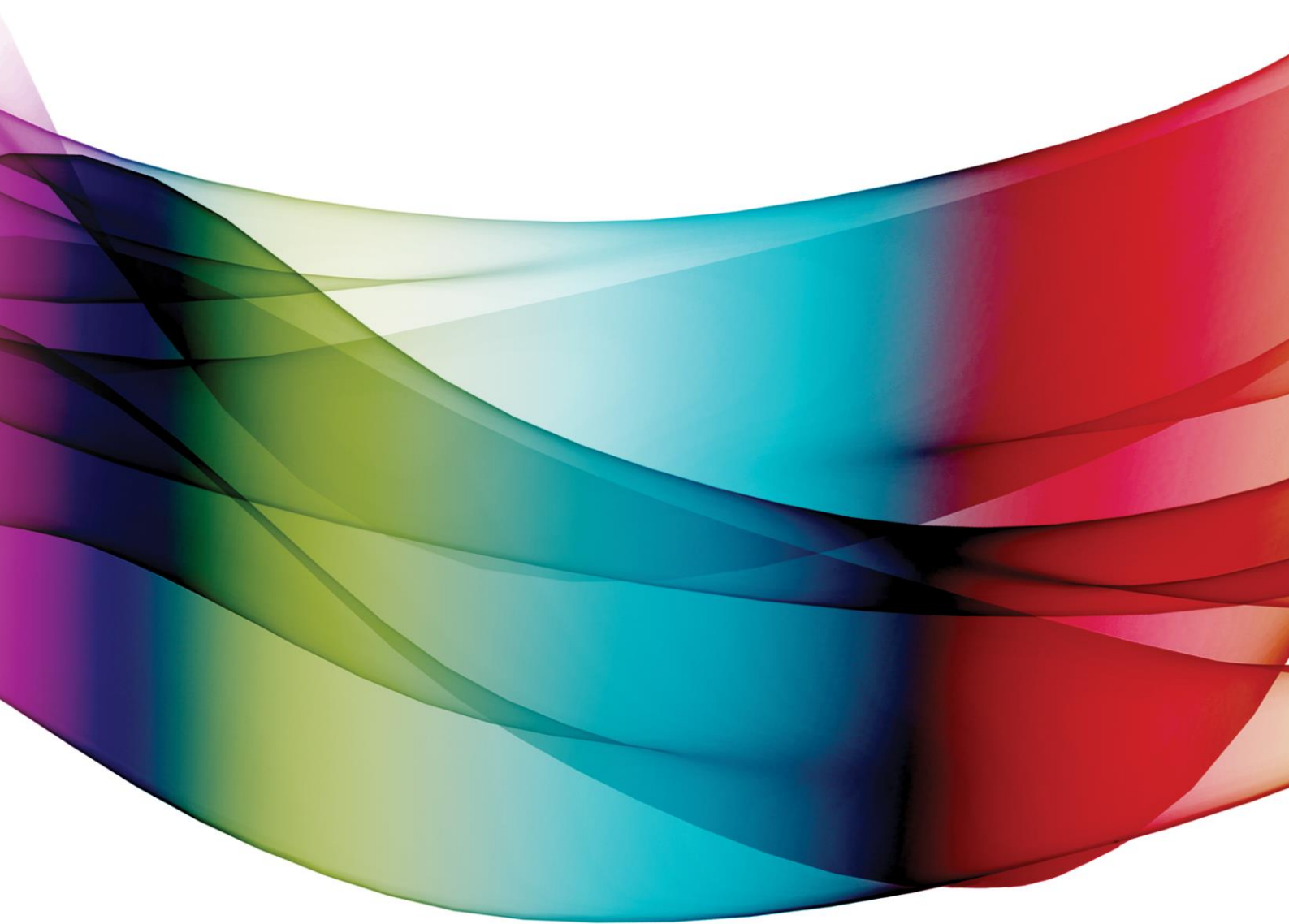


Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal

For 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Overview



Introduction

The National Electricity Rules (**NER**) require that at least three months prior to the beginning of each regulatory year TasNetworks, as the operator of an electricity distribution network within the National Electricity Market (**NEM**), must submit for the Australian Energy Regulator's (**AER**) approval an Annual Pricing Proposal. In essence, the purpose of an Annual Pricing Proposal is to set out the network tariffs which TasNetworks is proposing to apply in the coming year, as well as the prices it proposes to charge for a range of standardised non-network services. These are the charges which TasNetworks intends using to recover the revenue allowance which has previously been approved by the AER for that financial year.¹

An Annual Pricing Proposal is, however, a lengthy and at times complex document, which is designed to explain to the AER – in some detail – not only the prices TasNetworks proposes to apply in 2021-22, but also their derivation, as well as TasNetworks' compliance with the NER and a range of other regulatory obligations when setting its prices. The purpose of this Overview document is to provide interested stakeholders, including customers, with a user friendly guide to TasNetworks' network tariffs and service charges in 2021-22.

This document summarises our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal for the year from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. It sets out the prices that will be charged to recover our allowable revenue for that year, explains some of the price changes that will occur from 1 July 2021 and what our network charges will look like in the future.

¹ The cost of services provided by TasNetworks where the price is negotiated between TasNetworks and its customers (negotiated services) is not addressed in Annual Pricing Proposals.

Who is TasNetworks?

