AusNet Electricity Services Pty Ltd

Tariff Structure Statement 2022-26

Compliance document

Submitted: 31 January 2020

About AusNet Services

AusNet Services is a major energy network business that owns and operates key regulated electricity transmission and electricity and gas distribution assets located in Victoria, Australia. These assets include:

- A 6,574 kilometre electricity transmission network that services all electricity consumers across Victoria;
- An electricity distribution network delivering electricity to approximately 680,000 customer connection points in an area of more than 80,000 square kilometres of eastern Victoria; and
- A gas distribution network delivering gas to approximately 572,000 customer supply points in an area of more than 60,000 square kilometres in central and western Victoria.
- AusNet Services' vision is to create energising futures by delivering value to our customers, communities and partners.

For more information visit: www.ausnetservices.com.au.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This document is AusNet Services' Tariff Structure Statement (TSS), which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Electricty Rules. It is supported by an Explanatory Paper, which provides further detail on the rationale for our tariff strategy.

1.2 Customer and stakeholder engagement

The development of this TSS has been informed by extensive customer and stakeholder engagement, customer research and independent expert advice. Our approach has also been informed by discussions with retailers and the Victorian Government's policy in relation to network tariffs. This invaluable input and how it has affected our tariff proposals is discussed in the accompanying Explanatory Paper.

1.3 Structure of this report

Our TSS is structured as follows:

- Section 2 sets out our network tariff classes, structures and charging parameters. It also highlights the key changes in this TSS compared to the 2016-2020 regulatory period.
- Section 3 explains:
  - how our tariffs comply with the pricing principles for direct control services specified in clause 6.18.5 of the Rules (Pricing Principles);
  - our transitional arrangements for moving towards cost reflective pricing; and
  - the annual network tariff setting process.
- Section 4 sets out our approach to network tariff assignment and reassignment. It also explains our available choice of tariffs for our customers and the opt-out/opt-in arrangements.
- Section 5 describes our charging arrangements for Alternative Control Services.
- Appendix A provides a glossary of the key tariff concepts.
- Appendix B shows how our proposed tariff structure and charging parameters comply with the pricing principles in clause 6.18.5 of the Rules.
- Appendix C sets out our arrangements for transitioning customers to more cost reflective tariffs.
- Appendix D is our Indicative Pricing Schedule.

1.4 Compliance guide

This document sets out the information and matters required by the Rules to be included in the TSS, as detailed in the table below. As noted in section 1.1, further information is provided in the accompanying Explanatory Paper.

Table 1: Reading guide to TSS Rules compliance

Requirement	Rule	Reference in this document
A description of how the proposed TSS complies with the pricing principles for direct control services, including a description of where there has been any departure and an explanation of that departure.	6.8.2(c)(7)	Sections 3.2 and 3.3, and Appendices B and C.
The proposed tariff structure statement must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule.	6.8.2(d1)	Appendix D.
The proposed tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services.	6.8.2(d2)	Sections 3.2 and 3.3, and Appendices B and C.
The tariff classes into which retail customers for direct control services will be divided during the relevant regulatory control period.	6.18.1A(a)(1)	Sections 2.3 and 5.2.
The policies and procedures for assigning retail customers to tariffs or reassigning customers from one tariff to another.	6.18.1A(a)(2)	Section 4.2.
The structures for each proposed tariff.	6.18.1A(a)(3)	Sections 1.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7, and 5.7.
The charging parameters for each proposed tariff.	6.18.1A(a)(4)	Sections 1.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.7 and 5.7.
A description of the approach to setting each tariff in each pricing proposal during the regulatory period.	6.18.1A(a)(5)	Sections 3.4, 5.8 and 5.8.
A tariff structure statement must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services	6.18.1A(b)	Sections 3.2 and 3.3, and Appendices B and C.
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.	6.18.1A(e)	Appendix D.

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

2.1 Rules requirements

The Rules require the following information to be presented in the TSS:

- the tariff classes into which retail customers for Direct Control Services will be divided during the relevant regulatory control period[1];
- the structures for each proposed tariff[2]; and
- the charging parameters for each proposed tariff[3].

These provisions relate to direct control services[4], which comprise standard control services and alternative control services. This chapter addresses the Rules requirements in relation to standard control services, which are the everyday safe and reliable network services that we provide to all retail customers. Chapter 5 presents the equivalent information in relation to alternative control services.

2.2 Key changes in this TSS

Our costs, and therefore customers' bills, are influenced by the need to meet peak demand on the electricity network. However, the majority of customers are on single-rate tariff structures, which means that customers with higher usage during peak times are cross-subsidised by other customers with flatter usage profiles. This, create inequities and inefficiencies.

Today and in the future, residential customers are driving change in the way the electricity network is used. This, amongst other things, is affecting peak demand through:

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

To address these issues, the principal change we propose for the 2022-26 regulatory period is to introduce a new two-rate tariff structure (new ToU tariff). From 1 July 2021, the new ToU tariff will become our default tariff for residential customers. We will assign the following customers to the new ToU tariff:

- New connections (i.e. new homes connecting to the network for the first time, not re-energisations);
- Customers who choose to upgrade from single-phase to three-phase supply;
- Customers who choose to install solar or batteries; and

[1] Clause 6.18.1A(a)(1).

[2] Clause 6.18.1A(a)(3).

[3] Clause 6.18.1A(a)(4).

[4] Clause 6.18.1.

- EV customers[5].

Together with the other Victorian electricity distributors, for residential customers we will:

- retain our single-rate, demand charge, and controlled load (dedicated circuit) tariff structures from the 2016-20 regulatory control period for those residential customers who do not meet the above criteria; and
- close our suite of legacy ToU price structures to new customers.

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

- change the default tariff from the current single-rate tariff to a two-rate ToU tariff with a peak period of 9am-9pm local time on weekdays (the new default ToU tariff);
- move all legacy TOU tariff customers onto the new default two-rate ToU tariff on 1 July 2021; and
- remove all legacy ToU tariffs from our tariff schedule.

The rationale for these changes, including our consultation with customers, is discussed in detail in the Explanatory Paper that accompanies this TSS.

For small business customers likely to consume over 40MWh per year, we do not propose any change to the current pricing structures or assignment approach set out in the 2016-20 Tariff Structure Statement.

2.3 Tariff Classes for standard control services

In accordance with the Rules, this table below outlines AusNet Services' tariff classes. Further information about these tariffs is provided in later sections of this chapter.

Table 2: AusNet Services' network tariff classes

Tariff classes	Typical customer	Tariffs
Residential	Residential customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160MWh per annum	NEE11, NEN11, NEE13, NEE14, NEE15, NAST11, NAST11S, NAST11P, NASN11, NASN11S, NASN11P, NEE20, NEE26, SUN23, NEN20, NEE24, NSP20, NSP23, SSP23, NGT26, NGT23, NGT24, NGT25, NEE30, NEE31, NEE32
Small industrial & commercial	Small LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is < 160MWh per annum	NEE12, NEN12, NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NAST12, NAST12S, NAST12P, NASN12, NASN12S, NASN12P, NASN19, NASN21, NASN2S, NASN2P, NEN12, NSP21, NSP27, SSP27, SSP21
Medium industrial & commercial	Medium LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 160MWh and < 400MWh per annum	NEE40, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43, NEE51, NEE52, NEE55, NSP55, NSP56, NEN56, NEE60

[5] This assignment requires an EV register to be available. EV customers will be assigned to the new ToU pricing structure from the date that the EV register becomes available.

Tariff classes	Typical customer	Tariffs
Large industrial & commercial	Large LV industrial & commercial customers Low voltage (230V & 415V) Annual consumption is > 400MWh per annum	NEE74, NSP75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78
High voltage	Large HV industrial & commercial customers High voltage (6.6kV, 11kV & 22kV)	NSP81, NSP82, NSP83
Sub transmission	Large extra HV industrial & commercial customers, and supplies to Latrobe Valley Open cuts and works areas Sub transmission (66kV)	NSP91, NEE93, NSP94, NSP95

The large number of tariffs presently being offered reflect the transitional arrangements that are in place as our customers move to more cost reflective tariffs. We discuss these arrangements shortly.

2.4 Network tariff structures and charging parameters

This section sets out our network tariff structures and charging parameters for each tariff.

Table 3: Charging parameters for residential network tariffs

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	$/kVA/year	$/kVA/year	$/kW/mth	$/kW/mth
Residential	NEE11	1	Small single rate	No	✓		✓	✓												
	NEN11	1	Small single rate within embedded network	No	✓		✓	✓												
	NEE13	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NEE14	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NEE15	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NAST11	16	Small residential time of use	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NAST11S	16	Small residential time of use standard feed in	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NAST11P	16	Small residential time of use premium feed in	Yes	✓				✓					✓		✓				
	NASN11	15	Small residential single rate demand	No	✓	✓													✓	✓
	NASN11S	15	Small residential single rate demand standard feed in	No	✓	✓													✓	✓
	NASN11P	15	Small residential single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	✓	✓										✓			✓	✓
	NEE20	3	Small two rate	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
	NEE26	3	Small two rate solar installation standard feed in	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
	SUN23	3	Small two rate solar installation premium feed in	Yes	✓				✓					✓		✓				
	NEN20	3	Small two rate within embedded network	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NEE24	4	Small two rate 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
	NSP20	7	Small interval meter time of use	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	NSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	SSP23	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
	NGT26	8	Small flexible	Yes	✓				✓	✓				✓						
	NGT23	8 & 9	Small flexible & dedicated circuit	Yes	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓					
	NGT24	8 & 10	Small flexible & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓					
	NGT25	8 & 11	Small flexible & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓					
	NEE30	9	Small dedicated circuit	Yes											✓					
	NEE31	10	Small dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes											✓					
	NEE32	11	Small dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes											✓					

