Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd

Att 08-01 Tariff Structure Statement





Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd

ABN 82 064 651 083 Level 16, 567 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000

Postal Address

PO Box 16182 Melbourne VIC 3000 Ph: (03) 9713 7000 Fax: (03) 9173 7516



01 Overview

Jemena

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Overview

About Jemena Electricity Networks

Our electricity network is one of five electricity distribution networks in Victoria. We are the sole distributor of electricity in north-west greater Melbourne (shown below), and we service more than 350,000 households and businesses.

Our role is to deliver power when our customers need it. We build and manage the infrastructure that transports electricity through more than 950 square kilometres of Melbourne's north-west suburbs, with Melbourne Airport sitting almost at the middle of our patch.



The cost of distributing energy across our network is paid for through your electricity bill. Our network charges typically amount to around 31 per cent of your total bill.





About this tariff structure statement

Our Tariff structure statement (**TSS**) explains our proposed tariff structures to apply from 1 July 2021.

The National Electricity Rules (**the Rules**) set the formal TSS requirements.

Our remainder of our TSS is structured as follows:

- 2 Tariff classes
- 3 Tariff structures
- 4 How we will set prices
- 5 Indicative prices
- 6 Compliance checklist

The TSS has the following attachments:

- A Assignment & reassignment policy
- B Indicative prices (Excel version)

Accompanying our TSS, we have also published a tariff structure statement explanatory document (**Explanatory Document**) at JEN – Att 08-02 Tariff structure statement explanatory document 20200131 -Public.

Our Explanatory Document provides all the detailed explanation and justification to support our TSS proposal, including how our engagement with customers and stakeholders has informed our proposal.



02 Tariff classes

Standard control services

What are they?

The five standard control services (**SCS**) tariff classes we propose for the 2021-26 regulatory period are shown on the right. These are the same tariff classes that we had in place for the 2016-20 regulatory period.

Why these tariff classes?

Our five tariff classes correspond to our five major customer segments, which have materially different costs to connect and serve.

We describe how they reflect our pricing objectives and requirements under the Rules in our Explanatory Document.



Tariff classes are designed for our direct control services. Direct control services are those services regulated by the AER. They are categorised into standard control services, and alternative control services—which include advance metering infrastructure (**AMI**) services as well as specific services requested by a customer or their retailer. Here we describe how we divide our customers for each service into tariff classes.



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Alternative control services

What are they?

In addition to our SCS, we provide user-requested services and metering services¹ (alternative control services (**ACS**)). The full cost of these are attributed to the customer who receives the service.

There is one tariff class for these services—the 'alternative control services tariff class'.

Within this tariff class, there are multiple user-requested services, each with their own associated price or unit rates that are proposed by us, but approved by the AER. The method for determining prices for these services takes two different forms as described in the table below.

| Service | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Fee based services | Includes: |
| | Alternative control services for which the AER has applied a cap on prices, for example, services such as basic connections, de-energisations, re-energisations |
| | Metering services for 'small customers' (Type 5, 6 and AMI meters), Type 7 metering and other auxiliary metering services provided on a customer-requested basis.² |
| | The operation, maintenance and replacement (OM&R) services for public lighting, which the AER has applied a cap on the price per lighting type. |
| Quoted services | Services for which the AER has placed a cap on the applicable labour rates (inclusive of labour on-costs and overheads). Prices for quoted services are based on quantities of labour plus materials and contractor services. |

1 Our smart metering services include the provision of smart meters for small customers and the associated data services. These have not changed for those that applied during the 2016-20 regulatory period.

2 Definitions of the different types of meters can be found in our classification of services attachment to our 2021-26 regulatory proposal. See: JEN - Att 07-06 Classification of services – 20200131.



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What are tariff structures?

Tariff vs tariff structure

A 'tariff' is how we charge a retailer for the services we provide our customers. The tariff can be made up of different charges such as a fixed charge, usage charge or demand charge.

The 'tariff structure' (or price structure) includes the tariff, tariff 'components' and 'charging parameters', which together provide the additional information for retailers (and customers) to know how we will bill them for each customer. The total network bill for a customer will depend on their network tariff and how the customer uses our network.

Each year, we publish our tariff schedule and, before we set prices, we must determine how to structure our tariffs.

We show tariff structures by customer segment

How we structure our tariffs is set out in the remainder of this section. We provide our tariff structures by customer segment:

- Residential
- Small business
- Large business (combined low voltage, high voltage and sub-transmission tariff classes).

For each customer segment we provide tariff structures and how we assign customers within that segment. Our tariff structures are made up of one or more of the following tariff components:

- A fixed (or 'standing') charge tariff component—a supply charge that applies to each premises that electricity is delivered to (in dollars per annum), and charged on a pro-rata basis, depending on how frequently each customer is billed (usually monthly or quarterly).
- A usage charge tariff component—a charge that applies to the volume of electricity consumed (in cents per kilowatt hour (kWh)). For some customers, this charge may also depend on the time of the day the electricity is consumed.
- A demand charge tariff component—a charge that applies to either a customer's electricity capacity requirement (in dollars per kilovolt-ampere (kVA)) or their maximum demand level (in dollars per kilowatt (kW)) depending on the type of customer.



Tariff structures for the residential tariff class

| Tariff | Tariff code ³ | Components | Unit | Charging parameter |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|---|
| Open tariffs | | | | |
| Residential single rate | A100 or F100 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| (previously general purpose) | | Unit rate | c/kWh | |
| Residential demand (Previously | A10D or F10D | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| general purpose – demand) | | Unit rate | c/kWh | |
| | | Demand charge | \$/kW pa | Maximum demand set 3pm-9pm work days and reset monthly. Prices may vary for summer and non-summer months ⁴ |
| Residential Time of Use (NEW default tariff) | A120 or F120 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 3pm-9pm every day |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times. |
| Closed tariffs ⁵ | | | | |
| Flexible ⁵ | A10X or F10X | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 3pm-9pm weekdays |
| | | Shoulder unit rate | c/kWh | 7am-3pm and 9pm-10pm weekdays and 7am-10pm weekends |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | 10pm-7am daily |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | 10pm-7am daily |
| Time of use interval meter | A10I orF10I | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 7am-11pm weekdays |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times |
| Time of use | A140 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 7am-11pm weekdays |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times |

Tariff codes starting 'F' indicate the premium feed-in tariff rebate. Note because the transitional feed in tariff rebate has ceased, there is no longer tariff codes starting with 'T'. 3.

Unit rates can vary also vary by summer (daylight savings period) and non-summer (all other times). 4. 5.

A closed tariff means no customer can be assigned onto the tariff but current customers can remain on the tariff.

Residential assignment policy

Key assignment information

Our residential tariff assignment and reassignment policy has been informed by the views of our customers as set out in our Explanatory Document and is the result of more than two years of seeking and understanding various stakeholder preferences.

We assign customers to a tariff class when they connect to the network for the first time (e.g. build and connect a new home) or move house.

We then place our residential customers onto the most appropriate tariff, while still allowing them to retain a choice.

From 1 July 2021:

- New customers who have a connection and an AMI meter, customers who upgrade to three-phase metering and customers who install distributed energy resources capable of injection into the JEN network (including solar photovoltaic generation and batteries) will be assigned to the residential time of use (A120) tariff.
- All residential customers assigned to the A120, or who have opted into it have the option to opt-out to the single rate tariff (A100) or demand tariff (A10D).
- All existing residential customers currently on the single rate (A100) tariff or one of our closed time of use tariffs (will have the option to move to the residential time of use tariff (A120) or the demand tariff (A10D) if they have an AMI meter.
- All customers who have opted-in to a demand tariff will subsequently have the option to opt-out to the single rate tariff (A100) or the residential time of use tariff (A120).