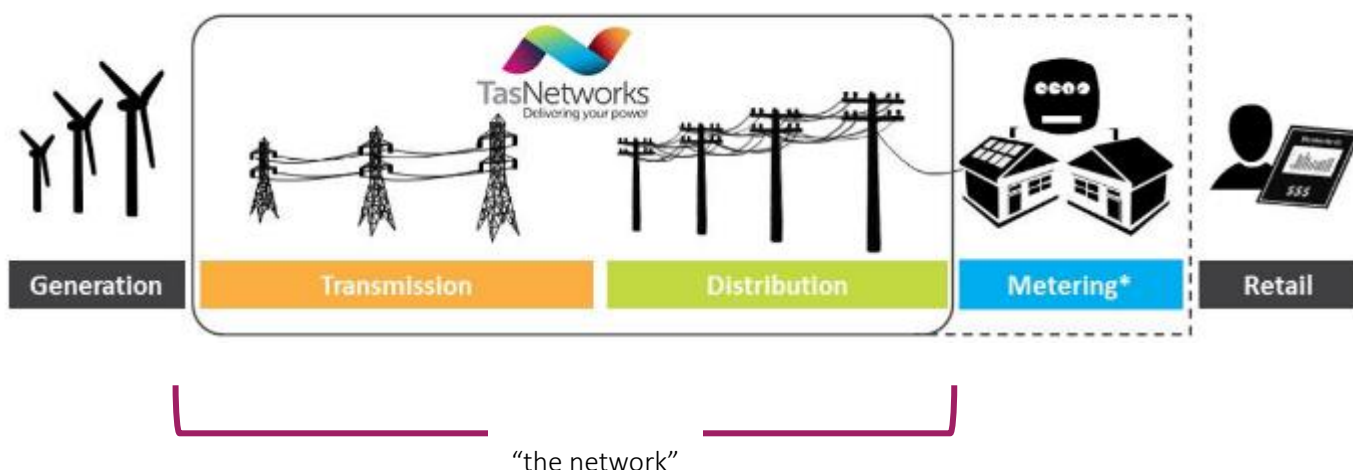
Delivering your power

TasNetworks owns and operates Tasmania’s electricity grid and a telecommunications network servicing customers in the electricity industry and other industries. TasNetworks takes high voltage power from over 30 hydro-electric power stations and wind farms and delivers low voltage electricity to 290,000 Tasmanian households, businesses and organisations throughout the State. We also deliver high voltage electricity directly from the transmission network to around ten large commercial and industrial users of electricity. And we operate and maintain approximately 32,000 public lights on behalf of the majority of councils and other Government road authorities.

In other parts of the country, ownership of the high voltage transmission networks that connect power stations to the grid and ownership of the lower voltage distribution networks that deliver power down every street is generally separated. But in Tasmania TasNetworks provides both distribution network services (via the poles and wires) and transmission network services (via the large metal towers and lines). This makes for greater efficiencies and allows us to focus on managing ‘one’ Tasmanian network.

With total assets of over \$3 billion, TasNetworks provides the electricity network that ensures our customers receive a safe, reliable and affordable electricity supply. The following diagram illustrates TasNetworks’ role in Tasmania’s electricity supply industry.

Diagram 1 – TasNetworks’ role in the electricity supply chain



The metering services provided by TasNetworks relate to the reading and maintenance of standard meters installed prior to December 2017. Since 1 December 2017, the nature of our involvement in the provision of meters for residential and small business customers has changed as a result of alterations made to the regulatory framework applying to metering services across the NEM. Those changes mean that retailers are now responsible for providing and maintaining advanced meters on a new and replacement basis. TasNetworks will continue to support its existing fleet of meters but is not involved with the provision or reading of advanced meters installed since 1 December 2017.

Our network charges are regulated

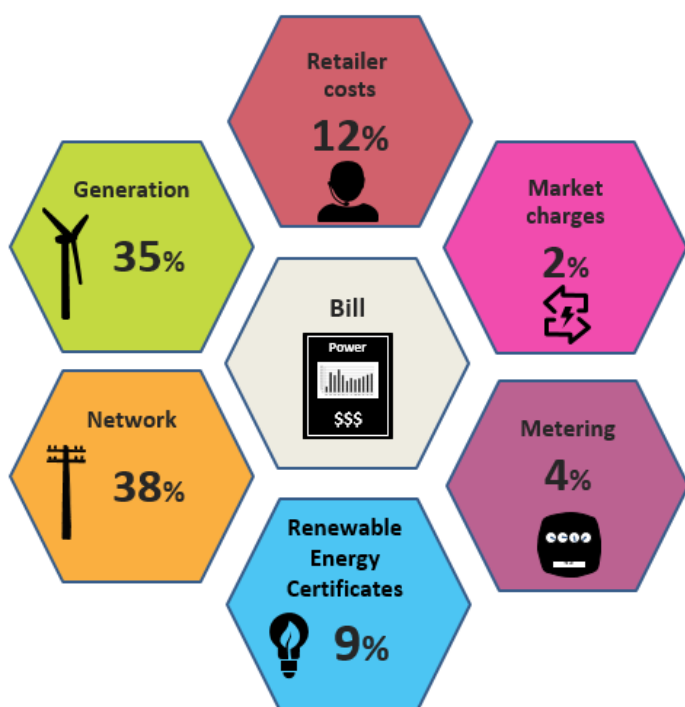
The amount of revenue we are able to recover from our customers is approved by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER). Every five years the AER sets our revenue allowances in advance and then each year approves the network prices we charge to recover that revenue in the following year.

Our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal for 2021-22 sets out the prices we will charge to recover our allowable revenue for that year.

The charges you see on the electricity bill from your retailer include the cost of delivering power to your home or business, the cost of generation, and the cost of providing retail services as shown in Diagram 2.

Of these, network charges make up approximately thirty eight per cent of the cost of electricity for most households and small businesses in Tasmania. Network charges include the cost of transporting electricity via both the high voltage transmission network, and the lower voltage poles, wires and underground cables that make up the distribution network.

Diagram 2 – Cost components of a typical residential or small business electricity bill²



Network tariffs are the fees and charges we use to recover the cost of building, running and maintaining the electricity network in Tasmania. Every household, business and organisation connected to the network makes a contribution towards this cost. However, rather than bill customers directly for their use of the network, we charge their retailer, who then passes the cost of the network on to customers through the retail tariffs that appear on their power bills.

² Based on Figure 2 – 2020-21 Notional Maximum Revenue, Pricing Proposal for Period 4 of the 2016 Standing Offer Price Determination 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021, Aurora Energy.