Table 4: Charging parameters for commercial and industrial network tariffs

Tariff class	Tariff code	Tariff Structure	Description	Closed to New Entrants	Standing charge	Anytime	Block 1	Block 2	Peak	Shoulder all year	Summer peak	Summer shoulder	Winter peak	Off Peak	Dedicated circuit	Feed in rates	Capacity	Critical peak demand	Monthly peak kW demand	Monthly off peak kW demand
					$/year	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	$/kVA/year	$/kVA/year	$/kW/mth	$/kW/mth
Small industrial & commercial	NEE12	1	Small single rate	No	✓		✓	✓												
	NEN12	1	Small single rate within embedded network	No	✓		✓	✓												
	NEE16	1 & 9	Small single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NEE17	1 & 10	Small single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NEE18	1 & 11	Small single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	✓		✓	✓							✓					
	NAST12	17	Small business time of use	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NAST12S	17	Small business time of use standard feed in	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NAST12P	17	Small business time of use premium feed in	Yes	✓				✓					✓		✓				
	NASN12	15	Small business single rate demand	No	✓	✓													✓	✓
	NASN12S	15	Small business single rate demand standard feed in	No	✓	✓													✓	✓
	NASN12P	15	Small business single rate demand premium feed in	Yes	✓	✓										✓			✓	✓
	NASN19	15	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	No	✓	✓													✓	✓
	NASN21	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	No	✓				✓					✓					✓	✓
	NASN2S	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand standard feed in	No	✓				✓					✓					✓	✓
	NASN2P	2	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand premium feed in	Yes	✓				✓					✓		✓			✓	✓
	NEN21	3	Small two rate within embedded network	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	NSP27	7	Small interval meter low peak time of use	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	SSP27	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation standard feed in	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	SSP21	7	Small interval meter time of use solar installation premium feed in	Yes	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Medium industrial & commercial	NEE40	6	Medium single rate	Yes	✓	✓														
	NEE41	6 & 9	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit	Yes	✓	✓									✓					
	NEE42	6 & 10	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit with afternoon boost	Yes	✓	✓									✓					
	NEE43	6 & 11	Medium single rate & dedicated circuit 8:00 to 8:00	Yes	✓	✓									✓					
	NEE51	3	Medium two rate	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
	NEE52	3	Medium unmetered	No					✓					✓						
	NEE55	12	Medium snowfields	No	✓				✓					✓						
	NSP55	7	Medium interval meter time of use snowfields	No	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓						
	NSP56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NEN56	13	Medium critical peak demand 160 MWh to 400 MWh within embedded network	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NEE60	5	Medium seven day two rate	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
Large industrial & commercial	NEE74	3	Large two rate	Yes	✓				✓					✓						
	NSP75	13	Large critical peak demand 400 MWh to 750 MWh	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NSP76	13	Large critical peak demand 750 MWh to 2000 MWh	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NSP77	13	Large critical peak demand 2000 MWh to 4000 MWh	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NSP78	13	Large critical peak demand over 4000 MWh	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
High voltage	NSP81	14	High voltage critical peak demand	No	✓				✓					✓			✓	✓		
	NSP82	13	High voltage critical peak demand traction	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
	NSP83	13	High voltage critical peak demand low energy use	No	✓				✓	✓				✓			✓	✓		
Sub transmission	NSP91	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	✓				✓					✓			✓	✓		
	NEE93	3	Large Labtrobe Valley open cut supplies	No					✓					✓						
	NSP94	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand > 25 MVA & < 20 km from ts	No	✓				✓					✓			✓	✓		
	NSP95	14	Sub transmission critical peak demand < 25 MVA & > 20 km from ts	No	✓				✓					✓			✓	✓		

The following tables set out the tariff structures, charging parameters and metering requirements that apply to each tariff:

Table 5: AusNet Services' tariff structures and charging parameters

Tariff structure	Charging parameter	Unit	Tariff structure description
1	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Inclining block 1	c/kWh	1020 kWh/qtr
	Inclining block 2	c/kWh	kWh balance
2	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Demand	$/kW/mth	3:00PM to 9:00PM ADST Monday to Friday. Peak season - December to March, Off Peak - All other months
3	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
4	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
5	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Sunday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
6	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Energy	c/kWh	All energy
7	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Summer peak	c/kWh	2:00 PM to 6:00 PM Monday to Friday, December to March
	Summer shoulder	c/kWh	12:00 PM to 2:00 PM and 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday, December to March
	Winter peak	c/kWh	4:00 PM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday, June to August
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
8	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Summer		2:00 AM AEST First Sunday in October to 2:00 AM AEST First Sunday in April
	Peak	c/kWh	3:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Shoulder	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 3:00 PM and 9:00 PM to 10:00 PM Monday to Friday, 7:00 AM to 10:00 PM Saturday to Sunday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
			AEDT in summer, AEST all other times
9	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Dedicated circuit	c/kWh	11:00 PM to 7:00 AM Monday to Sunday
10	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Dedicated circuit	c/kWh	11:00 PM to 7:00 AM and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM Monday to Sunday
11	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Dedicated circuit	c/kWh	6 or 8 Hrs between 8:00 PM to 8:00 AM Monday to Sunday
12	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	1 May to 30 September
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
13	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 10:00 AM and 4:00 PM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Shoulder	c/kWh	10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Capacity	$/kVA/yr	Fixed value
	Critical peak demand	$/kVA/yr	Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance
14	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	7:00 AM to 11:00 PM Monday to Friday
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
	Capacity	$/kVA/yr	Fixed value
	Critical peak demand	$/kVA/yr	Average of five recorded between 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM ADST on five days nominated in advance
15	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Anytime	c/kWh	All energy
	Monthly demand	$/kW/mth	3:00 PM to 9:00 PM ADST Monday to Friday. Peak season - December to March, Off Peak Season - All other months
16	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	3:00 PM to 9:00 PM Monday to Sunday (local time)
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times
17	Standing charge	$/yr	
	Peak	c/kWh	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM Monday to Friday (local time)
	Off peak	c/kWh	All other times

Table 6: Minimum metering requirement

Tariff code	Minimum metering requirement
NEE11, NEN11, NEE12, NEN12, NEE40	Basic type 6 single register accumulation meter.
NEE60	A basic type 6 dual register, with standard time switching capacity.
NEE20, NEN20, NEN21, NEE24, NEE30, NEE31, NEE32, NEE51, NEE52, NEE55, NEE74, NEE93	A basic type 6 dual register with an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends.
NEE13, NEE14, NEE15, NEE16, NEE17, NEE18, NEE41, NEE42, NEE43	Two basic type 6 single register accumulation meters, one switched by timing device, or a basic type 6 dual register accumulation meter with second register switched by timing device.
NASN11, NASN12, NASN19, NASN21, NSP55, NAST11, NAST12	An advanced interval single element meter, “smart meter”.
NSP20, NSP21, NSP27, NGT26	An advanced interval single element meter, and an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends, “smart meter”.
NSP23, SSP21, SSP23, SSP27	An advanced interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends, “smart meter”.
NGT23, NGT24, NGT25	An advanced internal two element meter, “smart meter” where the second element applies to a dedicated circuit that is switched by AusNet Services and that is required to be separately measured to other off peak load.
SUN23, NEE26, NASN11S, NASN11P, NASN12S, NASN12P, NASN2S, NASN2P, NAST11S, NAST12P, NAST12S, NAST12P	An interval meter with export registers and an electronic time switch, capable of switching all loads to off peak overnight and at weekends.
NSP56, NEN56, NSP75, NSP76, NSP77, NSP78, NSP81, NSP82, NSP83, NSP91, NSP94, NSP95	An interval meter, capable of measuring kWh and kVAR integrated over a 30-minute period.

2.5 Further information

For further information on our tariff classes, structures and charging parameters for standard control services, please refer to Chapter 2 of the accompanying Explanatory Paper. In addition, Chapters 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Paper discusses the impact of our proposed tariffs on different categories of customers.

3 Pricing principles and annual network tariff setting process

3.1 Rules requirements

The Rules require the TSS to include a description of the approach AusNet Services will take in setting each tariff in each year of the regulatory control period in order to comply with the pricing principles in clause 6.18.5[6]. In addition, clause 6.18.1A(b) requires that the TSS must comply with the pricing principles for direct control services. This Chapter addresses these requirements in relation to standard control services, whilst Chapter 5 explains our approach in relation to alternative control services, which together comprise direct control services.

3.2 Network tariff compliance with the pricing principles

Appendix B demonstrates how our prices satisfy the Pricing Principles. In our annual tariff setting process, described in section 3.4 below, we will ensure that prices continue to reflect the Pricing Principles by having regard to the following constraints:

- the overall forecast revenue in any year, when summed across network tariff classes, is not more than the revenue allowance approved by the AER for that year, after allowing for any under- or over-recoveries in prior years, adjustments for actual inflation and pass-through amounts;
- the annual percentage changes in individual tariffs are within the side constraints set out in the Rules;
- the revenue for each tariff class lies between the stand-alone and avoidable costs of servicing that tariff class;
- where possible, the revenue for each tariff is equal to, or moving towards, recovery of the total efficient cost for that tariff; and
- where applicable, the demand component of the tariff is equal to, or moving towards, recovery of the long run marginal cost for that tariff.

Our annual prices will take account of the latest forecasts of customer numbers, consumption and demand. We will update our target network revenues (and target network prices) by:

- estimating the total efficient cost for each tariff;
- estimating the long run marginal cost for each tariff;
- determining the required long run marginal revenues for each tariff;
- calculating the residual costs for each tariff, which is the difference between the total efficient cost and the revenue for each tariff based on long run marginal cost;
- allocating the residual costs to tariffs in a manner which minimises distortions to the long run marginal cost price signals; and.
- Allocating the residual costs between the service charge and variable charge(s) that make up a tariff according to the characteristics of the tariff.

[6] Clause 6.18.1A(a)(5).