We may seek to assign customers who have an electric vehicle to the A120 tariff if a robust register or other means to identify them arises. Customers with an electric vehicle assigned to A120 would be able to choose the single rate tariff (A100) or demand tariff (A10D).

Our complete assignment and reassignment policy is provided at Attachment A



Tariff structures for the small business tariff class

| Tariff | Tariff code ³ | Components | Unit | Charging parameter |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|--|
| Open tariffs | | | | |
| Small business single rate – (previously general | A200 or F200 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| purpose) Available to all customers with consumption <40MWh per annum. | | Unit rate | c/kWh | |
| Small business demand - (previously general | A20D orF20D | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| purpose demand) Available to all customers with consumption | | Unit rate | c/kWh | |
| <40MWh per annum and meters capable of measuring demand. | | Demand charge | \$/kW pa | Maximum demand set 10am-8pm work days using the maximum level of the last 12 months where data is available. |
| Time of use weekdays | A210 or F210 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| I he default tariff for all customers with consumption < 40MWh per annum. | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 9am-9pm weekdays (local time) |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times. |
| Time of use weekdays – demand. JEN has two sets | 1. A230 or | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| of tariffs available: 1. One with a positive demand charge (default for | F230 2. A23N or | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 7am-11pm weekdays (local time) |
| customers with consumption over 40MWh per annum) | F23N | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times |
| 2. An 'opt out' tariff option with the demand charge set to zero. | | Demand charge | \$/kW pa | Maximum demand set at any time using the maximum level of the last 12 months where data is available. |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | 10pm-7am daily (local time) |
| Closed tariffs ⁶ | | | | |
| Time of use extended – demand (closed to new | A270 | Standing charge | \$ pa | |
| entrants) applicable to customers with energy consumption > 40MWh per annum | | Peak unit rate | c/kWh | 7am-11pm weekdays (local time) |
| | | Off peak unit rate | c/kWh | All other times |
| | | Demand charge | \$/kW pa | Maximum demand set at any time using the maximum level of the last 12 months where data is available. |

6. A closed tariff means no customer can be assigned onto the tariff but current customers can remain on the tariff.

Tariff structures



Small business assignment policy

Key assignment information

Our small business tariff assignment policy aims to place our new small business customers on the most appropriate tariff, while still allowing customers under 120kVA or 40MWh per annum to retain a choice. From 1 January 2021:

- New customers with demand less than 120 kVA and annual consumption less than 400 MWh are eligible for assignment to the small business tariff class.
- New customers having an AMI, manual read interval (MRI) or current transformer (CT) meter and an annual consumption less than 40 MWh, or existing customers who upgrade to three-phase metering or who install distributed energy resources capable of injection into the JEN network (including solar photovoltaic generation and batteries) are assigned to the time of use weekdays (A210).
- Customers with a basic meter are assigned to the single rate (A200) tariff. Customers would not have the option to move to any other tariffs unless they install an AMI, MRI or CT meter.
- New customers with an AMI, MRI or CT meter and an annual consumption greater than 40 MWh (and less than 400MWh), or existing customers who upgrade to three-phase metering or who install distributed energy resources capable of injection into the JEN network (including solar photovoltaic generation and batteries) are assigned to the Time of Use Weekdays – demand tariff (A230).
- All customers in the small business tariff class have the option to move to the following tariffs:
 - > For customers with annual consumption less than 40 MWh per annum:
 - Single rate (A200)
 - Demand (A20D)
 - Time of Use Weekdays (A210)
 - > For customers with annual consumption greater than 40 MWh per annum:
 - Time of Use Weekdays Demand (A230)
 - Time of Use Opt out (A23N).

Our complete assignment and reassignment policy is provided at Attachment A



Tariff structures

Tariff structures for the large business tariff classes

| Tariff | Tariff code ³ | Components Ur | nit | Charging parameter | Notes: |
|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| Low voltage | | | | | 1. Maximum demand set at any time using the maximum level of |
| LV <= 0.8 GWh | A300, F200 or T300 | Each contains a: | Unit is: | Subject to minimum chargeable demand of 120kVA | the last 12 months where data is available. |
| LV _{EN} Annual Consumption - <=0.8 GWh | A30N | Peak unit rate | − c/kWh | | 2. LV _{MS} 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh, LV _{MS} 6.0+ GWh and HV _{RF} tariffs are closed to new entrants |
| LV 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | - Off peak unit rate | – c/kWh | Subject to minimum chargeable | 3. Peak is 7am-11pm Monday to |
| LV _{EN} 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | Demand charge | − \$kVA pa | demand of 250KVA | Friday (local time). Off peak is all other times. |
| LV 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | | | | 4. EN is 'embedded network' |
| LV _{EN} 2.2+ GWh | A34E | | | | representing the tariff is only available to embedded network |
| LV _{MS} 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | | | | customers. (Additional criteria may apply as outlined in our tariff |
| LV 6.0+ GWh | A370 | | | Subject to minimum chargeable | schedule). |
| LV _{MS} 6.0+ GWh | A37M | | | demand of 450KVA | MS is 'multiple supply' representing the tariff is only |
| High voltage | | | | | available to a non-embedded network customer taking supply |
| HV | A400 | Each contains a: | Unit is: | Subject to minimum chargeable | from multiple National Meter Identifiers (NMI'S). (Additional |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | Standing charge | – \$pa | demand of 1,000kVA. | criteria may apply as outlined in our tariff schedule). These tariffs |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | Peak unit rate | – c/kWh | | are closed to new entrants. |
| HV - Annual Consumption | A480 | Off peak unit rate | – c/kWh | Subject to minimum chargeable | 6. RF is for customers with a reserve feeder contract. The tariff |
| >= 55 GWh | | Demand charge | − \$kVA pa | demand of 10,000kVA | is closed to new entrants. |
| Sub-transmission | | | | | 7. TR is 'traction supplies' representing the tariff is only |
| Sub-transmission | A500 | Each contains a: | Unit is: | Subject to minimum chargeable | available to customers with traction supplies. |
| Sub-transmission MA | A50A | Standing charge | – \$pa | demand of 15,000KVA | 8. EG is embedded generator |
| Sub-transmission EG | A50E | Peak unit rate | – c/kWh | | connected to a specified loop. |
| Sub-transmission – Multiple | A50M | Off peak unit rate | – c/kWh | | |
| feeder (NEW) | | Demand charge | \$kVA pa | | 15 |

Large business assignment policy

Key assignment information

Large business customers are assigned to a tariff based on their connected voltage level, type of connection and annual consumption. The below table describes the criteria for each tariff:

| Toriff | Tariff | Connection | | Annual consumption (GWh) | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------|------|--|
| Tarin | code ³ | ConnectionAnnual consumptionVoltageTypeMinimumMaximNon-Embedded-0Embedded-0Non-Embedded0.82Non-Embedded0.82Non-Embedded0.82Non-Embedded0.82Non-Embedded2.26Embedded2.26Embedded2.26Embedded2.26Embedded0.05Non-Embedded-5High VoltageEmbedded-Non-Embedded55.05Sub TransmissionNon-Embedded-Non-Embedded-5Embedded-5Multicle Eerdem- | Maximum | | | |
| LV <= 0.8 GWh | A300 | | Non-Embedded | - | 0.8 | |
| LV _{EN} Annual Consumption <=0.8 GWh | A30N | Connection Voltage Low Voltage High Voltage Sub Transmission | Embedded | - | 0.8 | |
| LV 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | | Non-Embedded | 0.8 | 2.2 | |
| LV _{EN} 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | Low Voltage | Embedded | 0.8 | 2.2 | |
| LV 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | | Non-Embedded | 2.2 | 6.0 | |
| LV _{EN} 2.2+ GWh | A34E | | Embedded | 2.2 | - | |
| LV 6.0+ GWh | A370 | | Non-Embedded | 6.0 | | |
| HV | A400 | | Non-Embedded | - | 55.0 | |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | High Voltage | Embedded | - | - | |
| HV - Annual Consumption >= 55 GWh | A480 | _ | Non-Embedded | 55.0 | - | |
| Sub-transmission | A500 | | Non-Embedded | - | - | |
| Sub-transmission MA | A400 A40E A40E A480 A500 A50A A50E | | Non-Embedded | - | - | |
| Sub-transmission EG | A50E | Transmission | Embedded Generation | - | - | |
| Sub-transmission – Multiple feeder (NEW) | A50M | | Multiple Feeders | - | - | |



