltage general (TAS31)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations located at premises that are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this network tariff provided that the connection is through the meters of the farm residence.

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – Uncontrolled low voltage heating;
- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – Controlled low voltage energy – night period only.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

6.1 Network tariff prices

Table 2 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 2: Indicative tariff prices for residential low voltage general

TasNetworks Code – TAS31	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	47.864	49.663
All Energy (c/kWh)	7.256	7.510
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	47.864	49.663
All Energy (c/kWh)	10.248	10.520

7 Business low voltage general (TAS22)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – uncontrolled low voltage heating;
- TAS61 – controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

7.1 Network tariff prices

Table 3 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 3: Indicative tariff prices for business low voltage general

TasNetworks Code – TAS22	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
All Energy (c/kWh)	7.138	7.416
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
All Energy (c/kWh)	10.130	10.426

8 Business low voltage nursing homes (TAS34)

This network tariff is obsolete and is, therefore, not available to new customers.

This network tariff applies to low voltage installations that are registered as aged care facilities.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – uncontrolled low voltage heating; and
- TAS61 – controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

TasNetworks is currently in the process of aligning the business low voltage nursing home tariff with the tariff applying to other businesses by increasing the step energy charges within this network tariff. When the TAS34 network tariff achieves parity with the network tariff TAS22, the TAS34 tariff will be discontinued and will no longer be available to any customer. TasNetworks will write to any customers remaining on this network tariff at that time, advising that it intends reassigning those customers to network tariff TAS22 – business low voltage general.

8.1 Network tariff prices

Table 4 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 4: Indicative tariff prices for business low voltage nursing homes

TasNetworks Code – TAS34	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
First 500 kWh per Quarter (c/kWh)	7.138	7.416
Remaining Consumption (c/kWh)	6.788	7.000
TUoS Charge		
First 500 kWh per Quarter (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
Remaining Consumption (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
First 500 kWh per Quarter (c/kWh)	10.130	10.426
Remaining Consumption (c/kWh)	9.780	10.010

9 General network – business, curtilage (TASCURT)

This network tariff is obsolete and not available to new customers.

This network tariff applies to low voltage rural installations which have a single connection point but require more than one meter due to site layout.

The single connection point must supply an installation qualifying for, and being supplied under network tariff TAS31 –residential low voltage general. This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any network tariff other than TAS31.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

TasNetworks is currently in the process of aligning the general network – business, curtilage tariff with the tariff applying to other businesses by increasing the service charges within this network tariff. When the TASCURT service charge achieves parity with the network tariff TAS22 –business low voltage general, the TASCURT tariff will be discontinued and will not be available to any customer. TasNetworks will write to any customers remaining on this network tariff, at this time, advising that TasNetworks intends to reassign those customers to network tariff TAS22 –business low voltage general.

9.1 Network tariff prices

Table 5 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 5: Indicative tariff prices for general network – business, curtilage

TasNetworks Code – TASCURT	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	40.472	43.359
All Energy (c/kWh)	7.138	7.416
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	40.472	43.359
All Energy (c/kWh)	10.130	10.426

10 Uncontrolled low voltage heating (TAS41)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations.

10.1 General conditions

10.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating and/or residential space heating and/or domestic indoor pool heating only.

10.1.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating only.

10.1.3 All installations

With the exception of thermal storage space heaters or thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

This network tariff is not available on a stand-alone basis and to be eligible for TAS41, customers must also be supplied under one of the following network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general
- TAS22 – business low voltage general
- TAS34 – business low voltage nursing homes

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

10.2 Requirements of water heating systems

10.2.1 Private residential dwellings

To be connected to this network tariff, water heating systems in private residential dwellings:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements; and
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 16 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is less than or equal to 500 litres; or
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 32 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is greater than 500 litres.

Non–compliant systems may be refused connection or be disconnected.

Where a private residential dwelling has a water storage heater installed and the storage capacity is greater than 20 litres but less than 100 litres, the limit of 16 Watts per litre may be exceeded by that individual water storage heater. Only one water storage unit with a storage capacity between 20 and 100 litres that exceeds the 16 Watts per litre threshold may be installed at a private residential dwelling.

10.2.2 Other installations

To be eligible for the TAS41 network tariff, water heating systems at premises not used as private residential dwellings:

- must comply with Australian Standard 1056, Storage Water Heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements, and
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 16 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is less than or equal to 500 litres; or
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 32 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is greater than 500 litres.

Non–compliant systems may be refused connection or be disconnected.

Where an installation that is not at a private residential dwelling has two or more water storage heaters installed, and the combined storage capacity is greater than 500 litres, the limit of 32 Watts per litre may be exceeded by an individual water storage heater, provided that the ratio of the total wattage of all the water heating units to the total storage capacity does not exceed 32 Watts per litre.

10.3 Dairy water heaters

Dairy water heaters containing main and booster heating units may have both heating units connected under this network tariff.

Dairy water heaters are not required to comply with the AS 1056.

The electric heating unit ratings detailed in section 10.2.2 do not apply to dairy water heaters.

10.4 Requirements of residential space heating systems

Permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring for any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and acts, and one of the following conditions are met:

- if a residence has a permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater with an output of at least 3.5 kW in a living area, on a single functional switch, then this, and any additional permanently “wired-in” space heaters throughout the residence, may be installed on this network tariff; or
- a total rating of at least 5 kW of the same heating system installed throughout the residence. This heating system must be the priority heating system of the main living area and must have a single functional switch in each heated area throughout the residence. However, where a ducted heating system is installed, the control switch must be located near the heating unit in order to qualify for this network tariff; or
- heating in secondary areas such as bedrooms and hallways if the residence has off-peak storage heating in the living area(s) as its priority source of heating. The secondary heating system should be a permanently connected single propriety heating system with a total minimum heating capacity of 5 kW.

10.5 Requirements of domestic indoor pool heating systems

Private domestic indoor swimming pools are allowed to be connected under this network tariff if an installation:

- complies with the residential space heating system rules as provided above; and
- has an electrical input power limit of 400 Watt/m^2 of surface area.

10.6 Domestic spa systems

Spas are not eligible for connection to this network tariff.

10.7 Network tariff prices

Table 6 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 6: Indicative tariff prices for Uncontrolled low voltage heating

TasNetworks Code – TAS41	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	5.538	6.137
All Energy (c/kWh)	3.626	3.771
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.992	3.010
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	5.538	6.137
All Energy (c/kWh)	6.618	6.781

11 Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost (TAS61)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations.

11.1 General conditions

11.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for either or both of the following purposes:

- water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other “wired in” appliances as approved by TasNetworks; and/or
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

11.1.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff:

- may be used for water heating and/or space heating and/or other “wired in” appliances as approved by TasNetworks.

11.1.3 All installations

With the exception of thermal storage space heaters and thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets, other than existing outlets supplied on this tariff.