3.3 Transitional arrangements

Clause 6.18.5(h) states that:

> *A Distribution Network Service Provider must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year and may vary tariffs from [the Pricing Principles] to the extent the Distribution Network Service Provider considers reasonably necessary having regard to:*
>
> *(1) the desirability for tariffs to comply with the Pricing Principles … albeit after a reasonable period of transition (which may extend over more than one regulatory control period);*
>
> *(2) the extent to which retail customers can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and*
>
> *(3) the extent to which retail customers are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decisions.*

In light of this clause, we consulted widely on our proposed transitional arrangements, particularly with respect to vulnerable customers. Based on the feedback we received, we concluded that the following customer groups were less likely to include vulnerable customers and therefore the new tariffs should apply to these groups:

- New connections, being customers connecting to the network for the first time, and does not include re-energisations following a de-energisation (e.g. move-in customers, or after a disconnection for debt);
- Customers who, from 1 July 2021, choose to upgrade from single-phase to three-phase supply; and
- Customers who, from 1 July 2021, choose to install solar or batteries; and
- EV owners.

An important aspect of any transitional arrangement is the extent to which customers are able to choose their tariffs or opt-out of the new TOU tariff. As explained in further detail section 4.2, we have concluded that the customer or, at their instruction, the customer's retailer, should be able to opt-out from the new two-rate ToU tariff structure during the 2022-26 regulatory period. We will review the transitional arrangements prior to the commencement of the next regulatory period on 1 July 2026, and reflect any changes made in the applicable TSS.

The rationale for our transitional arrangements, including our consultation with customers, is discussed in detail in the Explanatory Paper that accompanies this TSS.

3.4 Annual pricing approval process for network tariffs

The indicative prices for the first year of the 2022-26 regulatory period are provided at Appendix D. These prices accord with the revenue requirements set out in the accompanying Regulatory Proposal.

AusNet Services is required to submit an annual pricing proposal to the AER in each of years 2 through 5 of the regulatory control period. The annual pricing proposal must contain the information required by clause 6.18.2(b) of the Rules, which includes:

- the proposed tariffs for each tariff class that is specified in the TSS for the relevant regulatory control period;
- for each proposed tariff, the charging parameters and the elements of service to which each charging parameter relates;
- for each tariff class, the expected weighted average revenue for the relevant regulatory year and also for the current regulatory year;
- the nature of any variation or adjustment to the tariff that could occur during the course of the regulatory year and the basis on which it could occur;

- how designated pricing proposal charges[7] are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those charges in the previous regulatory year;
- how jurisdictional scheme amounts for each approved jurisdictional scheme[8] are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those amounts;
- how each approved jurisdictional scheme that has been amended since the last jurisdictional scheme approval date meets the jurisdictional scheme eligibility criteria;
- demonstrate compliance with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination, including the TSS for the relevant regulatory control period;
- demonstrate how each proposed tariff is consistent with the corresponding indicative pricing levels for the relevant regulatory year as set out in the relevant indicative pricing schedule, or an explanation of any material differences between them; and
- describe the nature and extent of change from the previous regulatory year and demonstration that the changes comply with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination.

The annual pricing proposal must be submitted to the AER at least 3 months before the commencement of the second and each subsequent regulatory year of the regulatory control period. As the regulatory years for the forthcoming regulatory period are to be financial years, the annual approval process will differ from previous periods. The table below sets out an indicative timetable.

Table 7: AusNet Services annual pricing proposal and approval process

Timing	Process
February – March	AusNet Services prepares the annual pricing proposal and revised indicative network use of system (NUoS) prices.
On or before 31 March	AusNet Services submits its annual pricing proposal to the AER for approval.
Mid May (6 weeks after submission of annual pricing proposal to the AER)	AER approves AusNet Services' annual pricing proposal.
1 July	New tariffs and any new tariff structures to take effect.

The annual pricing proposal will ensure that the proposed prices accord with the AER's revenue cap approved for each regulatory year.

7 Designated pricing proposal changes include charges for prescribed exit services; prescribed common transmission services; and prescribed TUOS services and avoided Customer TUOS charges. For the full definition of the term, please refer to Chapter 10 of the Rules.

8 In Victoria, an approved *jurisdictional scheme* is the premium solar feed-in tariff under Part 2 Division 5A of the Electricity Industry Act 2000 (Vic).

3.5 Further information

For further information on AusNet Services' approach to setting tariffs in accordance with the Pricing Principles in clause 6.18.5 of the Rules is provided in Appendix B of the accompanying Explanatory Paper.

4 Assigning and reassigning retail customers to network tariffs

4.1 Rules requirements

Clause 6.18.1A(a)(2) of the Rules requires the TSS to state the policies and procedures AusNet Services will apply for assigning retail customers to tariffs or reassigning retail customers from one tariff to another (including any applicable restrictions).

Clause 6.18.4(a) requires the AER to have regard to the following principles in formulating the provisions of a distribution determination governing the assignment or reassignment of retail customers to tariffs:

(1) retail customers *should be assigned to* tariff classes *on the basis of one or more of the following factors:*

(i) the nature and extent of their usage;

(ii) the nature of their connection to the network*;*

(iii) whether remotely-read interval metering or other similar metering technology has been installed at the retail customer's premises as a result of a regulatory obligation or requirement*;*

(2) retail customers *with a similar* connection *and usage profile should be treated on an equal basis;*

(3) however, retail customers *with micro-generation facilities should be treated no less favourably than retail customers without such facilities but with a similar load profile; and*

(4) a Distribution Network Service Provider's *decision to assign a customer to a particular tariff class, or to re-assign a customer from one tariff class to another should be subject to an effective system of assessment and review.*

4.2 Policies and procedures for tariff assignment

In accordance with clause 6.18.4 of the Rules, AusNet Services will adopt the following assignment and reassignment policies and procedures for residential customers:

- New residential customers:

  From 1 July 2021, new residential customer connections; customers upgrading to three phase metering; and new solar or battery installations will be assigned to the new ToU price structure. If a EV customer register becomes available, EV customers will also be assigned to the new default ToU price structure.

- Opt-out provisions:

  New residential customer connections and three-phase upgrade customers that are assigned to the new default two-rate ToU tariff structure may request to be transferred to the single-rate tariff structure or monthly maximum demand tariff.

  We will retain our current practice of allowing solar customers to opt out to ToU or demand tariff structures only.

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

Table 8: Residential assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
New ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Customers installing solar or battery EV customers[9]	Single-rate[10] or demand
Single-rate[11]	All existing customers remain	New ToU or demand
Legacy ToU	All existing customers remain	Single-rate[10], new ToU or demand
Seasonal ToU	All existing customers remain	Single-rate[10], new ToU or demand
Demand	All existing customers remain	Single-rate[10] or new ToU

For small business customers consuming not likely to consume more than 40MWh per year, AusNet Services proposes to:

- change the default tariff from the current single-rate tariff to a two-rate ToU tariff with a peak period of 9am-9pm local time on weekdays.
- move all legacy ToU tariff customers onto the new default ToU tariff on 1 July 2021.
- remove all legacy ToU tariffs from our tariff schedule.
- existing single-rate customers can request to transfer to the new default ToU tariff on 1 July 2021.

AusNet Services will adopt the following assignment and reassignment policies and procedures for small business customers:

- New small business customers:

  From 1 July 2021, new small business customer connections; customers upgrading to three phase metering, and new solar installations will be assigned to the new ToU price structure.

- Opt out provisions:

  Small business customers may request to be transferred to a single-rate[12], ToU or demand pricing structure.

  We will retain our current practice of allowing solar customers to opt out to ToU or demand tariff structures only.

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

9 If an EV register becomes available, EV customers will be assigned to the new ToU pricing structure.

10 Solar customers with AusNet Services can only opt out to ToU or demand pricing structures.

11 Includes single rate tariffs with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.

12 Solar customers with AusNet Services can only opt out to ToU or demand pricing structures.

Table 9: Small business consuming 40MWh or less per annum: Assignment and tariff options

Tariffs	Assignment	Tariff options (upon request from retailer)
Default ToU	New connections Supply upgrades to three-phase Businesses installing solar or battery Existing legacy ToU customers EV customers[13]	Single-rate[10] or demand
Single-rate[14]	All existing customers remain	Default ToU or demand
Seasonal ToU	All existing customers remain	Default ToU or demand
Demand	All existing customers remain	Single-rate[10] or default ToU

The rationale for our approach, including the details of our consultation with customers, is discussed in detail in the Explanatory Paper that accompanies this TSS.

For customers consuming over 40MWh per year, we propose to maintain the same pricing structures and assignment arrangements as detailed in the 2016-20 Tariff Structure Statement.

The assessment and review process for tariff assignment is explained below, and is unchanged from the 2016-20 Tariff Structure Statement.

Assessment and review process:

Requests to change a tariff need to be directed to a customer's retailer.

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

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

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

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

13 If an EV register becomes available, EV customers will be assigned to the new ToU pricing structure.

14 Includes single rate tariffs with a dedicated circuit. It is also closed to new entrants.

4.3 Further information

For further information in relation to our policies and procedures on tariff assignment or reassignment please contact:

Pricing Manager
AusNet Services
Level 31, 2 Southbank Boulevard
Melbourne Victoria 3006
Ph: (03) 9695 6000

5 Alternative control services

5.1 Rules requirements

As noted in section 2.1, the TSS provisions in the Rules apply to direct control services[15], which comprise standard control services and alternative control services. The preceding chapters of this TSS addressed the Rules requirements in relation to standard control services. The purpose of this chapter is to address the Rules requirements in relation to alternative control services.

Alternative control services include public lighting, metering and ancillary services. These services can be attributed to a particular customer and therefore the costs of providing the service are recovered from the relevant customer, rather than through our network tariffs.

5.2 Tariff classes for alternative control services

The table below outlines our tariff classes for alternative control services, which reflect the nature of the services we provide and the AER's classification of services in its Final Framework & Approach Paper for the 2022-26 regulatory control period.