Our complete assignment and reassignment policy is provided at Attachment A

04 How we will set prices -••

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Our approach

We take the following approach to set our SCS prices—also referred to as Distribution use of Service (**DUoS**) prices:

- 1. Allocate revenue to tariff classes—Determine the revenue to recover each year for each tariff class, consistent with our 2021-26 regulatory proposal. We base this on the current proportion of revenue from each tariff class, which we consider is cost-reflective.
- 2. For our default tariff within each tariff class, set price levels of the components that best signal the marginal cost of the network:
 - Start with our calculated long-run marginal cost (LRMC) values by tariff class. We call these our 'base' LRMC estimates (see page 19).
 - Translate these base LRMC estimates into tariff component LRMC estimates.
 - Use the component LRMC estimates as the basis for the peak ToU or demand component for each demand tariff as applicable by:
 - Considering the variation between the tariff components' current price level and the new LRMC estimate.
 - Seeking to move these components toward the new LRMC estimates in a manner that mitigates customer impacts, seeks to smooth the long term volatility of LRMC estimates and ensures a peak to off peak price ratio of at least 2.5.
- 3. Set price levels for remaining components of the default tariff prices are set to:
 - Recover the residual costs of supplying customers on the tariff in a manner that:
 - Best replicates (and least distorts) the price signal the customer receives from step 2. All else equal, we intend to rebalance the recovery of costs towards fixed charges and away from relatively more distortionary usage charges.⁷
 - Ensures volatility with respect to previous years' price levels, and therefore customer bill impact is mitigated.
- 7. We have calculated our indicative prices in section 4 based on a relatively fast move toward non-distorted LRMC price signals. We may reduce this following further consultation.

- 4. Set price levels for tariffs without a cost reflective component (ie without a demand component or a 3pm-9pm peak ToU component). For example, for our residential customers, we will set our annual prices so that a typical customer's network bill is:
 - Equivalent whether they are on a demand tariff or our default ToU tariff,

which by the end of the 2021-26 period will be:

 Around 5 per cent lower than if the customer was on our single rate or closed 7am-11pm peak period ToU tariffs—the gap increasing by one per cent per year.

We estimate that this approach would result in 81 per cent of single rate residential customers being better off on the default ToU or demand tariff by the end of the 2021-26 period.

5. Ensure that revenue from each tariff class lies between standalone and avoidable costs (see page 22)

Allocation of TUoS to tariff classes

The table below shows how our DUoS revenue and Transmission Use of System (**TUoS**) pass through have historically been allocated to market segments. TUoS volatility can result in volatile network prices for large businesses under these allocations because a larger portion of their bill is made up of transmission costs. To mitigate this going forward, we consider that the TUoS allocation should be brought closer to the DUoS allocation over the 2021-26 period, which we consider is cost-reflective.

Our long-term goal is to align TUoS and DUoS allocations. Our approach to make progress, but limit customer impacts, is to seek to floor residential and small business annual TUoS price decreases at zero when an average price decrease occurs, and cap large business annual TUoS price increases at inflation when price increases occur. Our indicative (**NUoS**) prices incorporate the movement required to result in the likely allocations by 2025-26 shown below.

| Market segment | 2020 DUoS allocation | 2020 TUoS allocation | Likely 2025-26 TUoS allocation |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Residential | 44% | 12% | 17% |
| Small business | 23% | 15% | 17% |
| Large business | 33% | 73% | 64% |

Long run marginal cost

Why estimate LRMC?

Clause 6.18.5(f) of the Rules requires that our tariffs are based on the long-run marginal cost (**LRMC**) of providing network services to our customers.

The LRMC is an estimate of our future costs of expanding (or contracting) our network to allow for one additional (or less) unit of use of the network. It is customer demand during peak network demand periods that drives the costs of our network, and so the LRMC reflects the cost to supply one additional unit of capacity (in kW or kVA) at peak times.

By setting tariffs with reference to the LRMC of the network, we promote efficient use of our network based on tariffs that are aligned with the underlying cost of network usage.

Two potential methods to estimate LRMC

There are two principal methods for estimating the LRMC:

- The perturbation (Turvey approach); and
- The average incremental cost (AIC) approach.

The perturbation approach to estimating the LRMC requires a consideration of how our proposed capital program would need to be adjusted should there be a small, but permanent, change in forward looking demand. This might involve the bringing forward (or delay) in capital projects with associated additional incremental costs. In principle, a perturbation estimate of the LRMC is most likely to align with the actual incremental costs incurred by customers changing their consumption.

The AIC approach uses our proposed capital expenditure and demand to estimate the LRMC by dividing the total increase in expenditure by the total incremental increase in demand (hence it is an average incremental cost). This provides an average estimate of the likely incremental change in costs as a consequence of a change in consumption and so is not as precise an estimate of the LRMC as compared to that result from the use of the perturbation methodology.

Clause 6.18.5(f) of the Rules requires we have regard to the costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying the chosen method.

We consider the AIC approach remains appropriate

We have historically used an AIC approach to estimate LRMC. We consider that, on balance, the administrative cost of undertaking the Turvey approach would exceed benefits. This is because the Turvey method is complex and requires multiple demand permutations and engineering assessments of capital expenditure to provide robust results.

We do not consider the cost of obtaining alternative results would provide any additional benefit that would outweigh what we can obtain from LRMC estimates using the AIC approach. In addition, the AIC approach has been widely used and accepted by the AER as a reasonable estimate for tariff setting purposes.

Our AIC approach to estimating LRMC

We undertook the following steps to estimate LRMC:

- Evaluate the present value of future flows of relevant expenditure, involving:
 - A detailed analysis of each of our proposed capital programs to determine those that are growth-related, ie, those that allow additional capacity on the network;
 - Evaluating the value of operating expenditure associated with these capital items;
 - Allocating the cost of these growth-related expenditure items to the tariff class which they serve or, where the expenditure was for the network more broadly, to each tariff class by the proportion of contribution to peak demand; and
 - Evaluating the present value of this forward-looking expenditure over a 10-year time horizon of 2020 to 2029;
- Evaluate the present value of additional demand met by Jemena's network:
 - Evaluate the cumulative increase of demand by each tariff class; and
 - Find the present value of additional demand over the 2020 to 2029; and
- Evaluate the LRMC for each tariff class by dividing the present value of growth-related expenditure by the present value of additional demand.

Long run marginal cost estimates

Our base LRMC estimates

The table below provides our base LRMC estimates for each tariff class, expressed either as dollars per kW per annum or dollars per kVA per annum.

| Tariff class | Unit | LRMC estimate |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Residential | \$ / kW pa | \$110 |
| Small business | \$ / kW pa | \$70 |
| Large business – low voltage | \$ / kVA pa | \$58 |
| Large business – high voltage | \$ / kVA pa | \$36 |
| Large business – subtransmission | \$ / kVA pa | \$0.33 |

However, most customers are not, or cannot, be charged based on their contribution to the networks maximum demand, which might only happen once or twice a year. We therefore need to express these LRMC estimates in terms of their charging parameters that constitute each tariff.