Impact of COVID-19 on TasNetworks

In 2020, Tasmanian's experienced changes to how we live, work, communicate with family and friends, and spend our free time. From a network perspective, we saw these changes reflected in Tasmania's electricity usage.

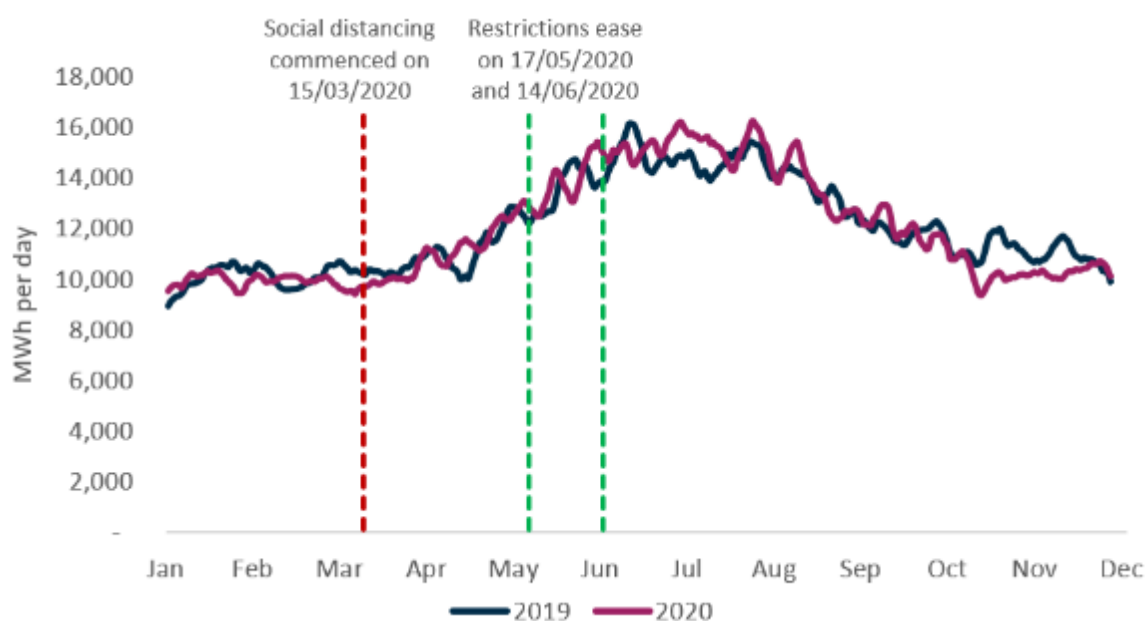
COVID-19 has impacted Tasmanian businesses and households, and the long-term effect of any structural changes, such as the increase in working and studying at home, is unclear.

These structural changes as a result of COVID-19, coupled with short-term economic constraints, are likely to impact Tasmania's electricity demand. TasNetworks' network charges are based, in part, on forecast electricity consumption and demand. That is, how much, and at what times, we foresee Tasmanian's using the network over the coming year. Significant events, such as the impact of COVID-19, can shift electricity usage and therefore must be considered in terms of network utilisation when considering our charges.

Social distancing measures were implemented across Tasmania in March 2020, limiting non-essential gatherings and activities, including cafes, hairdressers, entertainment venues, museums, libraries and community facilities.³

Figure 1 below highlights how these measures transformed the levels of electricity flowing through the Tasmanian distribution network, using a seven day moving average for the 2019 and 2020 calendar years. Overall, the change in Tasmania's network utilisation over the 2020 calendar year was minimal, declining 0.2 per cent when compared to 2019.

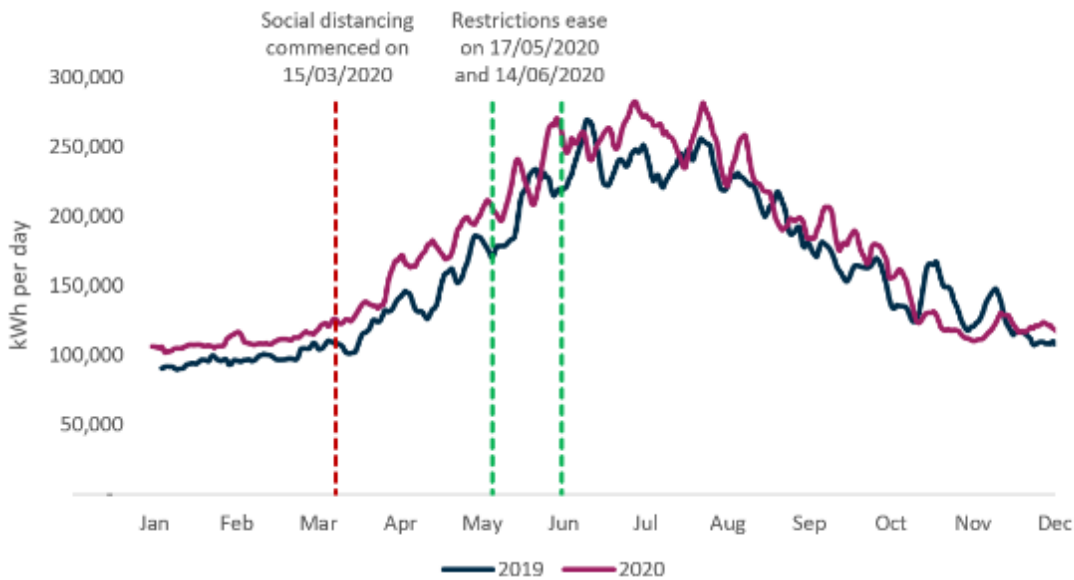
Figure 1 - Total distribution network consumption - seven day moving average



However, we observed notable changes to how different customer types responded to the restrictions established in 2020. Figure 2 shows residential customers increased their electricity usage between 2019 and 2020. This increase became more noticeable during COVID-19 restrictions imposed in the first half of 2020. Although restrictions began to ease part-way through 2020, electricity usage remained high for residential customers. This is possibly a result of many Tasmanian's switching to working or studying from home during COVID-19 restrictions imposed early in 2020, and continuing to do so for the remainder of the calendar year.