This network tariff is not available in its own right and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general;
- TAS22 – business low voltage general; or
- TAS34 – business low voltage nursing homes.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff and must have the ability to control energy flows.

11.2 Time of use availability[4]

This network tariff is a time of use tariff. For installations connected on this network tariff, energy will be available daily for:

- at least nine hours between 20:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day; and
- a further two hours between 13:00 hours and 16:30 hours.

TasNetworks will choose the actual times during the periods that the energy will be available.

11.3 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

[4] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

11.4 Requirements of space heating systems

Permanently installed "wired-in" electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and acts.

11.5 Requirements of "wired in" appliances

Permanently installed "wired-in" appliances may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any appliance is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and acts.

11.6 Network tariff prices

Table 7 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 7: Indicative tariff prices for controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost

TasNetworks Code – TAS61	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	11.252	11.693
All Energy (c/kWh)	0.987	1.009
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	0.707	0.729
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	11.252	11.693
All Energy (c/kWh)	1.694	1.738

12 Controlled low voltage energy – night period only (TAS63)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations only.

12.1 General conditions

12.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations that are located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for:

- water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other circuits as approved by TasNetworks; and
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

12.1.2 Other installations

For installations that are located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating and/or space heating and/or other circuits as approved by TasNetworks.

12.1.3 All installations

For all installations, this network tariff may be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets.

This network tariff is not available in its own right and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general;
- TAS93 – residential low voltage time of use;
- TAS22 – business low voltage general; or
- TAS94 – business low voltage time of use.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff, and must be capable of recording time of use data and have the ability to control energy flows.

12.2 Time of use availability[5]

This network tariff is a time of use tariff. Energy to installations connected on this network tariff will only be available between 22:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day.

12.3 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

[5] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Network tariff prices

Table 8 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 8: Indicative tariff prices for controlled low voltage energy – night period only

TasNetworks Code – TAS63	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	11.252	11.693
All Energy (c/kWh)	0.901	1.011
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	0.607	0.618
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	11.252	11.693
All Energy (c/kWh)	1.508	1.629

13 Residential low voltage pay as you go (TAS101)

This network tariff is obsolete and not available to new customers.

This network tariff applies to low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and were supplied in accordance with the TasNetworks Pay As You Go (**PAYG**) prepayment metering product prior to 1 July 2013. Any prepayment connections or alterations after 30 June 2013 are supplied under network tariff TAS92 – residential low voltage pay as you go time of use.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

13.1 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

13.2 Network tariff prices

Table 9 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 9: Indicative tariff prices for residential low voltage pay as you go

TasNetworks Code – TAS101	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	47.864	50.069
All Energy (c/kWh)	5.015	5.100
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.017	2.050
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	47.864	50.069
All Energy (c/kWh)	7.032	7.150

14 Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use (TAS92)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and are supplied with a prepayment metering product.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Standard metering services do not apply for this tariff.

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to network tariff TAS31 – residential low voltage general, provided it remains a private residential dwelling.

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

This network tariff may be used in conjunction with TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only[6].

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

14.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff comprise the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system

- a service charge; and
- an energy based charge, where the rate varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods defined in Table 10; and

(d) Transmission use of system

- an energy based charge which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 10.

14.2 Requirements of water heating systems

To be connected on this network tariff water heating systems:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

[6] Note: A customer with combination network tariffs TAS92 and TAS63 is able to access an import tariff linked to the TAS92 circuit only.

14.3 Time of use periods[7]

In order to simplify our residential tariffs, changes have been made to the time periods for consumption based time of use tariffs. As part of the transition towards the introduction of a new demand based tariff for residential customers, we have taken the opportunity to align the time periods applying to both consumption and demand time of use tariffs. As a result, this tariff no longer features shoulder periods.

It is expected that simplifying this tariff will provide clearer signals to customers and make it easier for them to make meaningful changes to the ways they use electricity and see benefits for their own bill and for the network as a whole. It also means that the time of use price signals provided to customers are consistent, regardless of the time of use network tariff applying to their installation.

Table 10 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

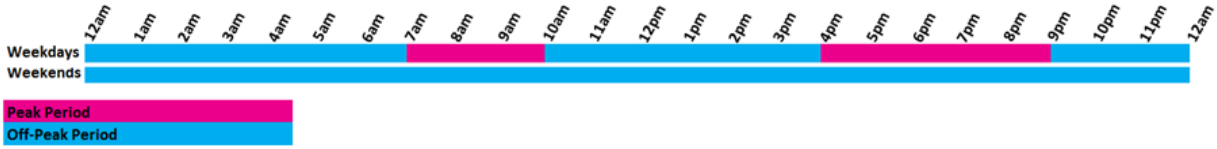
Table 10: Time periods for Residential LV PAYG ToU

Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week Day (07:00 – 10:00 & 16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week Day (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday) Weekend (all weekends are deemed off-peak)	Off-peak

As can be seen in Figure 1 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (**7am**) and evenings after 21:00 hours (**9pm**) are both off-peak, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (**10am**) and 16:00 hours (**4pm**).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for TAS92 only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 1: Time periods for residential low voltage pay as you go time of use



[7] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

14.4 Network tariff prices

Table 11 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 11: Indicative tariff prices for residential low voltage pay as you go time of use

TasNetworks Code – TAS92	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	53.581	54.294
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	11.485	11.932
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.723	1.789
TUoS Charge		
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	5.607	5.573
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.841	0.836
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	53.581	54.294
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	17.092	17.505
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	2.564	2.625

15 Residential low voltage time of use (TAS93)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to network tariff TAS31 – residential low voltage general, provided it remains a private residential dwelling.

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the network tariff TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only[8].

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

15.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applying to this network tariff comprise the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system

  (i) a service charge; and

  (ii) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day that energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 12; and

(e) Transmission use of system

  (i) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods in Table 12.

15.2 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

15.3 Time of use periods[9]

In order to simplify our residential tariffs, changes have been made to the time periods for consumption based time of use tariffs. As part of the transition towards the introduction of a new demand based tariff for residential customers, TasNetworks has taken the opportunity to align the time periods for time of use consumption and demand tariffs. As a result, this tariff no longer utilises shoulder periods. It is expected that simplifying this tariff will provide clearer signals to our

[8] Note: A customer with combination network tariffs TAS93 and TAS63 is able to access an import tariff linked to the TAS93 circuit only.

[9] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

customers and make it easier for them to make meaningful changes to the ways they use electricity and see benefits for their own bill and for the network as a whole.