Convert LRMC into single rate component

To convert our LRMC estimates into the single rate component we have divided the estimate by the number of hours in the year and divide by 100 to convert into c/kWh.

For example, for our residential single rate LRMC, we divide \$110 by:

- 365 multiplied by 24 and divide by 100

This provides a LRMC component estimate for the residential single rate tariff of 1.26 c/kWh.

Convert LRMC into peak rate component

To convert our LRMC estimates into the peak rate component we have divided the estimate by the number of hours in the peak period during the year and divide by 100 to convert into c/kWh.

For example, for our new residential TOU peak rate, which has a six hour peak period every day from 3pm-9pm, we estimate LRMC by dividing \$110 by:

- 365 multiplied by 6 and divide by 100.

This provides a LRMC component estimate for the residential single rate tariff of 5.04 c/kWh.

Convert LRMC into demand charge component

To convert our LRMC estimates into the demand charge component we need to recognise that the sum of each customers' maximum demand exceeds coincident demand. We therefore need to apply a diversity factor to the base estimates.

For example, we calculate that residential customers' collective coincident demand is 46.8 per cent of the sum of residential customer maximum demand.

We therefore estimate the residential demand component LRMC estimate by multiplying \$110/kW by 0.468, which is \$51.60/kW.

Stand alone & avoidable cost

Why calculate stand alone and avoidable cost?

We test that our expected revenue from each tariff class falls between the efficiency bounds of stand alone and avoidable cost. This test is designed to ensure our customers 'pay their way' without 'paying too much'.

The avoidable costs for a tariff class are the theoretical cost savings that would be made if the customers in that tariff class were to cease to exist whilst all other customers in other tariff classes remained the same. This is often a relatively low value as it would generally only include assets specifically dedicated to those customers and a portion of operating expenses reflecting the incremental costs of supplying each customer.

Requiring that revenue from a tariff class is above avoidable cost ensures our customers 'pay their way'. This makes sense because if the revenue from these customers was less, then revenues from customers in other tariff classes would be 'too high', meaning other customers may be inefficiently cross-subsidising that tariff class.

The stand alone cost for a tariff class is the theoretical cost of building and operating a network designed solely for that tariff class. This is often relatively high because, by definition, there are no economies of scale from using shared assets to supply multiple tariff classes.

By requiring revenue from a tariff class to be below stand alone cost we ensure customers don't 'pay too much'. This makes sense as we don't want to incentivise inefficient behaviour by encouraging customers to duplicate our assets and build their own network as this would mean these customers would not be able to share any of the efficiency benefits from using a shared network.

Our approach to calculate stand alone and avoidable cost

The method we implement to evaluate standalone and avoidable costs requires a process of reviewing the cost of providing our network services to determine whether they are incurred directly by certain tariff classes or shared across the network. To estimate the avoidable costs for each of the tariff classes on our network, we undertake the following steps:

- Determine for each of the categories of operating and capital expenditure the proportion of costs that are incurred directly by customers using our network - ie, whether these costs would not be incurred if the tariff class were no long supplied;
- Determine the underlying driver of these avoidable costs, ie, whether these costs are driven by:
 - the energy served for each tariff class eg, the amount of maintenance expenditure that we incur is directly affected by customer consumption on the network and the assets required to serve this consumption; or
 - the number of customers in each tariff class eg, the cost required to operate our call centre is determined by the number of customers on the network, rather than the consumption on the network itself; then
- Allocate avoidable costs to each tariff class in the proportion of energy served or customer numbers, as relevant.

To estimate the standalone costs for each tariff class, we:

- Estimate those costs that we consider to be non-avoidable, ie, those not included in the avoidable cost calculations;
- Determine the extent of these costs that would be required to serve each tariff class as a standalone network, eg, subtransmission customers do not require the low voltage network; and
- Add these costs onto the avoidable costs for each tariff class to determine the total cost of serving each network on an individual basis.

Stand alone & avoidable cost test

This table below demonstrates that the expected revenue for our first year of the 2021-26 regulatory period falls between our avoidable cost and standalone cost estimate in that year for each of our tariff classes.

| Tariff class | Avoidable costs (\$2021-22) | Revenue (\$2021-22) | Standalone costs (\$2021-22) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Residential | 14,354,434 | 119,056,672 | 1,095,409,550 |
| Small business | 5,098,901 | 58,972,368 | 1,240,590,460 |
| Large business – low voltage | 8,809,889 | 65,079,639 | 1,398,737,895 |
| Large business – high voltage | 2,961,233 | 17,439,091 | 466,270,568 |
| Large business – subtransmission | 620,251 | 2,628,546 | 155,056,696 |



05 Indicative prices 🔧





Interpreting indicative prices

Introduction

Our annual network tariffs are referred to as network use-of-system charges or '**NUoS**'. NUOS includes the annual costs of both our distribution network (distribution use of system charges or '**DUoS**') and a number of other costs⁸ and adjustments.⁹

Our indicative NUoS prices in this section are calculated as a combination of our estimate DUoS prices, plus the estimated prices to reflect these other costs.

Our estimated DUoS prices are calculated consistent with the our proposed X-factors and CPI within our 2021-26 regulatory proposal.

This section also provides indicative prices for our alternative control services. These are set to recover the cost to us of undertaking the required activity. The forecast price changes over the 2021-26 regulatory period reflect forecast changes in CPI and in the real cost of the inputs (labour and materials) used to provide the services.

What is an X-factor?

When making its decision on our allowed revenues, the AER uses a 'CPI-X' formula, which describes how much our average prices can change from one year to the next. The 'X' in CPI-X is the 'X-factor' and 'CPI' is inflation. Both are expressed as percentage amounts. When we describe price changes, we sometimes use the term 'real' price change or a 'nominal' price change. The table below shows how different X-factors should be translated into real or nominal price movements.

| X-factor level | Real price movement | Nominal price movement |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| X-factor > CPI | \checkmark | \checkmark |
| X-factor = CPI | \checkmark | \leftrightarrow |
| 0 < X-factor < CPI | \checkmark | \uparrow |
| X-factor = 0 | \leftrightarrow | \uparrow |
| X-factor < 0 | \uparrow | \uparrow |

Interpreting the indicative prices

DUoS makes up around 31 per cent of a typical residential customer bill. Transmission services, which are included in NUoS, make up around 2 per cent of a typical customer bill. It is more for large business customers.

This TSS provides tariff structures and the price setting process related only to DUoS (standard control services and alternative control services) as this is the part of a customers energy bill that we manage.

However, the indicative prices we publish include NUoS prices. Therefore, there are external elements that we have to forecast to provide the indicative NUOS prices.

It is likely that our indicative prices will prove to be different to the actual prices retailers pay to us (and incorporate into the prices that customers pay) due to difficulties in forecasting:

- Annual transmission costs, which can be can be volatile
- Pass-through amounts
- Incentive scheme outcomes
- Adjustments to take into account the previous year's under—or over recovery of revenue.

Customers relying on this information to make business or investment decisions should:

- Be aware that these indicative prices are part of our 2021-26 regulatory proposal submitted to the AER in January 2020 and will change for our for our revised proposal around December 2020, and then again to incorporate the AER's final decision around April 2021.
- Consider the potential volatility between an indicative price and final price, and the risks inherent with relying on them.

Our full set of indicative prices is provided at Attachment B.