Table 10: Tariff classes for alternative control services

Tariff classes	Typical customer	Tariffs
Public lighting	Local councils and other authorities such as Vic Roads	Public lighting tariffs based on lighting type.
Metering services	Retail customers or at the request of a retailer or metering coordinator	Published annual fee based on meter type or an exit fee for meter removal.
	Unmetered services provided to Government organisations or businesses	Annual charges based on unmetered supply.
Connection services	A retail customer requesting a routine connection service or seeking pre-approval of a PV or small generator installation.	Published fee for service.
Ancillary services – fee based	Retail customers requesting standard services, including Basic Connection Services; Service Truck Visits; Wasted Truck Visits; or Meter equipment tests. Embedded generators seeking pre-approval for connection.	Published fee for service.
Ancillary services – quoted	Retail customers requesting non-standard services, such as complex connection services; undergrounding; rearrangement of network assets at the customers' request; and high load escorts.	Quoted fees, based on approved labour rates.

[15] Clause 6.18.1.

5.3 Public lighting tariff structure and charging parameters

AusNet Services provides public lighting services in accordance with the Victorian Public Lighting Code, which is available on the Essential Services Commission website, www.esc.vic.gov.au. The services we provide are:

- operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of shared public lighting assets;
- operation, maintenance and repair – dedicated public lighting assets;
- replacement – dedicated public lighting assets;
- new public lights (that is, new lighting types not subject to a regulated charge, and new public lighting at greenfield sites); and
- alteration and relocation of public lighting assets.

The charging structure is regionally based and is applied on a per light, per annum basis according to the type of lighting provided. Different public lighting fees apply for the Central Region[16] and for the North and East Regions[17]. The regional fees reflect the higher costs of providing lighting services in the North and East regions, which is characterised by lower light density areas and therefore requires greater distances to be travelled by contractors and service agents.

Our most commonly used lights are:

- Mercury Vapour 80W
- HP Sodium 150W
- HP Sodium 250W
- T5 2X14W
- LED 18W
- Compact Fluorescent 32W

As explained in our Regulatory Proposal, we plan to replace the majority of the Mercury Vapour public lights during the 2022-26 period with more energy efficient LED lights. The replacement of Mercury Vapour lanterns is likely to be a compliance requirement.

Our indicative price schedule, contained in Appendix D, provides a full price list for our lighting services.

5.4 Metering services tariff structure and charging parameters

The table below summarises the metering services AusNet Services provides and the charging parameters.

16 Central Region comprises the local Government areas of Banyule, Cardinia, Casey, Darebin, Frankston, Greater Dandenong, Hume, Knox, Manningham, Maroondah, Nillumbik, Whittlesea and Yarra Ranges.

17 Central Region comprises the local Government areas of Alpine, Bass Coast, Baw Baw, Benalla, Bogong Trading Company, East Gippsland, Falls Creek Resort, Indigo, La Trobe, Mansfield, Mitchell, Moira, Mount Buller Resort, Murrindindi, South Gippsland, Strathbogie, Towong, Wangaratta, Wellington and Wodonga.

Table 11: Metering services tariff structures and charging parameters

Metering service	Service description	Tariff structure and charging parameter
Type 5 and 6 (inc smart metering) services where the distributor remains responsible	• Recovery of the cost of type 5 and 6 metering equipment including communications network (including meters with internally integrated load control devices). • Testing, inspecting, investigating, maintaining or altering existing type 5 or 6 metering installations or instrument transformers. • Quarterly or other regular reading of a metering installation. • Metering data services that involve the collection, processing, storage and delivery of metering data, the provision of metering data from the previous two years, remote or self-reading at difficult to access sites, and the management of relevant NMI Standing Data in accordance with the Rules.	$/meter/pa is levied according to the different meter type: • Single Phase Single Element Meter • Single Phase Two Element Meter With Contactor • Multi Phase Meter • Multi Phase Direct Connected Meter With Contactor • Multi Phase Current Transformer Connected Meter
Meter exit service	• Metering installation removal and disposal at the request of the customer or their agent.	An exit fee will apply for each of the metering types shown above.
Type 7 metering services	• Administration and management of type 7 metering installations in accordance with the NER and jurisdictional requirements. • Includes the processing and delivery of calculated metering data for unmetered loads, and the population and maintenance of load tables, inventory tables and on/off tables.	Fixed charge $/NMI/pa Fixed charge $/light/pa
Emergency maintenance of failed metering equipment not owned by the distributor (contestable meters)	• The distributor is called out by the customer or their agent (e.g. retailer, metering coordinator or metering provider) due to a power outage where an external metering provider's metering equipment has failed or an outage has been caused by the metering provider. • This fee will also be levied where a metering provider has requested the distributor to check a potentially faulty network connection and when tested by the distributor, no fault is found.	A fee will apply per site visit

5.5 Connection services – Fee-based services

These services are provided upon request and are typically initiated through a service request from a retailer. AusNet Services' connection fee-based services include:

- Routine connection of new premises that qualify as basic connection services;
- Temporary connections (e.g. metered connection to a builder's pole);
- Connections involving an inspection of current transformer (CT) or group metering installation by a licensed electrical inspector prior to initial energisation; and
- Service truck visit - disconnect / reconnect at pole or pit.

Our charges for connection services are set in accordance with our Connection Policy[18], which complies with the AER's connection charge guidelines and the connection charging principles in the Rules.

A full list of our fee-based connection services is provided in Appendix D, which is our indicative pricing schedule.

5.6 Ancillary services – Fee-based services

These services are provided upon request and are typically initiated through a service request from a retailer. AusNet Services' fee-based services include:

- Wasted Truck Visit – customer not ready for their requested works;
- Meter equipment tests; and
- Pre-approval of a PV or small generator installation.

A full list of our ancillary fee-based services is provided in Appendix D, which is our indicative pricing schedule.

Our charges for the remaining network ancillary services reflect the efficient costs of providing each service. In all cases, the charging structure is a 'fee for service', which means that the customer pays a charge for the service provided. The applicable fees are approved by the AER in its electricity distribution regulatory determination for AusNet Services.

5.7 Ancillary services – Quoted services

These services are provided upon request and are typically initiated through a service request from a retailer. AusNet Services' quoted services are described in Chapter 21 of our regulatory proposal.

Prices for quoted services are based on quantities of labour and materials required, with the quantities dependent on the particular task. Prices for quoted services are determined at the time of a customer's enquiry and reflect the individual requirements of the customer and the service request. The AER approves the applicable labour rates in its distribution determination for AusNet Services.

5.8 Annual pricing approval process for alternative control services

As explained in the previous sections, AusNet Services' fees for alternative control services reflect the efficient costs of providing each type of service. The 'fee for service' charging structure, together with the AER's approval process in the distribution determination, ensures that the fees for alternative control services comply with the pricing principles.

[18] Our proposed Connection Policy forms part of our Regulatory Proposal and is subject to AER approval.

For each year of a regulatory control period, the fees for alternative control services are subject to either a revenue cap (in the case of metering services) or a price cap. These controls are defined in the AER's distribution determination for AusNet Services.

We will ensrue the fees we propose in our Annual Pricing Proposal for alternative control services comply with the relevant revenue and price caps, and that each tariff continues to be set in a manner consistent with the Pricing Principles.

5.9 Further information

For further information on our charging parameters for alternative control services, please refer to the Indicative Pricing Schedule in Appendix D.

6 Appendix A – Key tariff concepts

There are a number of important concepts and terms that are relevant to AusNet Services' system of charging customers for their on-going connection to and use of the network. The following table explains these key concepts and terms.

Table A.1: Description of key tariff concepts and terms

Term	Description
Demand	Demand (kW or kVA) is a measure of the amount of energy that a customer consumes from the network over a half hourly period.
Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs	DUoS tariffs are the groups of tariff components that are combined to create a distribution network tariff, which is in turn used to determine the distribution network charge on the customer's bill.
Kilowatt Hour	Kilowatt hour (kWh) is a measure of the amount of energy that is consumed over any particular period. It the amount of energy that is required to meet a one kW demand for an hour.
Network Use of System (NUoS) tariffs	NUoS tariffs are the combinations of DUoS and TUoS tariffs (and any other costs that a network business is able or required to recover via its network tariffs[19]).
Standing charge	A fixed fee that is charged to a customer to retain their connection to the electricity network. This is generally levied on a daily, monthly or annual basis.
System peak demand	System peak demand is the highest amount of energy that is consumed from the network over a 5 minute interval. The amount of network capacity that needs to be built, and therefore, the cost of the network, is determined by the peak demand.
Tariff	A tariff is a group of tariff components that are combined to determine a customer's network bill. For example, a standing charge plus a consumption charge plus a demand charge.
Tariff class	A tariff class is a way of grouping tariffs that apply to similar types of customers under one broad umbrella. For example, residential customers or small industrial and commercial customers.
Tariff component	A parameter that is used as the basis for charging a customer. The most common parameters are energy consumption (kWh), demand (kVA or kW) and standing charges (¢ per day/per annum).
Transmission Use of System (TUoS) tariffs	TUoS tariffs are the group of tariff components that are combined to create a transmission network tariff, which is in turn used to determine the transmission network charge on the customer's bill.

Source: AusNet Services

[19] Jurisdictional Schemes are an example of additional costs that are eligible to be recovered from via NUoS tariffs.

7 Appendix B –TSS compliance with Pricing Principles

B.1 Objective of section

This appendix discusses the key[20] elements of the Pricing Principles that bind AusNet Services when it is developing its future network tariffs. The pricinpal requirements set by the Pricing Principles are:

- The revenue that is generated from a customer or group of customers must be between the stand-alone and avoidable cost.
- Tariffs must be based on the long run marginal cost (LRMC).
- Tariffs must be designed to recover residual costs in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals for efficient use.
- Having regard to the impact on customers of changes in tariffs from the previous year, new cost reflective tariffs can be transitioned to cost-reflective levels over time.
- Tariff structures must be reasonably capable of being understood by customers, having regard to consultation undertaken with customers in development of the TSS.

These are discussed in the sections below. Further information on AusNet Services' approach to setting tariffs in accordance with the Pricing Principles is contained in Appendix B of the accompanying Explanatory Paper.

B.2 Revenue generated must be between the stand-alone and avoidable cost of supply for a tariff class

The Rules require that for each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered should lie on or between:

- an upper bound representing the stand-alone cost of serving the retail customers who belong to that class; and
- a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those retail customers.