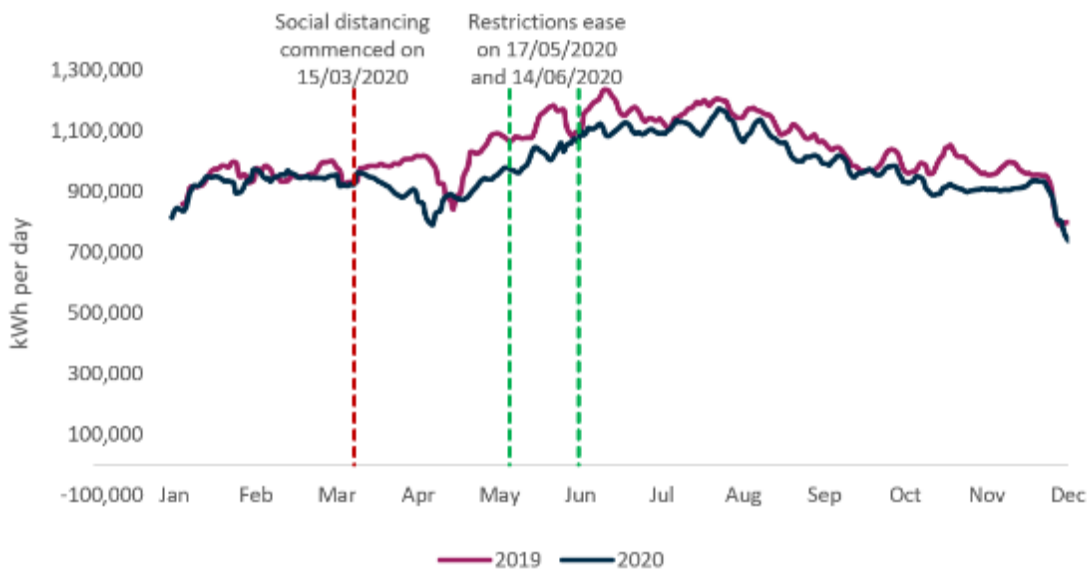
Figure 2 - Total distribution network consumption - seven day moving average for residential customers

³ Information sources from the [Tasmanian Department of Health](#)



In contrast, electricity usage for small business customers considerably shifted in 2020 in comparison to the previous year. This change was more notable for those industries most impacted by the COVID-19 restrictions including Universities, sports facilities, shops and offices, hospitality and cultural facilities (for example, museums). Despite an initial recovery in the month following the easing of restrictions, electricity usage across Tasmania’s small businesses remained 10-15 per cent lower than in 2019 for the remainder of 2020.

Figure 3 - Total distribution network consumption - seven day moving average for low voltage businesses



For Tasmania’s larger businesses, electricity usage shifted slightly but was less notable than the small business sector. Overall, electricity usage dropped approximately one per cent in 2020 when compared to 2019.

Our services and charges

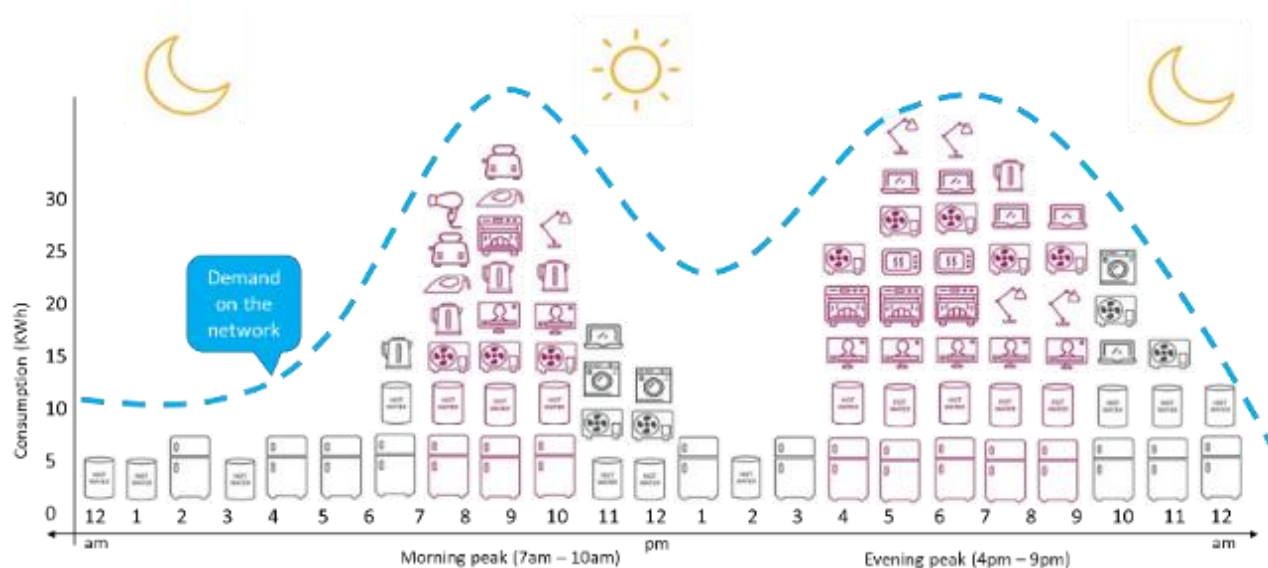
Future ready pricing structures

Rather than using less electricity, time of use tariffs offer customers the opportunity to reduce their power bills by shifting consumption into cheaper off peak periods and enable customers with solar PV to offset the power they generate against their electricity consumption.

Across Australia, customers are changing how they use electricity. The growth of household solar PV, electric vehicles and batteries is changing how customers engage with their electricity network. More options are available for customers to control their energy needs and manage their usage. However, many pricing structures were introduced prior to the advent of this technology and established when customers had vastly different expectations of the network.