8. The Rules refers to these as: 'designated pricing proposal charges', which include Transmission Use of System (TUoS) charges, inter-distribution charges and avoided TUoS, and 'Jurisdictional scheme cost recovery', which include rebates paid for premium feed in tariffs.

9. This includes outcomes of incentives schemes we operate under and the need to balance any under- or over-recovery of revenue in any one year. As we are regulated under a revenue cap, the AER sets the maximum revenue we can receive in any year. Because revenue depends on actual demand levels and prices are set in advance, we will collect a different level of revenue to our allowance in any year. This is corrected by adjusting a following years' prices to pay back any over-recovery or collect any under-recovery. To allow data to become available for the annual price setting process, this has to be done with a two year lag.

2021-22 residential and small business indicative network prices (NUOS)

| | | | Energy consu | Imption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|---|-------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A100 | 70.926 | 8.011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential ToU (NEW) | A120 | 70.926 | | 13.098 | 4.400 | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A10D | 70.926 | 3.488 | | | | | | | | | 58.830 | |
| Flexible | A10X | 70.926 | | | | 12.059 | 8.011 | 3.673 | 12.059 | 8.011 | 3.673 | | |
| ToU interval meter | A10I | 70.926 | | 12.246 | 2.228 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU | A140 | 103.493 | | 11.877 | 2.602 | | | | | | | | |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | | | | 2.487 | | | | | | | | |
| Small business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A200 | 106.464 | 10.550 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A20D | 106.464 | 8.633 | | | | | | | | | 58.183 | |
| ToU weekdays | A210 | 176.290 | | 13.202 | 2.590 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU weekdays demand | A230 | 365.420 | | 7.891 | 2.663 | | | | | | | 65.116 | |
| ToU opt out | A23N | 365.420 | | 13.320 | 2.609 | | | | | W. | 1 | X | |
| ToU extended demand | A270 | 365.420 | | 7.087 | 2.809 | | | | Ľ | F | M | 65.398 | |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | | | 11.737 | 2.796 | | | | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Meter provision charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single phase element meter | | 66.39 | | | | | 0 | 00 | X | | | | |
| Single phase element meter wit contractor | th | 66.39 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three phase direct connected r | neter | 80.49 | | | | | | | XX | Y . | 1 | | |
| Three phase current transforme connected meter | er | 89.77 | | | | | < | Nr Xr | - | A TO | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2021-22 large business indicative rices indicative rices

| | | | Energy consu | umption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Large business – low voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LV 0.4 – 0.8GWh | A300 | 2,646.454 | | 4.689 | 1.657 | | | | | | | | 98.665 |
| LVEN annual consumption <=0.8GWh | A30E | 2,646.454 | | 4.626 | 1.657 | | | | | | | | 111.605 |
| LV 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | 4,663.777 | | 4.133 | 1.652 | | | | | | | | 92.229 |
| LVEN 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | 4,663.777 | | 3.906 | 1.652 | | | | | | | | 101.886 |
| LV 2.2 ⁺ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | 8,080.029 | | 4.080 | 1.537 | | | | | | | | 91.325 |
| LVEN 2.2 ⁺ GWh | A34E | 8,080.029 | | 3.622 | 1.534 | | | | | | | | 97.975 |
| LVMS 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | 5,661.695 | | 4.268 | 1.531 | | | | | | | | 63.496 |
| LV 6.0+ GW | A370 | 12,527.800 | | 3.702 | 1.476 | | | | | | | | 88.007 |
| LVMS 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370M | 9,330.730 | | 3.821 | 1.476 | | | | | | | | 63.642 |
| Large business – high voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HV | A400 | 14,995.926 | | 3.581 | 1.043 | | | | | | | | 74.721 |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | 14,995.926 | | 3.315 | 1.043 | | | | | NI. | ~ | r | 76.825 |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | 14,995.926 | | 3.567 | 1.043 | | | | 2 | Me. | A1 | | 72.590 |
| HV Annual consumption ≥ 55GWh | A480 | 15,439.972 | | 3.336 | 0.963 | | | | Z | 、大 | | | 70.023 |
| Large business – subtransmissio | on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtransmission | A500 | 56,395.660 | | 2.277 | 0.602 | | 2 | 00 | X | | | | 23.529 |
| Subtransmission MA | A50A | 56,148.477 | | 2.274 | 0.601 | | 41 | .m = | | | | | 23.128 |
| Subtransmission EG | A50E | 56,395.660 | | 2.277 | 0.602 | | U U | | XX | 2 | | | 23.630 |
| Subtransmission Multiple feeder | A50M | 37,289.431 | | 2.303 | 0.589 | | ~ | 2 X | | a a | . G | | 7.799 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST.

2022-23 residential and small business indicative network prices (NUOS)

| | | | Energy consu | Imption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A100 | 85.019 | 7.815 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential ToU (NEW) | A120 | 85.019 | | 12.626 | 4.224 | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A10D | 85.019 | 3.306 | | | | | | | | | 57.654 | |
| Flexible | A10X | 85.019 | | | | 11.718 | 7.815 | 3.567 | 11.718 | 7.815 | 3.567 | | |
| ToU interval meter | A10I | 85.019 | | 11.959 | 2.197 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU | A140 | 105.948 | | 12.127 | 2.660 | | | | | | | | |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | | | | 2.465 | | | | | | | | |
| Small business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A200 | 108.991 | 10.726 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A20D | 108.991 | 8.777 | | | | | | | | | 58.183 | |
| ToU weekdays | A210 | 179.929 | | 13.427 | 2.632 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU weekdays demand | A230 | 373.718 | | 8.023 | 2.706 | | | | | | | 66.160 | |
| ToU opt out | A23N | 373.718 | | 13.601 | 2.660 | | | | | Mr. | 1 | X | |
| ToU extended demand | A270 | 374.582 | | 7.232 | 2.866 | | | | Z | r Y- | I.V. | 66.447 | |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | | | 11.935 | 2.842 | | | | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Meter provision charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single phase element meter | | 66.98 | | | | | 0 | 00 | X | | | | |
| Single phase element meter wit contractor | h | 66.98 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three phase direct connected r | neter | 81.20 | | | | | 4 | | XX | ga. | 1 | | |
| Three phase current transforme connected meter | ər | 90.56 | | | | | < | Nr Xr | - | A IN | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Prices are nominal and | ara avelus | ive of GST | | | | | | | | | | | |

2022-23 large business indicative rices indicative rices

| | | | Energy cons | umption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Large business – low voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LV 0.4 – 0.8GWh | A300 | 2,707.146 | | 4.721 | 1.666 | | | | | | | | 100.223 |
| LVEN annual consumption <=0.8GWh | A30E | 2,707.146 | | 4.658 | 1.666 | | | | | | | | 113.363 |
| LV 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | 4,770.013 | | 4.154 | 1.660 | | | | | | | | 93.669 |
| LVEN 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | 4,770.013 | | 3.927 | 1.660 | | | | | | | | 103.471 |
| LV 2.2 ⁺ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | 8,242.975 | | 4.099 | 1.544 | | | | | | | | 92.750 |
| LVEN 2.2 ⁺ GWh | A34E | 8,242.975 | | 3.641 | 1.540 | | | | | | | | 99.480 |
| LVMS 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | 5,757.734 | | 4.287 | 1.538 | | | | | | | | 64.463 |
| LV 6.0+ GW | A370 | 12,751.140 | | 3.720 | 1.481 | | | | | | | | 89.375 |
| LVMS 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370M | 9,460.437 | | 3.839 | 1.481 | | | | | | | | 64.611 |
| Large business – high voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HV | A400 | 15,155.795 | | 3.593 | 1.045 | | | | | | | | 75.875 |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | 15,155.795 | | 3.327 | 1.045 | | | | | | Å | | 78.014 |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | 15,155.795 | | 3.579 | 1.045 | | | | 5 | YU . | A | | 73.650 |
| HV Annual consumption ≥ 55GWh | A480 | 15,589.306 | | 3.347 | 0.964 | | | | 7 | E | W_ | | 71.047 |
| Large business – subtransmissi | on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtransmission | A500 | 57,394.209 | - | 2.278 | 0.601 | - | 0 | 00 | ×- | | - | - | 23.851 |
| Subtransmission MA | A50A | 57,141.168 | - | 2.275 | 0.600 | - | C. | mn e | | · · · | | - | 23.443 |
| Subtransmission EG | A50E | 57,394.209 | - | 2.278 | 0.601 | - | Ш | | 2 2 | - / | - | - | 23.953 |
| Subtransmission Multiple feeder | A50M | 38,065.288 | - | 2.303 | 0.587 | - | _ | ~ * | | $\leq \mathcal{N}$ | 6 | | 7.854 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST.