Table 12 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

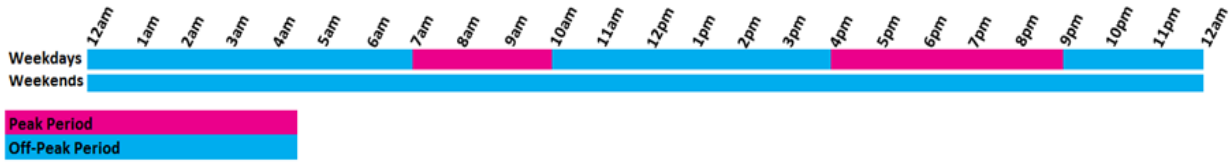
Table 12: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use

Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week Day (07:00 – 10:00 & 16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week Day (all times not covered above) (Monday – Friday) Weekend (all weekends are deemed off-peak)	Off-peak

As can be seen in Figure 2 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (**7am**), and evenings after 21:00 hours (**9pm**) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (**10am**) and 16:00 hours (**4pm**).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for the TAS93 network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 2: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use



15.4 Network tariff prices

Table 13 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 13: Indicative tariff prices for residential low voltage time of use

TasNetworks Code – TAS93	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	53.581	54.294
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	11.485	11.932
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.723	1.789
TUoS Charge		
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	5.607	5.573
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.841	0.836
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	53.581	54.294
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	17.092	17.505
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	2.564	2.625

16 Business low voltage time of use (TAS94)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

A site that is supplied under this network tariff may not be reassigned to network tariffs TAS34 – business low voltage nursing homes or TASCURT – general network business, curtilage.

This network tariff may be used in conjunction with the network tariff TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

16.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff comprises the following elements:

(b) Distribution use of system

- a service charge; and
- an energy based charge; where the rate of the charge varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 14; and

(b) Transmission use of system

- an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 14.

16.2 Requirements of water heating systems

To be connected on this network tariff, a water heating system:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

16.3 Time of use periods[10]

Table 14 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 14: Time periods for business low voltage time of use

Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week Day (07:00 – 22:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Weekend Day (07:00 – 22:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Shoulder
Any Day (22:00 – 24:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Off-peak

[10] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Any Day (0:00 – 07:00) (Monday – Sunday)	Off-peak

Figure 3 shows how the time of use periods for business customers differ from the residential time periods discussed above. As can be seen, the main difference is the inclusion of a shoulder period that operates in the middle of the day on weekdays and between 07:00 hours (**7am**) and 22:00 hours (**10pm**) on weekends.

Figure 3: Time periods for business low voltage time of use

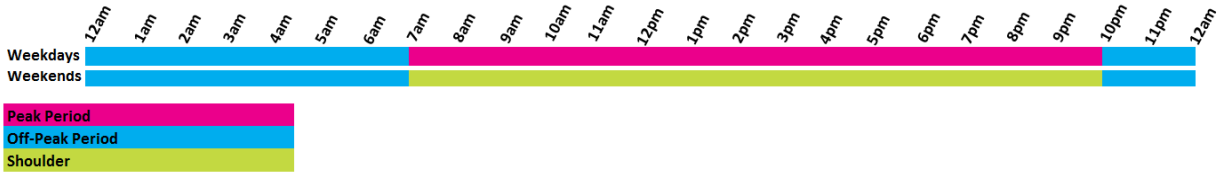


Table 15 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 15: Indicative tariff prices for business low voltage time of use

TasNetworks Code – TAS94	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	57.368	64.953
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	7.297	7.580
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	4.378	4.549
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.094	1.137
TUoS Charge		
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	3.543	3.581
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	2.126	2.149
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.531	0.537
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	57.368	64.953
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	10.840	11.161
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	6.504	6.698
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.625	1.674

17 Un-metered supply low voltage general (TASUMS)

This network tariff is intended to be applied to small, low voltage, low demand installations with a relatively constant load profile, such as:

- illuminated street signs;
- public telephone kiosks;
- electric fences;
- two-way radio transmitters;
- fixed steady wattage installations;
- traffic lights; or
- level crossings.

For an installation to be supplied under this network tariff, the electrical devices being supplied must be permanently connected. An installation containing a general purpose outlet does not qualify for this network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff and will be treated as a Type 7 metering installation.

17.1 Network tariff prices

Table 16 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 16: Indicative tariff prices for un-metered supply low voltage general

TasNetworks Code - TASUMS	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
All Energy (c/kWh)	8.051	8.334
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	4.065	4.197
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	48.180	49.381
All Energy (c/kWh)	12.116	12.531

18 Irrigation low voltage time of use (TAS75)

This low voltage network tariff is for primary producers' business installations that are used solely for the irrigation of crops and classified as ANZSIC class 01.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

18.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff comprises the following components:

(a) DUoS

(i) a service charge; and

(ii) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 17; and

(a) TUoS

(i) an energy based charge, where the rate of the charge varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 17.

18.2 Time of use periods[11]

Table 17 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

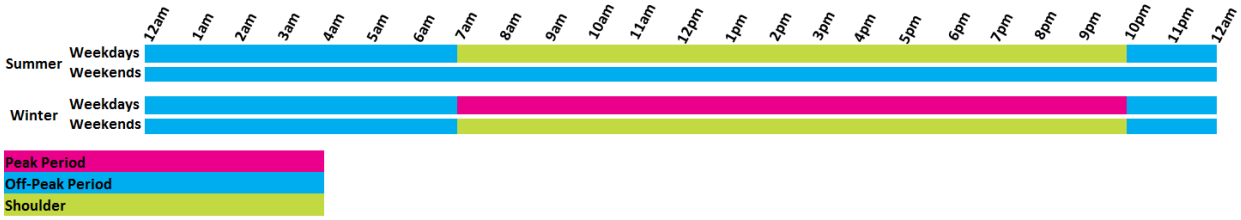
Table 17: Time periods for Irrigation low voltage time of use

Time Periods	Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)
Week Day (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

Figure 4 shows the time of use periods for low voltage irrigation customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the irrigation low voltage time of use tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

[11] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 4: Time periods for irrigation low voltage time of use



TasNetworks may enter into negotiations with customers on this tariff regarding the alteration of the time of use periods applying to their installation for the purposes of demand management.

18.3 Network tariff prices

Table 18 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 18: Indicative tariff prices for irrigation low voltage time of use

TasNetworks Code – TAS75	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	230.294	237.692
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	6.627	6.642
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	3.976	3.985
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.994	0.996
TUoS Charge		
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	3.924	4.114
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	2.354	2.468
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.589	0.617
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	230.294	237.692
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	10.551	10.756
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	6.330	6.453
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.583	1.613

19 Business low voltage kVA demand (TAS82)

This network tariff is for installations taking low voltage multi-phase supply that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

One of the components that make up this network tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kilovolt-Amperes (**kVA**). Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 30 of this guide.

19.1 Calculation of demand charges

For each billing period, the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated by:

(a) multiplying the sum of the daily demand based charges (NUoS) by the number of days in the billing period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the anytime maximum demand recorded during the billing period.