Currently, most customers pay a flat rate for their electricity and their use of our network, and their bills reflect the amount of electricity they have used over a certain period of time. The problem with this arrangement is that it does not take into account *when* customers use electricity. The cost of providing the network isn't so much driven by the amount of electricity customers use over time, but by the capacity needed to meet generally short peaks in usage – which typically occur on cold weekday mornings and evenings, (refer Figure 4). Therefore, TasNetworks is supporting their customers to manage their own energy supply by providing more suitable pricing structures, such as time of use pricing, which provides incentives to customers to use the network more efficiently, by providing a better signal for the cost of operating the network.

Figure 4 – shows how our everyday usage contributes to short peaks on the network.



In the longer term, time of use pricing may support reduced expenditure on expanding the network, meaning we can deliver more electricity without spending money on adding network capacity to cope with growing peaks in demand. For customers looking to minimise their electricity costs, time of use network charges offer the opportunity to reduce bills by shifting some consumption into cheaper off peak periods – potentially without any loss of comfort or convenience – rather than just using less electricity. Our time of use network tariffs also enable customers with solar PV to apply the power they generate to their electricity consumption without any additional behind the meter investment.

Switching to time of use pricing

Since 1 July 2019, consumption based time of use network tariffs have become the default for new small business and residential premises, as well as small businesses and households that change their network connection or have an advanced meter installed.

Customers are already switching to time of use tariffs. One of the triggers for reassigning customers to these network tariffs is the installation of an advanced (or 'smart') meter, which has the ability to record the information needed to charge customers based on the time they use electricity.

To that end, consumption based time of use network tariffs became the default network tariffs for all new small business and residential connections from 1 July 2019. They are also being applied to small business customers and home owners

that modify or upgrade their connections⁴, as well as small businesses and homes that have their meter(s) replaced with an advanced (or ‘smart’) meter. However, time of use tariffs aren’t applied immediately. A 12-month delay is applied to each customer to enable a year’s worth of metering data to be collected before the changeover to a time of use network tariff actually takes effect. That data will be available to inform customers’ thinking about the retail (and network) tariffs they would like to be charged under in the future. Retailers are then provided 2 months to notify TasNetworks of a customers’ choice of retail (and network) tariff. At the conclusion of this period, TasNetworks will begin charging the customers’ retailer on a time of use basis, unless the customer elects, through their retailer, to opt out of the default time of use network tariff.

We’re seeing the first wave of residential and small business customers complete this network tariff assignment process, with a number of customers choosing to switch to a time of use tariff at the date of connection or meter replacement, rather than waiting for the completion of the data collection period.

The continued roll out of advanced meters enable customers to obtain timely and more detailed information on their energy use, therefore providing the ability to take advantage of the opportunities that are available through time of use tariffs, and to adjust their consumption habits to lower their electricity costs.

Direction of pricing

We’re also adjusting the prices of some of our long standing network tariffs, which don’t appropriately reflect the costs associated with the demands that customers on those pricing arrangements make on the network. For example, we’re gradually lifting the price of the dedicated home heating and hot water network tariff (TAS41) so that, eventually, its price will be similar to the residential general power and lighting tariff (TAS31). But this is a gradual process and we’re not about to abolish such a widely used network tariff and transition customers onto an alternative.

Figure 5 – Time of use periods for residential time of use consumption based network tariff (TAS93)



For residential and small business customers on a time of use network tariff, weekends are off-peak.

Progressively we expect that time of use network charges will become the norm.

Time of use charges for the use of the electricity network will help customers recognise and pay for the value the network provides to them. Time of use prices will also help customers better understand the costs and benefits of solar PV, batteries, electric vehicles and energy efficiency measures when making investment and energy use decisions.

TasNetworks is working closely with electricity retailers to ensure that customers are able to understand their own usage of electricity, what different network tariffs might mean for them and how they can manage their use of electricity in a way that maximises the value they get from their electricity supply while minimising the cost.

⁴ For example, by installing solar PV or upgrading from a single phase supply to a three phase supply.

Network charges

As can be seen from Figure 5, since commencing operations in 2014, TasNetworks has actively sought to place downward pressure on electricity prices for all of our customers.

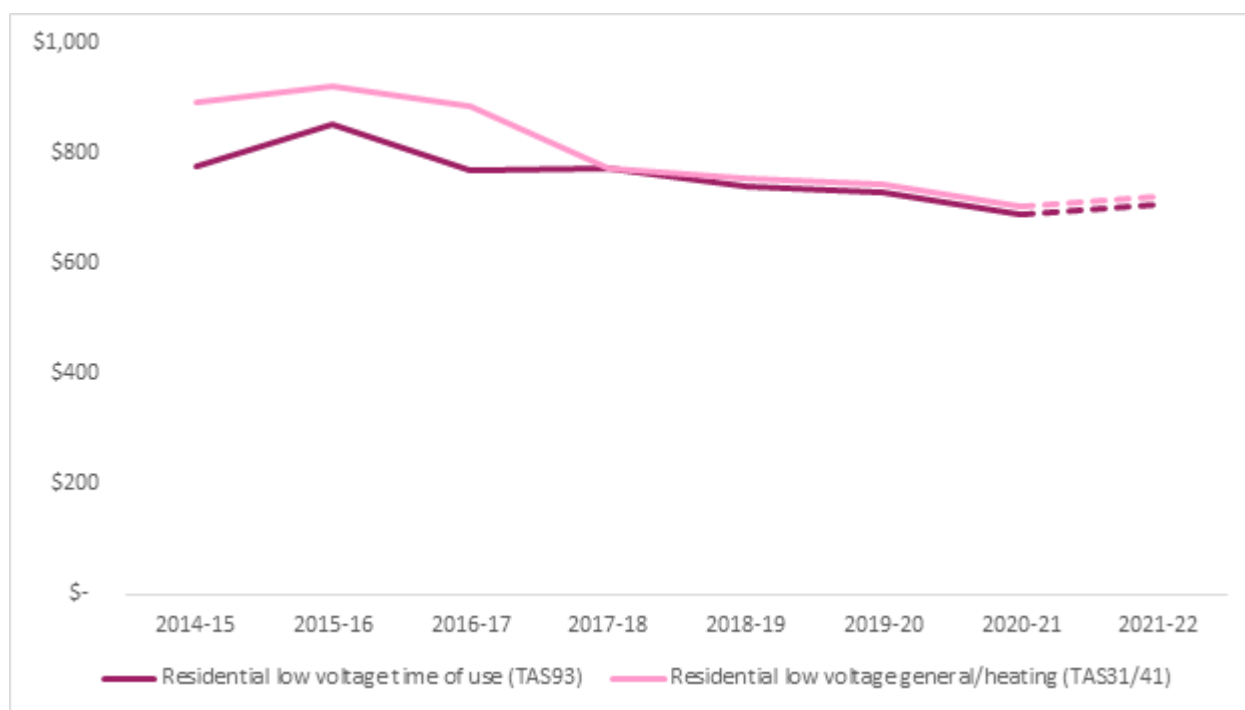
In 2021-22, both residential and small business customers are, on average, better off on one of the time of use network tariffs when compared to the respective flat rate network tariff. By switching from a flat rate to a time of use network tariff, residential customers can save on average around \$15 per year and small business customers around \$178 per year.