2023-24 residential and small business indicative network prices (NUOS)

| | | | Energy consu | Imption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|--|-------|---------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A100 | 101.952 | 7.576 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential ToU (NEW) | A120 | 101.952 | | 12.001 | 3.983 | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A10D | 101.952 | 3.054 | | | | | | | | | 56.501 | |
| Flexible | A10X | 101.952 | | | | 11.276 | 7.576 | 3.430 | 11.276 | 7.576 | 3.430 | | |
| ToU interval meter | A10I | 101.952 | | 11.565 | 2.165 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU | A140 | 108.622 | | 12.500 | 2.760 | | | | | | | | |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | | | | 2.461 | | | | | | | | |
| Small business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A200 | 111.723 | 10.922 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A20D | 111.723 | 8.943 | | | | | | | | | 58.183 | |
| ToU weekdays | A210 | 183.705 | | 13.689 | 2.689 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU weekdays demand | A230 | 383.942 | | 8.172 | 2.758 | | | | | | | 67.327 | |
| ToU opt out | A23N | 383.942 | | 13.907 | 2.724 | | | | | M. | A 7 | X | |
| ToU extended demand | A270 | 383.633 | | 7.406 | 2.929 | | | | Z | F | I.V. | 67.618 | |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | | | 12.151 | 2.905 | | | | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Meter provision charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single phase element meter | | 67.57 | | | | | 0 | 00 | X | | | | |
| Single phase element meter wit contractor | h | 67.57 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three phase direct connected n | neter | 81.93 | | | | | 0 | | XX | ga . | 2 | | |
| Three phase current transforme connected meter | er | 91.37 | | | | | < | NY XX | | A IN | | | ≤ 1 |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

2023-24 large business indicative of the second sec

| | | | Energy const | umption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Large business – low voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LV 0.4 – 0.8GWh | A300 | 2,772.685 | | 4.751 | 1.675 | | | | | | | | 101.947 |
| LVEN annual consumption <=0.8GWh | A30E | 2,772.685 | | 4.688 | 1.675 | | | | | | | | 115.309 |
| LV 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | 4,884.732 | | 4.174 | 1.669 | | | | | | | | 95.263 |
| LVEN 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | 4,884.732 | | 3.947 | 1.669 | | | | | | | | 105.225 |
| LV 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | 8,418.933 | | 4.117 | 1.551 | | | | | | | | 94.327 |
| LVEN 2.2 ⁺ GWh | A34E | 8,418.933 | | 3.659 | 1.548 | | | | | | | | 101.145 |
| LVMS 2.2 ⁺ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | 5,861.442 | | 4.305 | 1.545 | | | | | | | | 65.533 |
| LV 6.0+ GW | A370 | 12,992.314 | | 3.738 | 1.488 | | | | | | | | 90.889 |
| LVMS 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370M | 9,600.502 | | 3.857 | 1.488 | | | | | | | | 65.683 |
| Large business – high voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HV | A400 | 15,328.430 | | 3.605 | 1.048 | | | | | | | | 77.152 |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | 15,328.430 | | 3.339 | 1.048 | | | | | 112 | ~ | 7 | 79.329 |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | 15,328.430 | | 3.591 | 1.048 | | | | \rightarrow | my - | ΛI | | 74.823 |
| HV Annual consumption ≥ 55GWh | A480 | 15,750.565 | | 3.358 | 0.966 | | | | 7 | 、大 | | | 72.180 |
| Large business – subtransmissio | on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtransmission | A500 | 58,472.495 | | 2.280 | 0.602 | | R | <u>8</u> 2 | | | | | 24.200 |
| Subtransmission MA | A50A | 58,213.127 | | 2.277 | 0.600 | | Yık | | | | | | 23.785 |
| Subtransmission EG | A50E | 58,472.495 | | 2.280 | 0.602 | | | | XX | J A | 2 | | 24.304 |
| Subtransmission Multiple feeder | A50M | 38,903.099 | | 2.305 | 0.587 | | < | St A | * | ANK) | A | > | 7.914 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST.

2024-25 residential and small business indicative network prices (NUOS)

| | | | Energy consu | Imption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|--|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A100 | 122.276 | 7.140 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential ToU (NEW) | A120 | 122.276 | | 11.142 | 3.693 | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A10D | 122.276 | 2.634 | | | | | | | | | 55.371 | |
| Flexible | A10X | 122.276 | | | | 10.568 | 7.140 | 3.141 | 10.568 | 7.140 | 3.141 | | |
| ToU interval meter | A10I | 122.276 | | 10.896 | 2.037 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU | A140 | 122.276 | | 12.767 | 2.792 | | | | | | | | |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | | | | 2.373 | | | | | | | | |
| Small business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A200 | 122.829 | 10.902 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A20D | 122.829 | 8.909 | | | | | | | | | 58.183 | |
| ToU weekdays | A210 | 187.697 | | 13.786 | 2.651 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU weekdays demand | A230 | 395.638 | | 8.180 | 2.720 | | | | | | | 68.384 | |
| ToU opt out | A23N | 395.638 | | 14.063 | 2.697 | | | | | M. | A 7 | X | |
| ToU extended demand | A270 | 394.102 | | 7.435 | 2.905 | | | | Z | F | M | 68.679 | |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | | | 12.218 | 2.872 | | | | 7 | 5 | | | |
| Meter provision charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single phase element meter | | 68.17 | | | | | 0 | 00 | X | | | | |
| Single phase element meter wi contractor | th | 68.17 | | | | | 4î | m e | | | | | |
| Three phase direct connected i | meter | 82.65 | | | | | 0 | | XX | ga . | 2 | | |
| Three phase current transforme connected meter | er | 92.17 | | | | | < | NY XY | | A IN | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Prices are nominal and | are exclus | sive of GST | | | | | | | | | | | |