19.2 Network tariff prices

Table 19 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 19: Indicative tariff prices for business low voltage kVA demand

TasNetworks Code – TAS82	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	285.917	317.685
All Energy (c/kWh)	1.688	1.732
All Demand (c/kVA/day)	18.682	19.163
TUoS Charge		
All Energy (c/kWh)	0.831	0.863
All Demand (c/kVA/day)	17.012	17.858
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	285.917	317.685
All Energy (c/kWh)	2.519	2.595
All Demand (c/kVA/day)	35.694	37.021

20 Residential low voltage time of use demand (TAS87)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

20.1 Tariff Reassignment

For the duration of the regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, tariff reassignment fees will be waived for customers who opt-in to the Residential Time of Use Demand Tariff (**TAS87**). In addition, customers will be eligible to reassign to other network tariff offerings within a 12-month period, by paying the applicable tariff reassignment fee.

20.2 Use of System Charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution Use of System

  i. A service charge;

  ii. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 20.3(a). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 20.

(b) Transmission Use of System

  i. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 20.3(b). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 20.

20.3 Calculation of demand charges

The demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated as follows:

(a) The monthly billing period peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the peak period within the period.

(b) The monthly billing period off-peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the off-peak period within the period.

The network tariff structure includes both a peak and off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

20.4 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period.

20.5 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the off-peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period.

20.6 Time of use periods[12]

Table 26 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 20: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use demand

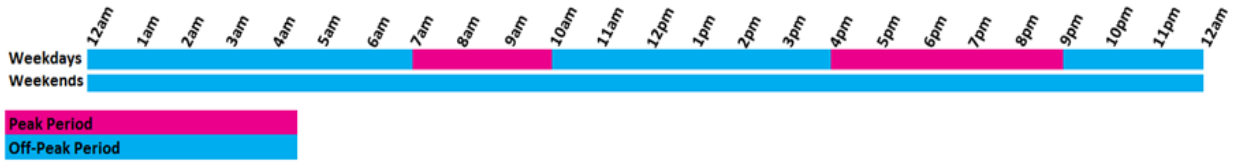
Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week Day (07:00 – 10:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week Day (10:00 – 16:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Week Day (16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week day (21:00 – 07:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekend Day (00:00 – 24:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Off-Peak

As can be seen in Figure 5 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (**7am**) and evenings after 21:00 hours (**9pm**) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (**10am**) and 16:00 hours (**4pm**).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

[12] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 5: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use demand



20.7 Network tariff prices

Table 21 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 21: Indicative tariff prices for residential low voltage time of use demand

TasNetworks Code – TAS87	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	54.538	58.323
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	30.735	32.349
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	10.235	10.772
TUoS Charge		
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	16.382	16.813
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	5.455	5.599
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	54.538	58.323
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	47.117	49.162
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	15.690	16.371

21 Business low voltage commercial time of use demand (TAS88)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installation on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

21.1 Tariff Reassignment

For the duration of the regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, tariff reassignment fees will be waived for customers who opt-in to the Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand Tariff (TAS88). In addition, customers will be eligible to reassign to other network tariff offerings within a 12-month period, by paying the applicable tariff reassignment fee.

21.2 Use of System Charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution Use of System

  i. A service charge;

  ii. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 21.3(a). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 22.

(b) Transmission Use of System

  i. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 21.3(b). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 22.

21.3 Calculation of demand charges

The demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated as follows:

(a) The monthly billing period peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the peak period within the period.

(b) The monthly billing period off-peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the off-peak period within the period.

The tariff structure includes both a peak and off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

21.4 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period.

21.5 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the off-peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period.

21.6 Time of use periods[13]

Table 22 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 22: Time periods for business low voltage time of use demand

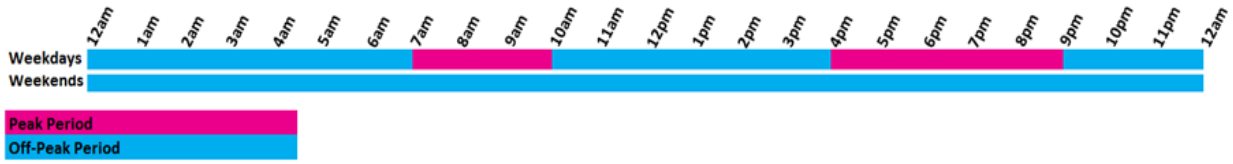
Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week Day (07:00 – 10:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week Day (10:00 – 16:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Week Day (16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week Day (21:00 – 07:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekend Day (00:00 – 24:00) (Saturday and Sunday)	Off-peak

As can be seen in Figure 6 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (**7am**) and evenings after 21:00 hours (**9pm**) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (**10am**) and 16:00 hours (**4pm**).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

[13] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 6: Time periods for business low voltage commercial time of use demand



21.7 Network tariff prices

Table 23 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 23: Indicative tariff prices for business low voltage time of use demand

TasNetworks Code – TAS88	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	64.926	71.839
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	39.655	41.610
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	13.205	13.856
TUoS Charge		
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	19.554	20.255
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	6.512	6.745
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	64.926	71.839
Peak Demand (c/kW/day)	59.209	61.865
Off-peak Demand (c/kW/day)	19.717	20.601

22 Business large low voltage commercial time of use demand (TAS89)

This network tariff is for installations taking a for low voltage multi-phase supply that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

22.1 Tariff reassignment

For the duration of the regulatory control period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, tariff reassignment fees will be waived for customers who opt-in to the Large Low Voltage Commercial Time of Use Demand Tariff (TAS89). In addition, customers will be eligible to reassign to other network tariff offerings within a 12-month period, by paying the applicable tariff reassignment fee.

22.2 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution Use of System

  i. A service charge;

  ii. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section 22.3(a). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 24.

(b) Transmission Use of System

  i. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in section22.3(b). The rate of the demand based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 24.

22.3 Calculation of demand charges

The demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated as follows:

(a) The monthly billing period peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the peak period within the period.

(b) The monthly billing period off-peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the off-peak period within the period.

The tariff structure includes both a peak and off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

22.4 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period.

22.5 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this networks tariff is calculated by:

(a) Multiplying the off-peak demand based charge (NUoS) by the number of days in the period; and

(b) Multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period.