Indicative price changes for residential customers

An increasing number of residential customers are switching to the time of use consumption based network tariff (TAS93) that offers lower network charges at off peak times – including weekends in their entirety. The majority of the remaining residential customers use a combination of two network tariffs: the residential low voltage general tariff (TAS31) for general power and lighting, and the uncontrolled low voltage heating tariff (TAS41) for home heating and/or hot water.

The network charges incurred by a typical residential customer using the combined network tariffs TAS31 – for general power and light and TAS41 – for hot water and/or home heating, will increase by around 2.6 per cent in 2021-22. For customers supplied under the time of use consumption based network tariff (TAS93), charges will also increase by approximately 2.6 per cent in 2021-22.

Figure 5 – Average annual network charges for a typical residential customer



Note:

- All charges are in \$nominal.
- Annual network charges for a typical residential customer are based on a household consuming 7,420 kWh p.a., split 45:55 between the TAS31 and TAS41 network tariffs.

The table below compares the charges applying to these tariffs in 2021-22 with the charges applying in the previous year, 2020-21.

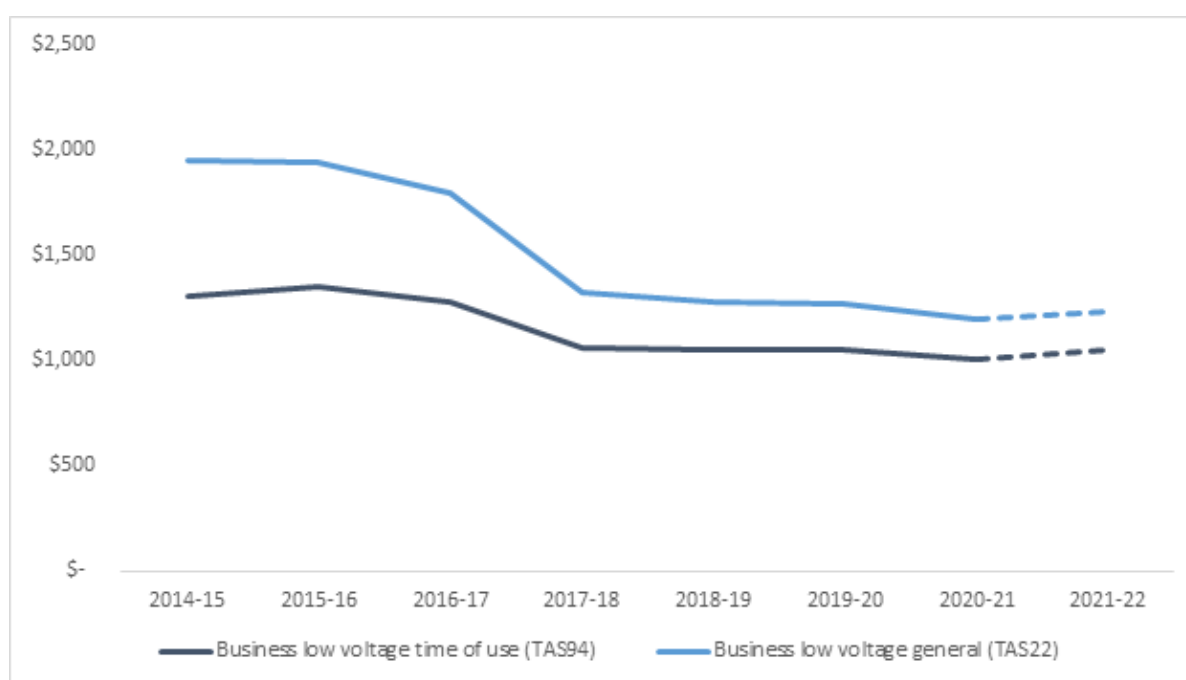
	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Time of Use consumption tariff (TAS93)			
Service Charge	55.923 cents / day	57.601 cents / day	↑ 3.0 %
Peak energy charge (weekdays 7am – 9am, 4pm – 9pm)	14.564 cents / kWh	14.807 cents / kWh	↑ 1.7 %
Off peak energy charge (all other times, including all weekend)	2.769 cents / kWh	2.887 cents / kWh	↑ 4.3 %
General power and lighting (TAS31)			
Service Charge	51.153 cents / day	52.688 cents / day	↑ 3.0 %
Energy Charge	8.201 cents / kWh	8.392 cents / kWh	↑ 2.3 %
Uncontrolled home heating and/or hot water (TAS41)			
Service Charge	6.321 cents / day	6.511 cents / day	↑ 3.0 %
Energy Charge	5.389 cents / kWh	5.522 cents / kWh	↑ 2.5 %

Indicative price changes for small business customers

Small business customers are increasingly realising the advantages of a time of use consumption based network tariff (TAS94). This tariff offers lower network charges during both the shoulder (weekend days – 7am to 10pm) and off peak (overnight - 10pm to 7am) times. The remaining low voltage small businesses customers use the flat rate consumption based network tariff (TAS22).