The rationale for these parameters is to ensure that inefficient connection and disconnection decisions are not made by users or prospective users of AusNet Services' distribution network.

Therefore, for a tariff to be efficient under the Rules, it must deliver a stream of revenue from a customer, or as a proxy, a class of customers, that is between the upper and lower bounds. This is commonly known as the 'efficient pricing band'. A price within this band is considered to be efficient are:

- *Greater than the avoidable cost*: If the revenue expected to be recovered from a customer or customer class does not exceed the cost that AusNet Services would avoid if it did not provide that customer or class of customers with electricity services, that customer is (a) being subsidised by AusNet Services' remaining customer base, and (b) would tend to over-consume electricity services, relative to efficient levels.
- *Less than the stand-alone cost*: Exceeding the upper bound may incentivise the customer (or group of customers) to bypass AusNet Services' existing distribution network in order to avoid paying AusNet Services' tariffs, despite the fact that the incremental cost to

[20] AusNet Services acknowledges that there are a number of other important aspects of the Rules that is must comply with in relation to the development of its tariffs for Direct Control Services. For example, Rule 6.18.5 (a) contains a the Network Pricing Objective, which is that tariffs '*should reflect the Distribution Network Service Provider's efficient costs of providing those services to the retail customer*'. Whilst AusNet Services has given explicit regard to this, and all of the other components of the Rules affecting the development of tariffs for Direct Control Services, the focus in this section is to discuss the key aspects of the Rules that affect the *structure* and *level* of network tariff components.

AusNet Services of providing these services to that customer (or group of customers) may be less (and therefore more efficient) than the alternative (bypass) option.

AusNet Services considers that if a customer disconnected from its network, the main costs that it would avoid in the future would be related to it not having to design its network to cater for that customer's future coincident peak demands. AusNet Services considers that the most appropriate approach to model this is to apply its estimated LRMC to the recent historical coincident peak demands that were recorded by a selection of customers[21]. For the avoidance of doubt, the LRMC selected reflects the voltage level at which that customer is assumed to be connected.

Regarding the stand-alone cost test, AusNet Services notes that there are a number of methodologies that can be utilised to estimate the stand-alone cost of servicing a customer, or group of customers. In determining which approach should be used. AusNet Services considered a number of practical and theoretical issues. In particular, AusNet Services considered the extent to which the adoption of a theoretical stand-alone cost to serve a group of customers is consistent with the decisions that will be made by individual customers – particularly:

- whether individual customers are likely to cease to obtain supply from the existing system, rather than groups of customers; and

As a result, AusNet Services has adopted an approach that focuses on the potential for an individual customer – rather than an entire customer class – to bypass its network. AusNet Services considers this to be a more practical, and robust application of the underlying economic principle that underpins the Rules, as it is likely to be individual customers that make the decision to bypass networks, not customer classes.

AusNet Services has further split its analysis into two categories, reflecting the likely alternative servicing solution that would be taken up by an individual customer:

- Large Customers: AusNet Services has estimated the total network cost of connecting a small selection of (very) large customers to the existing electricity transmission network, and compared this in NPV terms, using a WACC of 4.38% (equivalent to AusNet Services' pre-tax real WACC), to the existing AusNet Services' distribution use of system charges paid by those customers; and
- Small Customers: Assessing the cost, in NPV terms, of installing, operating and maintaining a stand-alone power system (providing an equivalent level of reliability to AusNet Services' distribution network), and comparing this to the NPV of the average retail bills that a selection of large, medium and small usage customers would avoid (inclusive of AusNet Services' proposed network use of system tariffs for that class of customer) if they bypassed the grid.

The approach for large customers focuses on the fact that it is the proximity of the customer to another potential alternative source of electricity that will be the predominant driver of a decision to bypass the network. Further, this acknowledges that the larger the customer, the less economic it is likely to be for it to utilise non-network sources of electricity (e.g. embedded generation).

The analysis for small customers recognises that it will be likely to be individual customers that seek to bypass AusNet Services' existing network to avoid having to pay their retail charges. Moreover, it reflects the fact that given the size of residential and small commercial customers, and the improvement in smaller scale distributed technologies, it will not be a network solution that is utilised to bypass the network.

The results of the analyses are set out in the table below.

[21] For the avoidance of doubt, the same customers were selected for the purposes of the modelling used to underpin the results of both the avoidable cost and stand alone cost test.

Table B.1: Results of stand-alone and avoidable cost modelling

Tariff class	Stand-alone cost ($/kWh)	Avoided distribution costs ($/kWh)	Average DUoS ($/kWh)
Residential	0.980	0.012	0.12
Small I & C	0.911	0.010	0.13
Medium I & C	0.241	0.009	0.12
Large I & C	0.160	0.007	0.07
High Voltage	0.106	0.004	0.03
Sub Transmission	0.040	0.001	0.01

Source: AusNet Services

B.3 Long run marginal cost

The existing Rules require that each tariff must be based on the Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) of providing the service. This requirement reflects a fundamental economic concept – allocative efficiency.

Allocatively efficient outcomes are promoted if customers consume electricity up to the point where the marginal benefit to them of consuming an additional unit of energy (kWh, kW or kVa, depending on the cost driver being priced) equals the marginal cost of providing that extra unit of energy to that customer. When price deviates from the LRMC – customers will consume either:

- more than the efficient level, if the marginal price is less than its true cost (i.e. some customers will consume electricity services, despite the fact that the cost of providing them with an additional unit of that service exceeds the benefit they receive from consuming that service); or
- less than the efficient level, which will occur if the marginal price is greater than its cost of supply (i.e. some customers will *not* consume electricity services, despite the fact that the cost of providing them with an incremental unit of that service is less than the incremental benefit that they would receive from consuming that additional unit).

The LRMC for a network service can be calculated in a number of different ways. These include the Average Incremental Cost (AIC) approach, which is underpinned by a business' forecast of its future costs (numerator) that will change as a result of its forecast change in demand (denominator), with both the numerator and denominator discounted back to create a Net Present Value (NPV). An alternative approach is to use the perturbation approach which, in practical terms, seeks to ascertain how a business' expected future costs would change (in NPV terms) if there was an incremental increase (or decrease) in the future levels of demand for its services. This approach is generally considered to be more suited to wholesale supply systems where there is lumpy capital investment (exhibiting significant scale efficiencies) required to augment the system.

AusNet Services uses the AIC approach to calculate the LRMC outlined in this TSS. AusNet Services has adopted this approach for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to:

- AIC is commonly used by distribution networks, as it is generally considered to be well suited to situations where there is fairly consistent profile of investment over time to service growth in demand.
- AIC does not rely on a forecast of growth in the demand for AusNet Services' services that differs materially from the broader forecasts that underpin other components of AusNet Services' regulatory regulatory.

The AIC approach to determining the LRMC utilises the following formula:

$$LRMC = \frac{\sum NPV(Forecast\ Augmentation\ Capex + Forecast\ Agumentation - related\ Opex)}{\sum NPV\ (Forecast\ Cumulative\ Growth\ in\ MW)}$$

We note that during periods of relatively low forecast augmentation capital expenditure, estimates of LRMC may tend to understate the marginal cost of higher than expected peak demand, possibly as a result of future growth in EVs. It is important to have regard to this issue in setting each tariffs based on LRMC estimates.

A summary of the results of our LRMC analysis for each tariff class is presented in the following table.

Table B.2: Results of AusNet Services' LRMC analysis

Tariff class	Voltage level	LRMC ($/kW)	LRMC ($/kWh)	Average DUoS ($/kWh)
Residential	Low voltage	$62.57	$0.26	0.12
Small I & C	Low voltage	$62.57	$0.26	0.13
Medium I & C	Low voltage	$62.57	$0.07	0.12
Large I & C	Low voltage	$62.57	$0.07	0.07
High Voltage	High voltage	$44.96	$0.05	0.03
Sub Transmission	Sub transmission	$10.48	$0.01	0.01

Source: AusNet Services

The table shows that for each tariff class the average revenue per kWh is reasonably aligned with the LRMC. This presentation allows complex tariff structures to be presented in a simplified, noting that the marginal tariff revenue during peak periods will exceed the average revenue, with the exception of our single rate tariffs.

Our approach to estimating the LRMC is discussed in further detail in the accompanying Explanatory Paper.

B.4 Recover residuals in a way that least distorts consumption behaviour

Clause 6.18.5(g)(3) states that clauses 6.18.5(g)(1) and (2) (which relate to recovering the efficient costs of serving retail customers that are assigned to a particular tariff) must be complied with:

> *"in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals for efficient usage that would result from tariffs that comply with the pricing principle set out in [clause 6.18.5](f)".*

Our approach to tariff design is consistent with this principle because our objective is to provide variable charges that reflect the LRMC of providing the service, whilst the residual revenue requirement for each tariff is recovered as a fixed charge. This charging approach – known as a 'two part tariff' – is designed to meet this pricing principle.

B.5 Able to be transitioned to cost-reflective levels over time

Clause 6.18.5(h) states:

> *A* Distribution Network Service Provider *must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous* regulatory year *and may vary tariffs from those that comply with paragraphs (e) to (g) to the extent the* Distribution Network Service Provider *considers reasonably necessary having regard to*
>
> *(1) the desirability for tariffs to comply with the pricing principles referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g), albeit after a reasonable period of transition (which may extend over more than one* regulatory control period*);*
>
> *(2) the extent to which* retail customers *can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and*
>
> *(3) the extent to which* retail customers *are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decision.*

The Explanatory Paper provides details of the customer impacts and how our tariff proposals have been developed to address any issues, particularly in relation to vulnerable customers. In setting our tariffs, our objective is to comply with the pricing principles in clauses 6.18.5(e) to (g) whilst having regard to:

- the existing tariff arrangements and rates, so that we avoid 'price shocks' by providing a reasonable degree of continuity to retail customers and retailers; and
- the feedback from our customers and stakeholders on proposed changes to our tariffs.