22.6 Time of use periods[14]

Table 24 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 24: Time periods for large business low voltage time of use demand

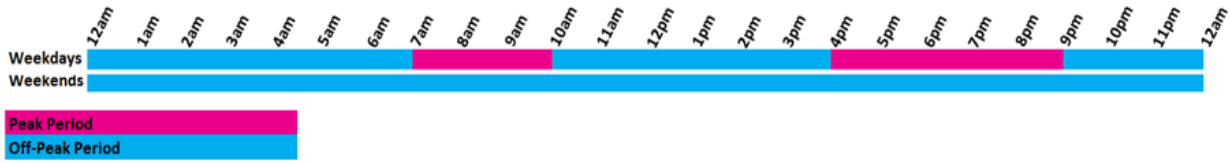
Time Periods	Tariff Rate
Week day (07:00 – 10:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week day (10:00 – 16:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Week day (16:00 – 21:00) (Monday – Friday)	Peak
Week day (21:00 – 07:00) (Monday – Friday)	Off-peak
Weekend day (00:00 – 24:00) (Saturday – Sunday)	Off-peak

As can be seen in Figure 7 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (**7am**) and evenings after 21:00 hours (**9pm**) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (**10am**) and 16:00 hours (**4pm**).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for the TAS89 network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

[14] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 7: Time periods for large business low voltage time of use demand



22.7 Network tariff prices

Table 25 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 25: Indicative tariff prices for business large low voltage commercial time of use demand

TasNetworks Code – TAS89	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	427.103	447.529
Peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	27.232	27.876
Off-peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	9.068	9.283
TUoS Charge		
Peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	25.743	25.951
Off-peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	8.572	8.642
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	427.103	447.529
Peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	52.975	53.827
Off-peak Demand (c/kVA/day)	17.640	17.925

23 Business high voltage kVA specified demand (TASSDM)

This network tariff is for installations taking supply at high voltage, with an expected any-time maximum demand (**ATMD**) less than 2 megavolt-Amperes (**MVA**).

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

Metering of consumption (and demand) for an installation on this network tariff occurs at the high voltage connection point and requires a meter capable of recording interval data.

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kVA. Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 27 of this guide.

23.1 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming and reviewing specified demand, refer to section 27 of this Guide.

23.2 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff comprises the following components:

(a) DUoS

- a service charge;
- energy based charges, which vary according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 26; and
- daily demand based charges, calculated according to the method given in section 23.3; and

(b) TUoS

- an energy based charge, with the rate of the charge varying according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 26; and
- a daily demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 23.3.

23.3 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for that day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD exceeds the customer's specified demand by, but not by more than 20 per cent, the demand charge for the day will be the ATMD recorded on that day multiplied by the specified demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand by more than 20 per cent, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
  - 120 per cent of the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
  - the difference between the ATMD and 120 per cent of the specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

  For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 10 times the specified demand rate.

23.4 Time of use periods[15]

Table 26 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

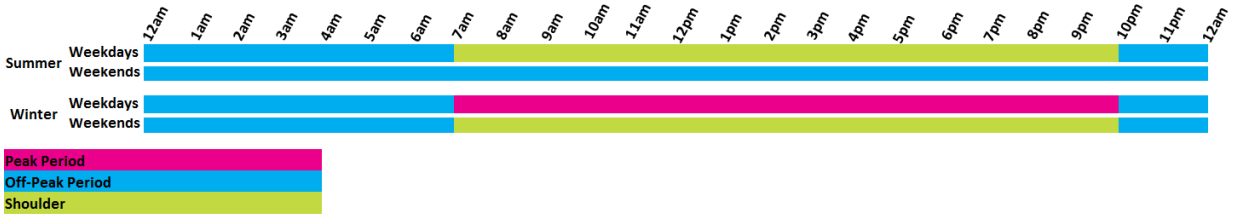
Table 26: Time periods for business high voltage kVA specified demand

Time Periods	Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)
Week Day (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

Figure 8 shows the time of use periods for business high voltage specified demand customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the business high voltage specified demand tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

[15] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 8: Time periods for business high voltage specified demand



23.5 Network tariff prices

Table 27 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 27: Indicative tariff prices for business high voltage kVA specified demand

TasNetworks Code – TASSDM	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	280.685	320.754
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.301	0.304
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	0.181	0.182
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.045	0.046
Specified Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	14.398	14.761
Excess Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	143.974	147.611
TUoS Charge		
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.254	1.311
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	0.752	0.787
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.188	0.197
Specified Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	4.432	4.607
Excess Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	44.322	46.065
NUoS Charges		
Service charge (c/day)	280.685	320.754
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	1.555	1.615
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	0.933	0.969
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.233	0.243
Specified Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	18.830	19.368
Excess Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	188.296	193.676

24 Business high voltage kVA specified demand (> 2.0 MVA) (TAS15)

This network tariff applies to customers with an ATMD in excess of 2.0 MVA, supplied directly from the TasNetworks distribution network with no TasNetworks owned assets beyond the connection point.

The customer must supply its own transformers and switchgear for HV installations connected on this network tariff.

A site connected with this network tariff is not eligible for any other network tariff.

Metering of consumption (and demand) for an installation on this network tariff occurs at the HV connection point and requires a meter capable of recording interval data.

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kVA. Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 27 of this guide.

24.1 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming and reviewing specified demand, refer to section 27 of this Guide.

24.2 Use of system Charges

The use of system charges applying to this tariff comprises the following components.

(a) DUoS

- a service charge;
- an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods shown in Table 28: Time periods for business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2MVA)
- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 24.3;

For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 5 times the specified demand rate.

(b) Connection

- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 24.3; and

(c) TUoS

- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 24.3.

The TUoS charges for customers connected on this network tariff are based on the actual charges received from the transmission network service provider for the relevant transmission connection point. This provides the greatest cost-reflectivity and preserves the pricing signals within the transmission charges for these customers.

24.3 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for the day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which the daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
  - the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
  - the difference between the ATMD and the customer's specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

    For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 5 times the specified demand rate.

24.4 Time of use periods[16]

Table 28 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

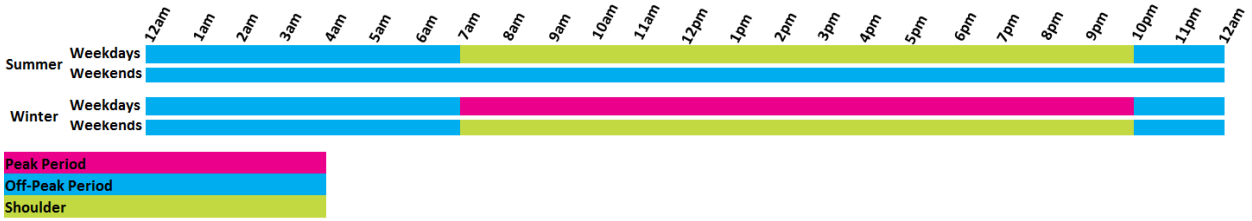
Table 28: Time periods for business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2MVA)

Time Periods	Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)
Week Day (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

Figure 9 shows the time of use periods for business high voltage specified demand customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the business high voltage specified demand (>2MVA) tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

[16] As noted in section 2.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Figure 9: Time periods for Business HV Specified Demand (>2MVA)



24.5 Network tariff prices

Table 29 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 29: Indicative tariff prices for business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2MVA)

TasNetworks Code – TAS15	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
Service charge (c/day)	2,543.800	2,633.000
Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.979	0.953
Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	0.588	0.572
Off-Peak Energy (c/kWh)	0.147	0.143
Specified Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	8.495	9.054
Excess Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	42.477	45.275
TUoS Charge		
Specified Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	As per nodal charge.	As per nodal charge.
Excess Daily Demand (c/kVA/day)	5 times nodal charge.	5 times nodal charge.