The network charges incurred by a medium usage small business customer on the TAS22 network tariff is approximately 2.6 per cent higher than they were in 2020-21. For small business customers supplied under the time of use consumption based network tariff (TAS94), charges will increase by approximately 4.3 per cent in 2021-22.

Figure 6 – Average annual network charges for a typical small business customer



Note:

- All charges are in \$nominal.
- Annual average network charges for a typical energy intensive small business are based on a small business using 33,870 kWh p.a., assigned to the TAS22 network tariff.

The table below compares the charges applying to these tariffs in 2021-22 with the charges applying in the previous year, 2020-21.

	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Business Time of Use consumption tariff (TAS94)			
Service Charge	66.902 cents / day	68.909 cents / day	↑ 3.0 %
Peak energy charge (weekdays 7am – 10pm)	9.607 cents / kWh	10.055 cents / kWh	↑ 4.7 %
Shoulder energy charge (weekend days 7am-10pm)	5.765 cents / kWh	6.034 cents / kWh	↑ 4.7 %
Off peak energy charge (all other times)	1.442 cents / kWh	1.508 cents / kWh	↑ 4.6 %
Business low voltage general (TAS22)			
Service Charge	50.862 cents / day	52.388 cents / day	↑ 3.0 %
Energy Charge	8.861 cents / kWh	9.080 cents / kWh	↑ 2.5 %

It is worth noting that the difference in the percentage change is a reflection of the different drivers of each network tariff and represent the transition to more cost reflective pricing as we continue to remove historic cross subsidies.

Regulated metering services

Charges for metering services are split between a capital charge, which recovers the cost of our metering fleet, and a non-capital charge, which covers the cost of reading the meter and collecting the metering data.

Advanced meters for residential and small business customers are supplied by the retailer. TasNetworks continues to support legacy Type 6 (accumulation) meters, however the bulk of TasNetworks' existing Type 6 meter fleet will be retired before they reach the end of their useful life.

If a customers' Type 6 meter is replaced with an advanced meter, we will stop charging their retailer the non-capital metering charge.

In 2021-22 metering service prices will increase by 1.9 per cent.

Indicative price changes	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Single phase			
Private residential dwelling	\$24.12 per year	\$24.58 per year	↑1.9 %
Low voltage business	\$24.95 per year	\$25.43 per year	↑1.9 %
Multi-phase			
Private residential dwelling	\$50.07 per year	\$51.02 per year	↑1.9 %
Low voltage business	\$49.92 per year	\$50.88 per year	↑1.9 %
CT meter			
Private residential dwelling	\$61.96 per year	\$63.14 per year	↑1.9 %
Low voltage business	\$64.55 per year	\$65.79 per year	↑1.9 %

Public lighting

Public lighting services comprise the provision of new public lighting, as well as the repair, replacement and maintenance of existing public lighting assets. Public lighting charges recover the costs associated with installing and maintaining the light fitting and its mounting bracket, but do not include charges for utilisation of TasNetworks' distribution and transmission networks to supply electricity to the light. Those costs are recovered through network tariffs.



Public lighting charges vary depending on the type of lights used and are calculated in accordance with the AER's Distribution Determination applying to TasNetworks.

From 1 July 2021, our public lighting charges will increase by 2.6 per cent.

Indicative price changes	2020-21	2021-22	Change
New LED Technology			
Daily – major charge	49.014 cents / day	50.276 cents / day	↑ 2.5 %
Daily – minor charge	38.200 cents / day	39.183 cents / day	↑ 2.6 %
150W Sodium Vapour Light			
Daily charge	49.556 cents / day	50.831 cents / day	↑ 2.6 %
250W Sodium Vapour Light			
Daily charge	50.694 cents / day	51.999 cents / day	↑ 2.6 %

Ancillary services – Fee-based services

Fee-based services are services that customers request from TasNetworks where the costs, and the associated benefits from the service, can be directly attributed to that particular customer. Unlike our network charges relating to the shared network, which we bill customers' retailers for on the customers' behalf, we bill customers directly for any fee-based services on a user pays basis. The way we charge customers for fee-based services is still regulated by the AER, but with a price cap rather than a revenue cap. These services include (but are not limited to):

- de-energising or re-energising a connection when a customer changes premises;
- abolishing a power supply – removal of meters and service connection; and/or
- testing the accuracy of a meter.

From 1 July 2021, our prices for fee-based services will increase by 1.3 per cent.

Indicative price changes	2020-21	2021-22	Change
Energisation, de-energisation or re-energisation	\$80.48	\$81.50	↑ 1.3 %
Special meter read ⁵	\$51.08	\$51.73	↑ 1.3 %
Single phase underground connection	\$170.74	\$172.91	↑ 1.3 %

Ancillary services – Quoted services

Quoted services are those services provided by TasNetworks where the nature and scope of the service is specific to an individual customers' need, and varies from customer to customer. These services can vary significantly in their cost, depending on the specific requirements. We prepare a customer-specific quotation for these services, which include (but are not limited to) services like:

- removing or relocating our assets;
- providing network services at a higher standard of reliability;
- providing overhead and underground powerlines for new subdivisions and property developments; and
- more frequent meter reading.

The AER approves the labour rates that we must apply when preparing a quote (in addition to materials and other costs). In 2021-22 our labour rates will increase, on average, by 1.3 per cent, on a full cost basis.

⁵ Price displayed is for scheduled service days.

The following table lists the network tariffs that are available in 2021-22 and provides a comparison with the prices which applied in 2020-21.