B.6 Stakeholder Consultation

Clause 6.18.5(i) states that:

> *The structure of each tariff must be reasonably capable of being understood by* retail customers *that are assigned to that tariff, having regard to:*
>
> *(1) the type and nature of those* retail customers*; and*
>
> *(2) the information provided to, and the consultation undertaken with, those* retail customers*.*

The effect of this Rule, and the broader requirements of the National Electricity Law – in particular the National Electricity Objective - is to require the distribution business to consult with its customers as part of the development of this TSS.

The Explanatory Paper that accompanies this TSS provides details on our extensive consultation with customers and stakeholders.

B.7 Compliance with Applicable Regulatory Instruments

Clause 6.18.5(j) states that:

> *A tariff must comply with the* Rules *and all* applicable regulatory instruments.

Our proposed tariffs comply with this provision. Further information about how we have satisfied our tariff compliance obligations is provided in the Explanatory Paper that accompanies this TSS.

8 Appendix C – Transition details

Table C.1: AusNet Services' detailed transition strategy

Tariff	Will AusNet retain this tariff?	Number of customers	Detailed commentary on transition strategy
NGT11	No	2	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NEE11.
NEN13	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NGT13	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NEN14	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NGT14	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NEN15	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NGT15	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NAST11	Yes	0	New Time of Use tariff. Customers to be assigned to this tariff when the following services are requested: - new connnections; - upgrades to three phase metering; and - new battery installations. When a register becomes available, EV customers will also be assigned to this tariff. New connections and three phase upgrade customers may opt out to the single rate tariff.
NAST11S	Yes	0	New Time of Use solar tariff. Customers to be assigned to this tariff when a new solar installation is requested. Existing legacy solar (Standard feed-in) ToU customers may transition to this tariff. Solar customers may opt out to a solar ToU tariff or solar Demand tariff.

Tariff	Will AusNet retain this tariff?	Number of customers	Detailed commentary on transition strategy
NAST11P	No	0	Existing legacy solar (Premium feed-in) ToU customers may transition to this tariff. Solar customers may opt out to a solar ToU tariff or solar Demand tariff. Customers will be transition to NAST11S once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NASN11P	No	2	Customers will be transition to NASN11S once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NEE20	Yes	53066	Propose that tariff will be close to new entrants.
NEE26	Yes	94216	Propose that tariff will be close to new entrants.
SUN23	No	29146	Propose tariff will be close to new entrants. Transition customers to NEE26 once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and close tariff.
NEE24	Yes	2310	Propose that tariff will be close to new entrants.
NEE23	No	3131	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NEE26. NEE23 and NEE26 have the same pricing structure and rates have equalised.
SSP23	No	16	Customers will be transition to NSP23 once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NSP30	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NSP31	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NEN16	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NEN17	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.
NEN18	No	0	Propose to close tariff as there are no customers assigned to it.

Tariff	Will AusNet retain this tariff?	Number of customers	Detailed commentary on transition strategy
NAST12	Yes	0	New Time of Use tariff. Customers to be assigned to this tariff when the following services are requested: - new connnections; and - upgrades to three phase metering. Existing legacy ToU customers will be transition to this tariff, and may request to be assigned to a single rate, ToU or demand tariff. Existing customers on single rate tariff can opt into this tariff.
NAST12S	Yes	0	New Time of Use solar tariff. Customers to be assigned to this tariff when a new solar installation is requested. Existing legacy solar (Standard feed-in) ToU customers will be transition to this tariff. Solar customers may opt out to a solar ToU tariff or solar Demand tariff.
NAST12P	No	0	Existing legacy solar (Premium feed-in) ToU customers will be transition to this tariff. Solar customers may opt out to a solar ToU tariff or solar Demand tariff. Customers will be transition to NAST12S once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NASN12P	No	0	Customers will be transition to NASN12S once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NASN2P	No	73	Customers will be transition to NASN2S once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NEE27	No	111	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12S.
NEE21	No	26168	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12.
NEE28	No	3008	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12S.
SUN21	No	403	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12P.
NEE25	No	5	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12.
SSP21	No	2	Customers will be transition to SSP27 once the Premium Feed-in scheme ends and propose to close tariff.
NEE27	No	111	Propose to close tariff. Transition customers to NAST12S.

Tariff	Will AusNet retain this tariff?	Number of customers	Detailed commentary on transition strategy
NEE40	No	238	Propose to close tariff when all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE41	No	13	Propose to close tariff when primary tariff is close and all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE42	No	6	Propose to close tariff when primary tariff is close and all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE43	No	0	Propose to close tariff when primary tariff is close and all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE51	No	495	Propose to close tariff when all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE60	No	348	Propose to close tariff when all customers have transition to another tariff.
NEE74	No	7	Propose to close tariff when all customers have transition to another tariff.

Source: AusNet Services

9 Appendix D – Indicative pricing schedule

D.1. Indicative tariff levels

The indicative tariffs presented in this appendix are consistent with the proposed structures set out in this TSS, and are modelled using 2020 tariffs as the starting point, and applying an annual CPI and x-factor adjustments.

D.2. Factors that may cause tariff levels to vary from these indicative levels

There are number of factors that are outside of AusNet Services' control that may affect the implementation of the proposed tariffs over the period covered by this TSS.

For instance, actual tariffs may vary from these indicative tariff levels in any given year as a result of:

- The AER's distribution determination, which will determine the amount of revenue AusNet Services is able to collect in each year of the 2022-26 regulatory control period to cover its efficient costs of providing Standard Control Services;
- Unders or overs in revenue collection in any individual year (e.g. due to energy volumes or energy demand varying from forecast, and variation in uptake of new cost reflective tariffs from forecast uptake), which under the applicable price control (revenue cap) must be corrected for in subsequent years;
- Future regulatory decisions applying to transmission services;
- Unders and overs in any individual year as a result of transmission services being regulated via a revenue cap form of price control;
- The outcome of a number of incentive schemes (e.g. STPIS for reliability, and F-factor for bushfire safety) that apply to AusNet Services;
- Any successful cost pass through applications; and
- Actual CPI varying from the forecast used by AusNet Services.

Tables D.1 – D.3 below set out the structure and indicative component levels (rounded) for the main network tariffs applicable in the period 2022-26, presented as Distribution Use of System (DUoS) tariffs. This provides an overview of the indicative tariffs provided in Table D.4.

Table D.1: Structure and indicative FY2022 DUoS tariff levels for main residential tariffs

Tariff	Description	Standing charge $/year	Anytime c/kWh	Block 1 c/kWh	Block 2 c/kWh	Peak c/kWh	Shoulder c/kWh	Off peak c/kWh	Monthly peak kW demand $/kW/mth	Monthly off peak kW demand $/kW/mth
NEE11	Small single rate	111.28		8.3158	9.9480					
NEE20	Small two rate	111.28				16.1321		2.9669		
NGT26	Small flexible	111.28				11.9158	8.7317	3.2347		
NASN11	Small residential single rate demand	111.28	5.5253						9.0059	2.2468
NAST11	Small residential time of use	111.28				18.5575		3.3741		

Table D.2: Structure and indicative FY2022 DUoS tariff levels for main small business tariffs

Tariff	Description	Standing charge $/year	Anytime c/kWh	Block 1 c/kWh	Block 2 c/kWh	Peak c/kWh	Shoulder c/kWh	Off peak c/kWh	Monthly peak kW demand $/kW/mth	Monthly off peak kW demand $/kW/mth
NEE12	Small single rate	111.28		12.0962	15.2906					
NASN12	Small business single rate demand	111.28	11.1658						9.0059	2.2468
NAST12	Small business time of use	111.28				15.8301		3.1660		

Table D.3: Structure and indicative FY2022 DUoS tariff levels for main medium business tariffs

Tariff	Description	Standing charge $/year	Anytime c/kWh	Block 1 c/kWh	Block 2 c/kWh	Peak c/kWh	Shoulder c/kWh	Off peak c/kWh	Monthly peak kW demand $/kW/mth	Monthly off peak kW demand $/kW/mth
NASN19	Business > 40 MWh single rate demand	111.28	13.0779						7.2047	1.7974
NASN21	Business > 40 MWh two rate demand	111.28				13.0568		3.0060	7.2047	1.7974

The table below shows the indicative tariff rates for DUoS tariffs.

Table D.4: Indicative tariff rates for DUoS tariffs

Tariff	Charging parameter	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
NEE11	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	8.3158	8.6807	9.0411	9.4070	9.7719
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	9.9480	10.3846	10.8157	11.2535	11.6900
NEN11	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	5.0982	5.3219	5.5428	5.7672	5.9908
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	5.6030	5.8489	6.0917	6.3383	6.5841
NEE13	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	8.3158	8.6807	9.0411	9.4070	9.7719
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	9.9480	10.3846	10.8157	11.2535	11.6900
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE14	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	8.3158	8.6807	9.0411	9.4070	9.7719
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	9.9480	10.3846	10.8157	11.2535	11.6900
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE15	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	8.3158	8.6807	9.0411	9.4070	9.7719
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	9.9480	10.3846	10.8157	11.2535	11.6900
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NAST11	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07

	Peak (c/kWh)	18.5575	19.3718	20.1761	20.9927	21.8069
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.3741	3.5221	3.6684	3.8168	3.9649
NAST11S	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	18.5575	19.3718	20.1761	20.9927	21.8069
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.3741	3.5221	3.6684	3.8168	3.9649
NAST11P[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	18.5575	19.3718	20.1761	20.9927	21.8069
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.3741	3.5221	3.6684	3.8168	3.9649
NASN11	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	5.5253	5.7678	6.0073	6.2504	6.4928
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464
NASN11S	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	5.5253	5.7678	6.0073	6.2504	6.4928
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464
NASN11P[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	5.5253	5.7678	6.0073	6.2504	6.4928
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464

[22] Solar customers to receive a premium FiT of 60 c/kWh till 1 November 2024.