25 Un-metered supply low voltage public lighting (TASUMSSL)

This low voltage network tariff is for the provision of TasNetworks' public lighting services and is available to councils, road authorities and other customers who wish to install contract lighting.

The street lighting tariff rate is based on a "use of system charge" and charged on a per lamp wattage rate. This network tariff charge is an additional charge to that published by TasNetworks for the provision of public lighting services.[17]

This network tariff does not include charges for the installation and/or replacement of lamps. Costs for the installation and/or replacement of lamps are recovered through additional charges which are included in TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs.[17]

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff and is treated as a Type 7 metering installation.

25.1 Calculation of "use of system charge"

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff will be calculated as follows:

(a) the use of system charge is the sum of monthly use of system charges for each light type;

(b) the use of system charge for each light type is calculated by multiplying each of the following:

  (i) the number of lights in the light type;

  (ii) the assessed wattage of the light type;

  (iii) the number of days in the billing period; and

  (iv) the published rate.

[17] TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs are discussed in TasNetworks' Public Lighting Services Application and Price Guide.

25.2 Network tariff prices

Table 30 sets out the indicative prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 30: Indicative tariff prices for un-metered supply low voltage public lighting

TasNetworks Code – TASUMSSL	2017-18 Tariff	2018-19 Tariff
DUoS Charge		
All Demand (c/lamp watt/day)	0.080[18]	0.083[19]
TUoS Charge		
All Demand (c/lamp watt/day)	0.032[20]	0.033[21]
NUoS Charges		
All Demand (c/lamp watt/day)	0.112[22]	0.116[23]

Note: Does not include charge for light fitting.

[18] lamp watt/day
[19] lamp watt/day
[20] lamp watt/day
[21] lamp watt/day
[22] lamp watt/day
[23] lamp watt/day

26 Feed-In Tariff Scheme

As part of the 'Energy for the Future' reforms announced by the previous State Government in 2012, the Tasmanian retail electricity market was opened to Full Retail Competition (**FRC**) from 1 July 2014.

To remove a barrier to entry for new retailers, the Tasmanian Government put in place new feed-in tariff arrangements for customers with micro embedded generation, such as solar panels. The new tariffs are set by the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, and TasNetworks is required to reimburse electricity retailers for the difference between the transitional and standard feed-in tariff rates.

This arrangement came into effect on 1 January 2014 and will apply until 31 December 2018. The transitional arrangements are as follows:

- Feed-in tariff arrangements under Aurora Energy's[24] Net Metering Buyback Scheme were closed to new customers on 31 August 2013.
- All customers with existing arrangements at that date will continue to receive their current feed-in tariff (the 'transitional feed-in tariff') until 31 December 2018.
- Customers who made application for connection of an embedded generation system prior to 31 August 2013 had their embedded generation system approved as an eligible embedded generation system and are entitled to a transitional feed-in tariff until 31 December 2018.
- Customers who install embedded generation systems from 1 January 2014 are eligible for the fair and reasonable 'standard' feed-in tariff which the Tasmanian Economic Regulator is required to offer.
- Transitional feed-in tariff rates and terms are different for residential and small business customers.

Prior to the introduction of the new feed-in tariff arrangements, Aurora Energy[24] had a single embedded generation network tariff. As a consequence of the new arrangements, the former network tariff has been split to differentiate between the tariff received by residential and small business customers, creating two new network tariff codes, namely TASX1I and TASX2I, both of which record the quantity of energy imported into the distribution network. Import network tariffs represent the price at which TasNetworks will credit retailers for their customers who have embedded generation facilities and are eligible for a feed-in tariff under the Tasmanian Government's feed-in arrangements.

For those customers connecting a non-eligible embedded generation facility after 31 August 2013, three new network tariffs have been created, namely TAS4XI (residential standard feed-in), TASX5I (business standard feed-in) and TASX6I (business non-qualifying import).

26.1 Residential low voltage import transitional (TASX1I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations where the energy is imported into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the transitional feed-in tariff rate.

Customer initiated changes to network tariff arrangements will result in ineligibility for the residential low voltage import transitional feed-in tariff rate (**TASX1I**).

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the National Electricity Rules (**NER**), TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

[24] Aurora Energy was acting in its capacity as the Tasmanian DNSP at that time.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

26.2 Business low voltage import transitional (TASX2I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial installations where the energy is imported into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the transitional feed-in tariff rate.

Customer initiated changes to network tariff arrangements will result in ineligibility for the business low voltage import transitional feed-in tariff rate (**TASX2I**).

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the NER, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

26.3 Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX4I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations where the energy is imported into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the fair and reasonable feed-in tariff rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the NER, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

26.4 Business low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX5I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial installations where the energy is imported into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the fair and reasonable feed-in tariff rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the NER, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

26.5 Non-qualifying import (TASX6I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy from installations where the energy is imported into the distribution system and the customer is not eligible for any feed-in tariff arrangement.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the NER, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

27 Individual tariff calculation

Individual Tariff Calculation (**ITC**) network prices typically apply to customers with an electrical demand in excess of 2.0 MVA or where a customer's circumstances indicate that the average shared network charge would be meaningless or distorted. Individually calculated customer network charges are determined by modelling the connection point requirements as requested by the customer or their agents.

ITC prices are based on actual TUoS charges for the relevant transmission connection point (preserving the pricing signals within the transmission charges), plus charges associated with the actual shared distribution network utilised for the electricity supply and connection charges based on the actual connection assets employed. This approach provides the greatest cost reflectivity for this type of customer and is feasible since the number of such customers is relatively small.

ITC pricing is also justified by virtue of the shared distribution network assets being dedicated specifically to meet the requirements of these customers. Where the portion of shared network assets utilised is difficult to determine due to the specific connectivity of the customer, TasNetworks will apply ITC pricing on a mutually agreed basis.

ITC pricing can also be influenced by the load factor of the customer's installation.

ITC pricing for customers with electrical demand of less than 2.0 MVA could occur in any of the following circumstances:

- a customer has a dedicated supply system that is different and separate from the remainder of the supply network;
- there are only a small number of customers in a supply system making average prices inappropriate; or
- inequitable treatment of otherwise comparable customers arises from the electrical demand lower limit of 2.0 MVA.

Selection of these customers will be at TasNetworks' discretion.

28 Embedded generation

Network tariff charges for embedded generation connections are calculated on an individual basis.

Clause 5.5(h) of the NER requires TasNetworks, in its capacity as a DNSP, to pass through to an embedded generator an amount equal to the locational TUoS charges that would have been payable in relation to its connections points with the transmission network, had the embedded generator not been injecting energy into the distribution network.

TasNetworks calculates the avoided TUoS for all embedded generators that export energy to the distribution network at the same rates for the locational component which would be applied to a load of similar size at the same connection point.

Avoided TUoS payments to embedded generators are recouped through the recovery mechanism for TUoS charges.