Tariff Class	Tariff	Tariff name	Tariff component		2020-21	2021-22	Change	
Residential	TAS93	Residential low voltage time of use	Service charge	c/day	55.923	57.601	3.0%	
			Peak energy	c/kWh	14.564	14.807	1.7%	
			Off-peak energy	c/kWh	2.769	2.887	4.3%	
	TAS31	Residential low voltage general	Service charge	c/day	51.153	52.688	3.0%	
			Energy charge	c/kWh	8.201	8.392	2.3%	
	TAS101	Residential low voltage time of use	Service charge	c/day	51.571	53.118	3.0%	
			Energy charge	c/kWh	7.108	7.302	2.7%	
	TAS87	Residential time of use demand	Service charge	c/day	56.902	58.609	3.0%	
			Peak demand charge	c/KW/day	25.056	25.601	2.2%	
			Off-peak demand charge	c/KW/day	5.006	5.967	19.2% ⁽¹⁾	
	TAS97	Residential low voltage distributed energy resource	Service charge	c/day	56.902	58.609	3.0%	
			Peak demand charge	c/KW/day	25.056	25.601	2.2%	
			Off-peak demand charge	c/KW/day	5.006	5.967	19.2% ⁽¹⁾	
	Small Low Voltage	TAS94	Business low voltage time of use	Service charge	c/day	66.902	68.909	3.0%
				Peak energy	c/kWh	9.607	10.055	4.7%
Shoulder energy				c/kWh	5.765	6.034	4.7%	
Off-peak energy				c/kWh	1.442	1.508	4.6%	
TAS22		Business low voltage general	Service charge	c/day	50.862	52.388	3.0%	
			Energy charge	c/kWh	8.861	9.080	2.5%	
TAS88		Low voltage commercial time of use demand	Service charge	c/day	73.994	76.214	3.0%	
			Peak demand charge	c/KW/day	55.013	56.702	3.1%	
			Off-peak demand charge	c/KW/day	10.992	13.218	20.3%	
TAS98		Business low voltage distributed energy resource	Service charge	c/day	73.994	76.214	3.0%	
			Peak demand charge	c/KW/day	55.013	56.702	3.1%	
			Off-peak demand charge	c/KW/day	10.992	13.218	20.3% ⁽¹⁾	

Tariff Class	Tariff	Tariff name	Tariff component		2020-21	2021-22	Change
Large Low Voltage	TAS89	Business low voltage time of use	Service charge	c/day	467.668	488.713	4.5%
			Peak demand charge	c/KVA/day	41.620	43.154	3.7%
			Off-peak demand charge	c/KVA/day	13.858	14.370	3.7%
	TAS82	Business low voltage distributed energy resource	Service charge	c/day	331.981	346.920	4.5%
			Energy charge	c/kWh	2.243	2.326	3.7%
			Demand charge	c/KVA/day	31.412	32.518	3.5%
High Voltage	TAS15	Business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2.0 MVA)	Service charge	c/day	2,751.500	2,875.300	4.5%
			Peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.894	0.947	5.9%
			Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	0.537	0.568	5.8%
			Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.134	0.142	6.0%
			Specified demand charge	c/kVA/day	8.563	9.255	8.1%
			Excess demand charge	c/kVA/day	42.814	46.275	8.1%
			Connection specified demand charge	c/kVA/day	0.311	0.337	8.4%
			Excess connection specified demand charge	c/kVA/day	1.556	1.682	8.1%
	TASSDM	Business high voltage kVA specified demand	Service charge	c/day	335.188	350.271	4.5%
			Peak energy charge	c/kWh	1.168	1.138	-2.6%
			Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	0.701	0.683	-2.6%
			Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.175	0.170	-2.9%
			Specified demand charge	c/kVA/day	17.957	18.958	5.6%
			Excess demand charge	c/kVA/day	179.577	189.591	5.6%
Irrigation	TAS75	Irrigation low voltage time of use	Service charge	c/day	244.823	252.168	3.0%
			Peak energy charge	c/kWh	9.313	9.897	6.3%
			Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	5.589	5.941	6.3%
			Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	1.396	1.484	6.3%

Tariff Class	Tariff	Tariff name	Tariff component		2020-21	2021-22	Change
Uncontrolled Energy	TAS41	Uncontrolled low voltage heating	Service charge	c/day	6.321	6.511	3.0%
			Energy charge	c/kWh	5.389	5.522	2.5%
Controlled Energy	TAS61	Controlled low voltage energy - off-peak with afternoon boost	Service charge	c/day	12.044	12.405	3.0%
			Energy charge	c/kWh	1.532	1.543	0.7%
	TAS63	Controlled low voltage energy - night period only	Service charge	c/day	12.044	12.405	3.0%
			Energy charge	c/kWh	1.324	1.335	0.8%
Unmetered	TASUMS	Unmetered supply low voltage general	Service charge	c/day	50.862	52.388	3.0%
			Energy charge	c/kWh	10.419	10.601	1.7%
Street Lights	TASUMSSL	Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting	Demand charge	c/lamp/ watt/day	0.103	0.107	3.9%

- (1) Discounts on these tariffs were offered on a transitional basis to incentivise their uptake. These discounts are being progressively removed over the 2019-24 period. The larger than average increase in the off peak charges for TAS87, TAS97, TAS88 and TAS98 reflects the unwinding of these discounts.

Further information

In addition to this overview of our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal, each year we publish a number of network pricing documents to help network users, retailers and interested parties understand the development and application of our network tariffs and connection charges. The following documents can be found on our website, and explain our services and pricing in more detail:

- Distribution Annual Pricing Proposal
- Network Tariff Application and Price Guide
- Metering Services Application and Price Guide
- Public Lighting Application and Price Guide
- Ancillary Services – Fee-based Services Application and Price Guide
- Ancillary Services – Quoted Services Application and Price Guide

These documents, along with our Annual Pricing Proposal, are available on the TasNetworks website at:

<https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/poles-and-wires/pricing/our-prices>

Customers and retailers who have questions about our services or prices are encouraged to contact TasNetworks at:

Regulation Leader
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