NEE20	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	16.1321	16.8400	17.5392	18.2490	18.9568
	Off peak (c/kWh)	2.9669	3.0971	3.2257	3.3563	3.4864
NEE26	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	16.1321	16.8400	17.5392	18.2490	18.9568
	Off peak (c/kWh)	2.9669	3.0971	3.2257	3.3563	3.4864
SUN23[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	16.1321	16.8400	17.5392	18.2490	18.9568
	Off peak (c/kWh)	2.9669	3.0971	3.2257	3.3563	3.4864
NEN20	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	9.5681	9.9880	10.4027	10.8237	11.2435
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.1277	3.2649	3.4005	3.5381	3.6753
NEE24	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	7.2065	7.5228	7.8351	8.1522	8.4684
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.0350	3.1682	3.2997	3.4333	3.5664
NSP20	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	38.2671	39.9463	41.6048	43.2887	44.9677
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	33.4851	34.9545	36.4058	37.8792	39.3485
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	29.3059	30.5919	31.8620	33.1516	34.4374
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2638	3.4070	3.5485	3.6921	3.8353
NSP23	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07

	Summer peak (c/kWh)	38.2671	39.9463	41.6048	43.2887	44.9677
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	33.4851	34.9545	36.4058	37.8792	39.3485
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	29.3059	30.5919	31.8620	33.1516	34.4374
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2638	3.4070	3.5485	3.6921	3.8353
SSP23[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	38.2671	39.9463	41.6048	43.2887	44.9677
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	33.4851	34.9545	36.4058	37.8792	39.3485
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	29.3059	30.5919	31.8620	33.1516	34.4374
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2638	3.4070	3.5485	3.6921	3.8353
NGT26	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.9158	12.4387	12.9551	13.4795	14.0023
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	8.7317	9.1149	9.4933	9.8775	10.2607
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2347	3.3766	3.5168	3.6592	3.8011
NGT23	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.9158	12.4387	12.9551	13.4795	14.0023
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	8.7317	9.1149	9.4933	9.8775	10.2607
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2347	3.3766	3.5168	3.6592	3.8011
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NGT24	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.9158	12.4387	12.9551	13.4795	14.0023
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	8.7317	9.1149	9.4933	9.8775	10.2607
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2347	3.3766	3.5168	3.6592	3.8011

	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NGT25	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.9158	12.4387	12.9551	13.4795	14.0023
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	8.7317	9.1149	9.4933	9.8775	10.2607
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2347	3.3766	3.5168	3.6592	3.8011
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE30	Standing charge ($/year)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE31	Standing charge ($/year)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE32	Standing charge ($/year)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE12	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.0962	12.6270	13.1512	13.6835	14.2142
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	15.2906	15.9615	16.6243	17.2971	17.9680
NEE16	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.0962	12.6270	13.1512	13.6835	14.2142
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	15.2906	15.9615	16.6243	17.2971	17.9680
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE17	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07

	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.0962	12.6270	13.1512	13.6835	14.2142
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	15.2906	15.9615	16.6243	17.2971	17.9680
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE18	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	12.0962	12.6270	13.1512	13.6835	14.2142
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	15.2906	15.9615	16.6243	17.2971	17.9680
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEN12	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Block 1 (c/kWh)	17.5926	18.3646	19.1270	19.9012	20.6731
	Block 2 (c/kWh)	20.4794	21.3780	22.2656	23.1668	24.0654
NAST12	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	15.8301	16.5248	17.2109	17.9074	18.6020
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.1660	3.3050	3.4422	3.5815	3.7204
NAST12S	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	15.8301	16.5248	17.2109	17.9074	18.6020
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.1660	3.3050	3.4422	3.5815	3.7204
NAST12P[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	15.8301	16.5248	17.2109	17.9074	18.6020
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.1660	3.3050	3.4422	3.5815	3.7204
NASN12	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	11.1658	11.6558	12.1397	12.6311	13.1210
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075

	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464
NASN12S	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	11.1658	11.6558	12.1397	12.6311	13.1210
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464
NASN12P[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	11.1658	11.6558	12.1397	12.6311	13.1210
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	9.0059	9.3820	9.7739	10.1822	10.6075
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	2.2468	2.3407	2.4384	2.5403	2.6464
NASN19	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	13.0779	13.6517	14.2185	14.7940	15.3678
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	7.2047	7.5056	7.8191	8.1457	8.4860
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	1.7974	1.8725	1.9507	2.0322	2.1171
NASN21	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	13.0568	13.6298	14.1957	14.7702	15.3431
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.0060	3.1379	3.2682	3.4004	3.5323
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	7.2047	7.5056	7.8191	8.1457	8.4860
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	1.7974	1.8725	1.9507	2.0322	2.1171
NASN2S	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	13.0568	13.6298	14.1957	14.7702	15.3431

	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.0060	3.1379	3.2682	3.4004	3.5323
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	7.2047	7.5056	7.8191	8.1457	8.4860
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	1.7974	1.8725	1.9507	2.0322	2.1171
NASN2P[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	13.0568	13.6298	14.1957	14.7702	15.3431
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.0060	3.1379	3.2682	3.4004	3.5323
	Demand peak season ($/kW/mth)	7.2047	7.5056	7.8191	8.1457	8.4860
	Demand off peak season ($/kW/mth)	1.7974	1.8725	1.9507	2.0322	2.1171
NEN21	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	11.1201	11.6081	12.0900	12.5793	13.0672
	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.0664	5.2887	5.5083	5.7312	5.9535
NSP21	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	38.2671	39.9463	41.6048	43.2887	44.9677
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	33.4851	34.9545	36.4058	37.8792	39.3485
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	29.3059	30.5919	31.8620	33.1516	34.4374
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.2638	3.4070	3.5485	3.6921	3.8353
NSP27	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	21.2853	22.2193	23.1418	24.0784	25.0124
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	18.6587	19.4775	20.2862	21.1072	21.9259
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	16.3646	17.0827	17.7920	18.5121	19.2301
	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.8434	6.0998	6.3531	6.6102	6.8666

SSP27	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	21.2853	22.2193	23.1418	24.0784	25.0124
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	18.6587	19.4775	20.2862	21.1072	21.9259
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	16.3646	17.0827	17.7920	18.5121	19.2301
	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.8434	6.0998	6.3531	6.6102	6.8666
SSP21[22]	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	21.2853	22.2193	23.1418	24.0784	25.0124
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	18.6587	19.4775	20.2862	21.1072	21.9259
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	16.3646	17.0827	17.7920	18.5121	19.2301
	Off peak (c/kWh)	5.8434	6.0998	6.3531	6.6102	6.8666
NEE40	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	21.9972	22.9625	23.9159	24.8838	25.8490
NEE41	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	21.9972	22.9625	23.9159	24.8838	25.8490
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE42	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	21.9972	22.9625	23.9159	24.8838	25.8490
	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE43	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Anytime (c/kWh)	21.9972	22.9625	23.9159	24.8838	25.8490

	Dedicated circuit (c/kWh)	3.0113	3.1435	3.2740	3.4065	3.5386
NEE51	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	19.0054	19.8394	20.6631	21.4994	22.3333
	Off peak (c/kWh)	4.0252	4.2018	4.3763	4.5534	4.7300
NEE52	Standing charge ($/year)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Peak (c/kWh)	16.3415	17.0585	17.7668	18.4859	19.2029
	Off peak (c/kWh)	8.2849	8.6484	9.0075	9.3720	9.7356
NEE55	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	14.1683	14.7900	15.4041	16.0275	16.6492
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.9624	4.1362	4.3080	4.4823	4.6562
NSP55	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Summer peak (c/kWh)	38.4543	40.1417	41.8083	43.5004	45.1877
	Summer shoulder (c/kWh)	33.6488	35.1254	36.5837	38.0644	39.5408
	Winter peak (c/kWh)	29.4491	30.7414	32.0177	33.3136	34.6057
	Off peak (c/kWh)	2.3301	2.4324	2.5334	2.6359	2.7381
NSP56	Standing charge ($/year)	2,613.67	2,722.84	2,836.57	2,955.06	3,078.49
	Peak (c/kWh)	10.7193	11.1897	11.6543	12.1260	12.5963
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	7.8048	8.1473	8.4855	8.8290	9.1714
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.6630	3.8238	3.9825	4.1437	4.3044
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	18.6520	19.4311	20.2427	21.0882	21.9690
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	31.0898	32.3884	33.7413	35.1506	36.6188

NEN56	Standing charge ($/year)	2,613.67	2,722.84	2,836.57	2,955.06	3,078.49
	Peak (c/kWh)	8.5953	8.9724	9.3450	9.7232	10.1003
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	5.9905	6.2533	6.5130	6.7766	7.0394
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.7260	3.8895	4.0510	4.2149	4.3784
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	18.6520	19.4311	20.2427	21.0882	21.9690
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	31.0898	32.3884	33.7413	35.1506	36.6188
NEE60	Standing charge ($/year)	111.28	115.93	120.77	125.82	131.07
	Peak (c/kWh)	9.8438	10.2758	10.7024	11.1356	11.5675
	Off peak (c/kWh)	3.8281	3.9961	4.1620	4.3304	4.4984
NEE74	Standing charge ($/year)	145.55	151.62	157.96	164.56	171.43
	Peak (c/kWh)	24.3511	25.4196	26.4750	27.5465	28.6150
	Off peak (c/kWh)	6.9182	7.2218	7.5216	7.8260	8.1296
NSP75	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	3.0846	3.2200	3.3537	3.4894	3.6248
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	2.0901	2.1818	2.2724	2.3644	2.4561
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.1921	1.2445	1.2961	1.3486	1.4009
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	45.3169	47.2098	49.1817	51.2360	53.3760
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	76.0027	79.1773	82.4845	85.9298	89.5190
NSP76	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.8921	3.0190	3.1443	3.2716	3.3985
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	1.8953	1.9785	2.0606	2.1440	2.2272
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.0747	1.1219	1.1684	1.2157	1.2629