29 Locational TUoS charges

Locational TUoS charges for those customers supplied under network tariffs TAS15 – HV kVA Specified Demand (> 2.0 MVA) and ITC – Individual Tariff Calculation will apply for the transmission connection sites. These charges are outlined as part of the Annual Pricing Proposal process.

30 Maximum demand application

Many of the network tariffs offered by TasNetworks incorporate elements that charge customers for the maximum load (i.e. demand) they take from the distribution network, as opposed to the quantity of electricity they consume over time. For the purposes of determining a customer's maximum demand for network tariff application the following general rules apply. Further information regarding specific conditions with respect to demand charges related to individual tariffs are detailed under the relevant tariff conditions.

30.1 Definition of maximum demand

Maximum demand refers to electrical demand measured in kiloVoltAmps (**kVA**) or kiloWatts (**kW**) depending on the tariff. It is calculated as the energy consumption recorded over the demand integration period in hours. TasNetworks' demand integration period is either 15 minutes or 30 minutes depending on the tariff. The measure of demand and the demand integration period for the tariff including a demand based component is detailed in Table 31.

Table 31: Demand integration periods

Tariff Description	TasNetworks Code	Measure of demand (kVA or kW)	Demand Integration Period (minutes)
Residential Time of Use Demand	TAS87	kW	30
LV Commercial Time of Use Demand	TAS88	kW	30
Large LV Time of Use Commercial Demand	TAS89	kVA	30
Business LV kVA Demand	TAS82	kVA	15
Business HV kVA Specified Demand	TASSDM	kVA	15
Business HV kVA Specified Demand (>2.0 MVA)	TAS15	kVA	15

30.2 Calculation of maximum demand

Where maximum demand is used as the basis for network tariff charges it can be determined using either the maximum demand based on time of day (peak and off-peak time of use periods) or the maximum at any-time during the day (any-time maximum demand or **ATMD**). All demand charges apply to a customer's export demand.

For network tariffs utilising ATMD the maximum demand charge can be for the entire billing period or for each day during the billing period depending on the tariff. If it is calculated for the entire billing period then the ATMD of an installation during the billing period is taken to be the largest value of the electrical demand during the entire billing period. If it is calculated for each day during a billing period, the ATMD of an installation during the day is taken to be the largest value of the electrical demand during that day of the billing period.

Tariffs that are maximum demand based on time of day (peak and off-peak periods) are always determined using the largest value of electrical demand during the entire billing period for each of the peak and off-peak periods.

All times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time.

Table 32: Calculation of maximum demand methodology

Tariff Description	TasNetworks Code	Method (ATMD v time of use)	Measurement period (Daily v Billing period)
Residential LV Time of Use Demand	TAS87	Time of use	Billing period
LV Commercial Time of Use Demand	TAS88	Time of use	Billing period
Large LV Commercial Time of Use Demand	TAS89	Time of use	Billing period
Business LV kVA Demand	TAS82	ATMD	Billing period
Business HV kVA Specified Demand	TASSDM	ATMD	Daily
Business HV kVA Specified Demand (>2.0 MVA)	TAS15	ATMD	Daily

Notes:

1. For TASSDM and TAS15 the demand charge is based on specified demand. ATMD is used to determine whether a customer has exceeded their specified demand and is subject to an excess demand charge.
2. TasNetworks may require a customer to take corrective action where power factor falls outside the relevant performance standards stipulated in the National Electricity Rules.

30.3 Increases in electrical demand

Where a customer requests a change in network tariff or a change in specified demand due to an increase in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide 20 business days written advice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) to TasNetworks detailing their new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 10 business days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff.

The increased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the next billing period following expiry of the notice period, subject to any works that are required being completed by TasNetworks.

30.4 Temporary increases in maximum demand

Temporary increases in electrical demand will:

- be subject to negotiation and approval by TasNetworks;
- be defined in terms of “additional demand” for a specific period and charged at an agreed demand charge rate;
- apply for one full billing period, except in the case of the commissioning of new plant and equipment by the customer, in which case the duration of the temporary increase may be extended for the duration of the commissioning period; and
- be limited to one occurrence each 12 months, or as otherwise agreed with TasNetworks.

30.5 Reduction in maximum demand

If a customer requests a change in network tariff or change in specified demand due to a reduction in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide TasNetworks with at least six months written notice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) detailing their new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 60 days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff or change in specified demand.

The decreased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the billing period following expiry of the notice period advised by TasNetworks as part of the notification of TasNetworks' acceptance of the reduced demand.

However, following the installation of load management equipment by a customer (and approved by TasNetworks), or the implementation of a demand management initiative approved by TasNetworks, the six month notice period referred to above may be reduced at the discretion of TasNetworks.

30.6 Customer change during billing period

The standard billing frequency for demand based tariffs is monthly. If the retailer's customer at the site changes on any day other than the commencement of the first day of the month whilst the site remains on a demand tariff, the retailer will need to request TasNetworks to pro-rata network charges for the relevant month based on customer change dates. Retailers can request pro-rata charges by emailing network.tariff@tasnetworks.com.au.

31 Setting, assessing and reviewing specified demand

TasNetworks' processes for setting a customer's specified demand, confirming a customer's specified demand at the start of each regulatory year and assessing a request for change in specified demand during the regulatory year is outlined below.

31.1 Setting a customer's specified demand

Customers on certain network tariffs are able to agree, or nominate, with TasNetworks a specified demand for their electrical installation. Once agreed, this specified demand is used in the calculation of demand charges for the customer.

Specified demand for all new customers is established as part of the customer connection process and will continue to apply until such time as either the customer requests a change in specified demand or TasNetworks identifies that a change is required.

TasNetworks will review each existing customer's specified demand annually, coinciding with the preparation of TasNetworks' Annual Pricing Proposal. This assessment is based on historical data and tariff specifications for each customer on their specified demand related network tariff.

31.2 Confirming a customer's specified demand

Prior to the commencement of each financial year, confirmation of a customer's specified demand is communicated in writing to the customer (and the customer's retailer) by TasNetworks. If a customer wishes to amend their specified demand they have 10 business days following receipt of the notification from TasNetworks to advise TasNetworks that they wish to amend their specified demand, or the level of specified demand set out in the letter will continue to apply.

The letter to customers from TasNetworks confirms:

- the network tariff the customer has been assigned or reassigned to; and
- that the specified demand will apply for the 12 months from 1 July that year.

A further confirmation letter is sent to the customer (and the customer's retailer) detailing the nominated specified demand and the prices that will apply, once the Australian Energy Regulator (**AER**) has approved TasNetworks' Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal.

All customers' specific demands are kept confidential by TasNetworks.

31.3 Assessing mid-period requests for a change in specified demand

TasNetworks will assess customer requests for a change in specified demand at time other than the annual pricing reset in line with section 29 of this document.

32 Procedure for reviewing complaints and disputes

TasNetworks will ensure that all complaints and disputes are dealt with in accordance with its standard complaints and dispute resolution policy and procedures. TasNetworks' dispute resolution policy is reviewed annually and published on TasNetworks' website.

32.1 Internal procedure for reviewing objections

In the event that TasNetworks receives written notification that a customer has an objection to a proposed tariff assignment or reassignment, the following additional procedures will be followed.

An initial review process must be performed by the customer's retailer and forwarded to TasNetworks for consideration. The initial review by the retailer should include the proposed tariff assignment and an indication of the customer's anticipated annual consumption, along with the expected ATMD for the installation.

TasNetworks will then undertake the following internal review process:

(a) TasNetworks will review all objections to tariff assignment or reassignment within 15 business days of receiving the objection in writing;

(d) additional information provided by the customer (and/or the customer's retailer) will be considered;

(e) TasNetworks will determine the energy and/or demand usage for the customer based on either:

- customer (and/or retailer) information; or
- TasNetworks' historical or estimated energy consumption data for that customer;

(f) an assessment of the customer's connection to the network will be made;

(g) TasNetworks will determine the tariff assignment that should apply;

(h) the proposed tariff assignment will be reviewed and approved by the Commercial Solutions Team Leader; and

(i) the customer (and/or customer's retailer) will be notified in writing of the tariff assignment review outcomes.

32.2 Objections not resolved by internal review

If a customer's objection to a tariff assignment, or reassignment to a tariff class, is not resolved to the customer's satisfaction through TasNetworks' internal review process, and resolution of the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the Energy Ombudsman Tasmania, then the customer is entitled to seek independent resolution of their objection by escalating the matter to the Ombudsman.

If, after independent review by the Ombudsman, the objection is still not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer, then the customer is entitled to seek a decision of the AER via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the National Electricity Law.

32.3 Final tariff class assignment

32.3.1 Initial tariff assignment

In cases where a customer has lodged an objection to the network tariff that they have been assigned as a component of their application to connect to the distribution network, that tariff assignment will remain in force until the resolution of any objection to that tariff assignment, in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in a change in network tariff assignment, the tariff reassignment will be backdated to the original date of assignment and the customer's account will be adjusted in the next billing period.

32.3.2 Tariff reassignment

In instances where a customer has objected to their reassignment to a different network tariff, that reassignment will not occur until the resolution of the objection in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in confirmation of the proposed tariff reassignment, the tariff reassignment will occur at the commencement of the next billing period for the customer or the originally notified date, whichever is the later.

33 Glossary

AER	Australian Energy Regulator.
Any-time maximum demand (ATMD)	A customer's maximum demand recorded at any time during a defined billing period.
AS/NZS	Australia and New Zealand Standards.
TasNetworks	Unless otherwise stated means Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd ABN 24 167 357 299 in its capacity as a Distribution Network Service Provider.
Billing period	The period covered by the bill sent to a retailer or customer.
Connection point	In relation to a Customer, the point at which electricity leaves the Distribution System for delivery to the Customer provided that where the Customer's Electrical Installation is not directly connected to the Distribution System, the Connection Point is the point at which the electricity last leaves the Distribution System before being delivered to the Customer, whether or not the electricity passes through facilities owned or operated by another person before being delivered to the Customer.
Customer	A person to whom TasNetworks provides regulated services.
Deemed Supply Contract	TasNetworks' adopted form of the deemed standard connection contract, as amended and published by TasNetworks from time to time.
Distribution network	As defined in the Tasmanian Electricity Code.
Distribution network service provider	A person who engages in the activity of owning, controlling, or operating a Distribution System.
Distribution system	As defined in the NER.
Distribution use of system (**DUoS**)	A charge to a Distribution Network user for use of the Distribution System for the conveyance of electricity.
Electrical contractor	A Person or Company licensed as an Electrical Contractor under the *Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997* and the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005*.
Embedded generation	A generation unit connected within a Distribution System and not having direct access to a Transmission System.
Excess demand	The difference between a customer's Specified Demand and their Maximum Demand during a specified period.
Generation unit	The actual generator of electricity and all the related equipment essential to its functioning as a single entity.
HV or high voltage	A voltage exceeding 1,000 volts.
Interval metering services	Reading services for interval meters types 1-5, as defined in the NER, and provision of other related services.
Irrigation	The provision of water pumping capability that facilitates primary production.
ITC	Individual Tariff Calculation.
Kilovolt-Ampere (**kVA**)	A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 kVA is equivalent to 1,000 volt-amperes.
Load factor	The ratio of a Customer's average electrical load divided by the maximum electrical load.
LV or low voltage	A voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts.

Maximum demand	The highest amount of electrical power delivered (measured over a defined period), or forecast to be delivered, over a defined period (day, week, month, season or year) either at a connection point, or simultaneously at a defined set of connection points.
Megavolt-Ampere (**MVA**)	A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 MVA is equivalent to 1,000,000 volt-amperes.
National electricity market (**NEM**)	As defined in the Tasmanian Electricity Code.
NECF	National Energy Customer Framework.
NER	National Electricity Rules.
Network	The apparatus, equipment, plant and buildings used to convey, and control the conveyance of electricity to customers (whether wholesale or retail) excluding any connection assets. In relation to a Network Service Provider, a network owned, operated or controlled by that Network Service Provider.
Network tariff	The fees (including the rate or rates) TasNetworks uses to calculate the amount it charges customers, or a class of customers, for network services, as amended from time to time.
Network use of system (**NUoS**)	Relates to utilisation of the total electricity network (transmission and distribution) to convey electricity to consumers. NUoS charges to network users represent a combination of the transmission and distribution charges (i.e. NUoS = DUoS + TUoS).
Obsolete tariff	Network tariffs that have been superseded but remain in place until such time as they are rescinded or the electrical configuration of a Customer's installation is altered.
Private residential dwelling	A house, unit, town house or apartment that, in the reasonable opinion of TasNetworks, is not classifiable under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and is used wholly or principally as a place of residence for personal, household or domestic purposes. The ANZSIC system is used to classify businesses and applies to any entity which provides goods and services, including companies, non-profit organisations, government departments and enterprises.
Published tariffs	Those network tariffs published from time to time, usually annually, by TasNetworks.
Registered electrician	A Person or Company licensed under the *Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997* and the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* to perform maintenance, alteration or installation work on electrical infrastructure and associated fittings.
Retailer of choice	A Customer's current or chosen electricity retailer.
Special meter read	As defined in the Fee-based Services Application and Price Guide
Specified demand	Means the value of the electrical demand at the site to which a Specified Demand network tariff applies, as nominated by the operator of that site to TasNetworks.
Supply voltage	The nominal voltage measured at the Connection Point.
Time of use	A tariff that has variable rates depending on the time of day electricity is consumed.
Transmission network	As defined in the Tasmanian Electricity Code.

Transmission system	As defined in the Tasmanian Electricity Code.
Transmission use of system (**TUoS**)	A charge to a Transmission Network user for use of the Transmission System for the conveyance of electricity.