	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	47.2504	49.2240	51.2801	53.4220	55.6534
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	79.9082	83.2459	86.7230	90.3454	94.1190
NSP77	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.8510	2.9761	3.0997	3.2251	3.3502
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	1.8806	1.9632	2.0447	2.1274	2.2099
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.0182	1.0629	1.1070	1.1518	1.1965
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	51.8004	53.9640	56.2181	58.5662	61.0125
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	85.9876	89.5793	93.3209	97.2189	101.2796
NSP78	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	2.5594	2.6717	2.7826	2.8953	3.0076
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	1.6892	1.7634	1.8366	1.9109	1.9850
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.8834	0.9222	0.9605	0.9994	1.0381
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	56.9852	59.3654	61.8451	64.4283	67.1194
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	94.2795	98.2175	102.3200	106.5938	111.0462
NSP81	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.5596	0.5841	0.6084	0.6330	0.6576
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.2264	0.2363	0.2461	0.2561	0.2660
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	37.3675	38.9283	40.5543	42.2482	44.0129
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	61.2414	63.7994	66.4642	69.2404	72.1325
NSP82	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.4996	0.5215	0.5432	0.5651	0.5871

	Shoulder (c/kWh)	0.4996	0.5215	0.5432	0.5651	0.5871
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.4256	0.4443	0.4628	0.4815	0.5002
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	34.2543	35.6851	37.1756	38.7284	40.3461
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	56.0560	58.3974	60.8366	63.3777	66.0250
NSP83	Standing charge ($/year)	5,843.35	6,087.42	6,341.69	6,606.58	6,882.53
	Peak (c/kWh)	9.2235	9.6282	10.0279	10.4338	10.8385
	Shoulder (c/kWh)	3.2275	3.3691	3.5090	3.6510	3.7926
	Off peak (c/kWh)	1.0051	1.0492	1.0927	1.1370	1.1811
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	3.9824	4.1488	4.3221	4.5026	4.6907
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	6.5797	6.8545	7.1408	7.4391	7.7498
NSP91	Standing charge ($/year)	20,826.35	21,696.25	22,602.49	23,546.58	24,530.10
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.4992	0.5211	0.5427	0.5647	0.5866
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.0469	0.0490	0.0510	0.0531	0.0552
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	2.4914	2.5955	2.7039	2.8168	2.9345
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	4.1075	4.2790	4.4578	4.6440	4.8379
NEE93	Standing charge ($/year)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.9862	1.0295	1.0723	1.1157	1.1589
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.9861	1.0294	1.0721	1.1155	1.1588
NSP94	Standing charge ($/year)	20,826.35	21,696.25	22,602.49	23,546.58	24,530.10
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.4668	0.4873	0.5075	0.5281	0.5486
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.0300	0.0313	0.0326	0.0339	0.0352

	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	1.8565	1.9341	2.0149	2.0990	2.1867
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	3.0878	3.2168	3.3512	3.4911	3.6370
NSP95	Standing charge ($/year)	20,826.35	21,696.25	22,602.49	23,546.58	24,530.10
	Peak (c/kWh)	0.5305	0.5538	0.5768	0.6001	0.6234
	Off peak (c/kWh)	0.0668	0.0697	0.0726	0.0755	0.0785
	Demand capacity ($/kVA/year)	3.8574	4.0185	4.1863	4.3612	4.5434
	Demand critical peak ($/kVA/year)	6.4065	6.6741	6.9529	7.2433	7.5458

Source: AusNet Services

Further definitional information for the application of charging parameters is provided in the notes to Tables 1, 2 and 3 above for the main network tariff structures, and the information for specific tariffs can be accessed via AusNet Services tariff schedule published on AusNet Services website.

D.3. Alternative control services indicative tariffs

The following tables contain AusNet Services' indicative tariffs for its alternative control services for FY2022. Tariffs are escalated by CPI for each of the remaining regulatory years covered by the TSS.

Table D.5: Proposed alternative control connection services fees

Connection service	FY2022
Single Phase Overhead – Business Hours	494.11
Single Phase Overhead – After Hours	1,307.29
Single Phase underground – Business Hours	214.77
Single Phase underground with a directly connected meter on group metering panel – Business Hours	472.23
Single Phase underground – After Hours	1,307.29
Multi-phase overhead with a directly connected meter – Business Hours	566.34
Multi-phase overhead with a directly connected meter – After Hours	1,307.29
Multi-phase overhead with a CT connected meter – Business Hours	1,081.27
Multi-phase overhead connection with a CT connected meter – After Hours	1,822.22
Multi-phase underground with a directly connected meter – Business Hours	347.11

Multi-phase underground with a directly connected meter on group metering panel – Business Hours	604.57
Multi-phase underground with a directly connected meter – After Hours	1,275.41
Multi-phase underground with a CT connected meter – Business Hours	862.04
Multi-phase underground connection with a CT connected meter – After Hours	1,822.22
95mm2 overhead service from LVABC – Business Hours	852.49
95mm2 overhead service from LVABC – After Hours	2,159.79
Establish temporary supply connection – Business Hours	494.11
Establish temporary supply connection – After Hours	1,307.29
Appointment – inspection of group or CT metering prior to connection – Business Hours	514.93
Service truck - Disconnect / Reconnect at pole or pit – Business Hours	567.41
Service truck - Disconnect / Reconnect at pole or pit – After Hours	NA

Source: AusNet Services

Table D.6: Proposed ancillary services (fee based)

Service	FY2022
Meter equipment test – Single Phase	305.01
Meter equipment test – Single Phase - each additional meter at same site	68.03
Meter equipment test – Multi Phase	368.67
Meter equipment test – Multi Phase - each additional meter at same site	100.78
Wasted Truck Visit – customer not ready for their requested works	211.04
Manual assessment of PV & small generator installation enquiry, 4.6kW to 15kW	325.79
Manual assessment of PV & small generator installation enquiry, 15kW to 30kW	325.79

Source: AusNet Services

Table D.7: Quoted alternative control services charge-out rates for FY2022

Labour category	Service description	FY2022 $/hour rate - BH	FY2022 $/hour rate - AH
Labour—wages	Construction Overhead Install	116.92	146.97
Labour—wages	Construction Underground Install	114.20	143.55
Labour—wages	Construction Substation Install	114.20	143.55
Labour—wages	Electrical Tester Including Vehicle & Equipment	204.16	238.24

Labour—wages	Planner Including Vehicle	156.96	-
Labour—wages	Supervisor Including Vehicle	156.96	-
Labour—design	Design	134.02	168.46
Labour—design	Drafting	102.98	129.45
Labour—design	Survey	121.31	152.49
Labour—design	Tech Officer	121.31	152.49
Labour—design	Line Inspector	116.92	146.97
Labour—design	Contract Supervision	121.31	152.49
Labour—design	Protection Engineer	134.02	168.46
Labour—design	Maintenance Planner	121.31	152.49

Source: AusNet Services

Table D.8: Public lighting fees (nominal)

Central Region	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Mercury Vapour 80W	62.92	45.99	47.26	48.65	49.79
HP Sodium 150W	114.86	95.56	97.80	100.43	102.98
HP Sodium 250W	116.75	97.04	99.16	101.68	104.27
Mercury Vapour 50W	96.27	70.37	72.31	74.44	76.18
Mercury Vapour 125W	92.49	67.61	69.47	71.52	73.19
Mercury Vapour 250W	122.58	101.90	104.12	106.77	109.48
Mercury Vapour 400W	127.25	105.78	108.08	110.83	113.65
HP Sodium 100W	122.89	102.24	104.65	107.46	110.19
HP Sodium 400W	165.78	137.80	140.81	144.39	148.06
Metal Halide 70W	274.65	200.77	206.29	212.38	217.34
Metal Halide 100W	274.24	228.16	233.52	239.79	245.89
Metal Halide 150W	311.55	259.20	265.30	272.42	279.34
HP Sodium 50W	50.92	42.36	43.36	44.52	45.66
Energy Efficient Lights					
T5 2X14W	58.18	64.75	64.57	67.13	69.07
T5 2X24W	60.56	64.22	67.35	69.79	70.70
LED 18W standard power	33.94	37.77	40.77	43.17	44.61
LED 14W low output non-standard	36.12	40.00	43.05	45.51	47.01
LED 70W-125W (L1)	45.58	52.58	58.02	62.23	64.44
LED 155W-250W (L2)	47.64	55.47	61.54	66.21	68.59
LED 275W-400W (L4)	59.34	68.24	75.13	80.50	83.32
Compact Fluorescent 32W	51.18	56.95	56.80	59.05	60.75
Compact Fluorescent 42W	51.18	56.95	56.80	59.05	60.75

North & East	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026
Mercury Vapour 80W	72.15	51.46	52.85	54.29	55.66
HP Sodium 150W	135.06	114.55	114.36	118.93	121.93
HP Sodium 250W	133.74	113.02	113.10	115.96	118.90
Mercury Vapour 50W	106.78	76.16	78.22	80.35	82.37
Mercury Vapour 125W	106.78	76.16	78.22	80.35	82.37
Mercury Vapour 250W	139.09	117.55	117.63	120.60	123.65
Mercury Vapour 400W	143.10	120.94	121.02	124.08	127.22
HP Sodium 100W	144.51	122.57	122.36	127.25	130.47
HP Sodium 400W	189.91	160.49	160.61	164.67	168.83
Metal Halide 70W	274.49	195.77	201.06	206.53	211.74
Metal Halide 100W	286.06	242.63	242.21	251.89	258.26
Metal Halide 150W	324.99	275.65	275.18	286.17	293.40
Energy Efficient Lights					
T5 2X14W	68.49	73.05	72.62	75.10	77.23
T5 2X24W	72.05	75.90	76.30	78.77	80.08
LED 18W standard power	37.20	41.09	43.48	45.95	47.46
LED low output non-standard	39.06	43.00	45.37	47.88	49.44
LED 70W-125W (L1)	51.21	58.35	63.01	67.34	69.67
LED 155W-250W (L2)	53.27	61.24	66.53	71.32	73.82
LED 275W-400W (L4)	68.28	77.40	82.69	88.23	91.24
Compact Fluorescent 32W	60.24	64.25	63.88	66.06	67.93
Compact Fluorescent 42W	60.24	64.25	63.88	66.06	67.93

Source: AusNet Services