2024-25 large business indicative of the second sec

| | | | Energy consu | umption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Large business – low voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LV 0.4 – 0.8GWh | A300 | 2,826.427 | | 4.676 | 1.598 | | | | | | | | 103.528 |
| LVEN annual consumption <=0.8GWh | A30E | 2,826.427 | | 4.613 | 1.598 | | | | | | | | 117.092 |
| LV 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | 4,978.802 | | 4.090 | 1.592 | | | | | | | | 96.724 |
| LVEN 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | 4,978.802 | | 3.862 | 1.592 | | | | | | | | 106.832 |
| LV 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | 8,563.219 | | 4.031 | 1.472 | | | | | | | | 95.772 |
| LVEN 2.2 ⁺ GWh | A34E | 8,563.219 | | 3.573 | 1.469 | | | | | | | | 102.671 |
| LVMS 2.2⁺ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | 5,946.482 | | 4.219 | 1.466 | | | | | | | | 66.514 |
| LV 6.0+ GW | A370 | 13,190.077 | | 3.651 | 1.408 | | | | | | | | 92.277 |
| LVMS 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370M | 9,715.355 | | 3.770 | 1.408 | | | | | | | | 66.666 |
| Large business – high voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HV | A400 | 15,469.991 | | 3.506 | 0.957 | | | | | | | | 78.322 |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | 15,469.991 | | 3.240 | 0.957 | | | | | 117 | | (| 80.535 |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | 15,469.991 | | 3.492 | 0.957 | | | | 7 | my - | ΛI | | 75.898 |
| HV Annual consumption ≥ 55GWh | A480 | 15,882.797 | | 3.259 | 0.874 | | | | Z | 、大 | | | 73.218 |
| Large business – subtransmissio | on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtransmission | A500 | 59,356.689 | | 2.186 | 0.522 | | 20 | <u>88</u> | | | | | 24.520 |
| Subtransmission MA | A50A | 59,092.134 | | 2.279 | 0.601 | | 41 | | | | | | 24.099 |
| Subtransmission EG | A50E | 59,356.689 | | 2.186 | 0.522 | | - CO | | X | J A | | | 24.625 |
| Subtransmission Multiple feeder | A50M | 39,590.104 | | 2.211 | 0.508 | | < | A A | - | and and | | | 7.969 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST.

2025-26 residential and small businessimiliaries indicative network prices (NUOS)

| | | | Energy consu | Imption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A100 | 146.645 | 6.679 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential ToU (NEW) | A120 | 146.645 | | 10.167 | 3.336 | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A10D | 146.645 | 2.149 | | | | | | | | | 54.263 | |
| Flexible | A10X | 146.645 | | | | 9.783 | 6.679 | 2.883 | 9.783 | 6.679 | 2.883 | | |
| ToU interval meter | A10I | 146.645 | | 10.138 | 1.939 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU | A140 | 146.645 | | 12.373 | 2.750 | | | | | | | | |
| Dedicated circuit | A180 | | | | 2.311 | | | | | | | | |
| Small business | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single rate | A200 | 147.197 | 10.850 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand | A20D | 147.197 | 8.869 | | | | | | | | | 58.183 | |
| ToU weekdays | A210 | 191.616 | | 13.971 | 2.671 | | | | | | | | |
| ToU weekdays demand | A230 | 406.256 | | 8.270 | 2.737 | | | | | | | 69.615 | |
| ToU opt out | A23N | 406.256 | | 14.310 | 2.726 | | | | | Mr. | | X | |
| ToU extended demand | A270 | 403.439 | | 7.554 | 2.935 | | | | F | E | M | 69.916 | |
| Unmetered supply | A290 | | | 12.367 | 2.897 | | | | 3 | 1/2/ | | | |
| Meter provision charge | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single phase element meter | | 68.83 | | | | | 2 | 00 | R 7 | | | | |
| Single phase element meter wit contractor | h | 68.83 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Three phase direct connected r | neter | 83.45 | | | | | | | XX | Y A | 1 | | |
| Three phase current transforme connected meter | er | 93.06 | | | | | | | | SUR. | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | A. | 0 16 | AB | X | | 87 | |
| 1. Prices are nominal and | are exclu | sive of GST. | | | | | | | | | | | |

2025-26 large business indicative rices indicative rices

| | | | Energy cons | umption | | | | | | | | Demand | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Tariff | Code | Fixed | Anytime | Peak | Off peak | Summer peak | Summer shoulder | Summer off peak | Non- summer peak | Non- summer shoulder | Non- summer off peak | Demand | Demand |
| | | \$ pa | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | c/kWh | \$/kW/pa | \$/kVA/pa |
| Large business – low voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LV 0.4 – 0.8GWh | A300 | 2,881.243 | | 4.670 | 1.578 | | | | | | | | 105.358 |
| LVEN annual consumption <=0.8GWh | A30E | 2,881.243 | | 4.607 | 1.578 | | | | | | | | 119.157 |
| LV 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A320 | 5,074.753 | | 4.074 | 1.572 | | | | | | | | 98.416 |
| LVEN 0.8 ⁺ - 2.2 GWh | A32E | 5,074.753 | | 3.846 | 1.572 | | | | | | | | 108.693 |
| LV 2.2 ⁺ - 6.0 GWh | A340 | 8,710.390 | | 4.014 | 1.450 | | | | | | | | 97.446 |
| LVEN 2.2+ GWh | A34E | 8,710.390 | | 3.556 | 1.447 | | | | | | | | 104.438 |
| LVMS 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | A34M | 6,033.223 | | 4.202 | 1.444 | | | | | | | | 67.650 |
| LV 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370 | 13,391.795 | | 3.633 | 1.386 | | | | | | | | 93.884 |
| LVMS 6.0 ⁺ GW | A370M | 9,832.505 | | 3.752 | 1.386 | | | | | | | | 67.804 |
| Large business – high voltage | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HV | A400 | 15,614.383 | | 3.481 | 0.929 | | | | | | | | 79.677 |
| HV _{EN} | A40E | 15,614.383 | | 3.215 | 0.929 | | | | | 115 | Ź | , | 81.931 |
| HV _{RF} | A40R | 15,614.383 | | 3.467 | 0.929 | | | | $\langle \rangle$ | MK. | A1 | | 77.143 |
| HV Annual consumption ≥ 55GWh | A480 | 16,017.674 | | 3.233 | 0.845 | | | | Z | 、大 | | | 74.420 |
| Large business – subtransmissio | on | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtransmission | A500 | 60,258.567 | | 2.156 | 0.496 | | 2 | 00 | X | | | | 24.891 |
| Subtransmission MA | A50A | 59,988.721 | | 2.153 | 0.495 | | 4,1 | | | | | | 24.462 |
| Subtransmission EG | A50E | 60,258.567 | | 2.156 | 0.496 | | U U | | XX | 2 | | | 24.997 |
| Subtransmission Multiple feeder | A50M | 40,290.849 | | 2.181 | 0.481 | | < | 2 X | | a a | . La | | 8.033 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST

ACS - Fee-based services indicative prices (business hours)

| Fee-based service | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Connection services | | | | | |
| New basic connection, single-phase | 664.34 | 685.24 | 707.06 | 729.63 | 752.96 |
| New basic connection, three-phase | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Connection management services | | | | | |
| Temporary single-phase connection | 664.34 | 685.24 | 707.06 | 729.63 | 752.96 |
| Temporary three-phase connection | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Field-based energisation | 50.19 | 51.91 | 53.70 | 55.56 | 57.49 |
| Field-based de-energisation | 71.96 | 74.42 | 76.99 | 79.66 | 82.43 |
| Temporary disconnection | 372.04 | 384.00 | 396.51 | 409.46 | 422.85 |
| Reconnection (after temporary disconnection) | 431.06 | 444.91 | 459.38 | 474.36 | 489.86 |
| Upgrade of basic connection (1 to 3-phase) | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Replacement of overhead basic connection, single-phase | 778.53 | 802.14 | 826.73 | 852.13 | 878.37 |
| Replacement of overhead basic connection, three-phase | 854.02 | 879.42 | 905.84 | 933.12 | 961.27 |
| Reserve feeder maintenance | 13.19 | 13.51 | 13.83 | 14.15 | 14.49 |
| Ancillary network services | | | | | |
| Customer access to electricity consumption data | 52.14 | 53.92 | 55.78 | 57.71 | 59.72 |
| Security lighting (operation and maintenance) | 138.18 | 142.23 | 146.44 | 150.78 | 155.26 |
| Auxiliary metering services | | | | | |
| Remote special meter read | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote energisation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote de-energisation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote meter re-configuration | 50.56 | 52.28 | 54.09 | 55.97 | 57.91 |
| Meter alteration (or relocation) | 478.46 | 493.93 | 510.10 | 526.83 | 544.15 |
| Field-based special meter reads | 48.35 | 50.00 | 51.73 | 53.53 | 55.39 |
| Meter test of types 5, 6 and AMI & smart metering installations | 521.32 | 539.11 | 557.76 | 577.10 | 597.14 |
| Type 7 metering (\$/light) | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.56 | 1.62 | 1.67 |
| Non-contestable unmetered metering (\$/device) | 16.80 | 17.37 | 17.97 | 18.59 | 19.24 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST

2. Wasted site attendance prices are provided at Attachment B



wines are manufaled at Attachment D

ACS - Fee-based services indicative prices (after hours)

| Fee-based service | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Connection services | | | | | |
| New basic connection, single-phase | 664.34 | 685.24 | 707.06 | 729.63 | 752.96 |
| New basic connection, three-phase | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Connection management services | | | | | |
| Temporary single-phase connection | 664.34 | 685.24 | 707.06 | 729.63 | 752.96 |
| Temporary three-phase connection | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Field-based energisation | 87.60 | 90.59 | 93.73 | 96.98 | 100.34 |
| Field-based de-energisation | 71.96 | 74.42 | 76.99 | 79.66 | 82.43 |
| Temporary disconnection | 526.52 | 543.76 | 561.80 | 580.47 | 599.80 |
| Reconnection (after temporary disconnection) | 613.64 | 633.72 | 654.72 | 676.47 | 698.99 |
| Upgrade of basic connection (1 to 3-phase) | 796.27 | 820.30 | 845.32 | 871.17 | 897.85 |
| Replacement of overhead basic connection, single-phase | 778.53 | 802.14 | 826.73 | 852.13 | 878.37 |
| Replacement of overhead basic connection, three-phase | 854.02 | 879.42 | 905.84 | 933.12 | 961.27 |
| Reserve feeder maintenance | 13.19 | 13.51 | 13.83 | 14.15 | 14.49 |
| Ancillary network services | | | | | |
| Customer access to electricity consumption data | 52.14 | 53.92 | 55.78 | 57.71 | 59.72 |
| Security lighting (operation and maintenance) | 138.18 | 142.23 | 146.44 | 150.78 | 155.26 |
| Auxiliary metering services | | | | | |
| Remote special meter read | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote energisation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote de-energisation | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Remote meter re-configuration | 50.56 | 52.28 | 54.09 | 55.97 | 57.91 |
| Meter alteration (or relocation) | 661.03 | 682.73 | 705.43 | 728.94 | 753.28 |
| Field-based special meter reads | 48.35 | 50.00 | 51.73 | 53.53 | 55.39 |
| Meter test of types 5, 6 and AMI & smart metering installations | 707.75 | 731.90 | 757.22 | 783.48 | 810.68 |
| Type 7 metering (\$/light) | 1.46 | 1.51 | 1.56 | 1.62 | 1.67 |
| Non-contestable unmetered metering (\$/device) | 16.80 | 17.37 | 17.97 | 18.59 | 19.24 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST

2. Wasted site attendance prices are provided at Attachment B




ACS - Public lighting OM&R indicative prices

| Service | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Mercury Vapour 80 watt | 59.73 | 59.27 | 58.79 | 61.12 | 62.50 |
| Mercury Vapour 125 watt | 87.80 | 87.13 | 86.42 | 89.85 | 91.87 |
| Mercury Vapour 250 watt | 120.81 | 121.48 | 122.74 | 127.21 | 130.64 |
| Mercury Vapour 400 watt | 135.91 | 136.67 | 138.09 | 143.11 | 146.97 |
| Sodium High Pressure 100 watt | 168.58 | 170.08 | 171.70 | 178.00 | 182.93 |
| Sodium High Pressure 150 watt | 123.05 | 124.15 | 125.33 | 129.93 | 133.53 |
| Sodium High Pressure 250 watt | 125.84 | 126.54 | 127.86 | 132.51 | 136.08 |
| Sodium High Pressure 400 watt | 167.37 | 168.30 | 170.05 | 176.24 | 180.99 |
| Metal Halide 70 watt | 153.51 | 152.34 | 151.09 | 157.08 | 160.62 |
| Metal Halide 150 watt | 273.17 | 275.61 | 278.23 | 288.44 | 296.43 |
| Metal Halide 250 watt | 270.57 | 272.07 | 274.90 | 284.90 | 292.58 |
| T5 (2 x 14W) | 65.12 | 68.88 | 72.57 | 76.24 | 79.89 |
| T5 (2 x 24W) | 73.34 | 77.57 | 81.73 | 85.87 | 89.97 |
| Compact Fluoro 32W | 61.74 | 65.31 | 68.80 | 72.29 | , 75.74 |
| Compact Fluoro 42W | 61.74 | 65.31 | 68.80 | 72.29 | 75.74 |
| LED 18W | 30.21 | 33.04 | 35.73 | 38.36 | 40.89 |
| L1 – LED light for major roads (Cat V) 70W (replacement of 150 HPS) | 59.11 | 65.01 | 70.59 | 75.79 | 80.54 |
| L2 – LED light for major roads (Cat V) 155-162W (replacement of 250 HPS) | 61.53 | 68.19 | 74.43 | 80.22 | 85.45 |
| L4 – LED light for major roads (Cat V) 275W (replacement of 400 HPS) | 62.83 | 66.55 | 73.07 | 79.10 | 84.50 |

Notes:

1. Prices are nominal and are exclusive of GST

06 Compliance checklist

Compliance checklist

This TSS is a requirement of the Rules. The table below provides where to find how we addressed these rule requirements within this TSS and our TSES.

| Rule | Location |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 6.8.2(c)(7), 6.8.2(d2) & 6.18.1A(b) | See our Explanatory Document. |
| 6.8.2(d1) & 6.18.1A(e) | Section 5 and Attachment B (which is JEN- Att 08-04 Indicative prices – 20200131 – Public) |
| 6.18.1A(a)(1) | Section 2 of our TSS |
| | Chapter 2 of our Explanatory Document |
| 6.18.1A(a)(2) | Section 3 and Attachment A of our TSS |
| | Also discussed in chapters 3, 4 and 5 of our Explanatory Document |
| 6.18.1A(a)(3) | Section 3 of our TSS |
| 6.18.1A(a)(4) | Section 3 of our TSS |
| 6.18.1A(a)(5) | Section 4 of our TSS |
| 6.8.2(c1a) | Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of our Explanatory Document |
| | Rule 6.8.2(c)(7), 6.8.2(d2) & 6.18.1A(b) 6.8.2(d1) & 6.18.1A(e) 6.18.1A(a)(1) 6.18.1A(a)(2) 6.18.1A(a)(3) 6.18.1A(a)(4) 6.18.1A(a)(5) 6.8.2(c1a) |

Abbreviations

| 2021-26 Plan | Our revenue and pricing proposal to the AER for the 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2026 regulatory period |
|----------------------|---|
| ACS | Alternative control services |
| AER | Australian Energy Regulator |
| AIC | Average incremental cost |
| AMI | Advanced metering infrastructure |
| Capex | Capital expenditure |
| Current period | 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020 |
| DER | Distributed energy resources |
| DUoS | Distribution Use of System |
| Forecast period | 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2026 |
| Explanatory document | Tariff Structures Statement explanatory document |
| FY | Financial Year (year ending 30 June) |
| HV | High voltage |
| JEN | Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd |
| kVA | Kilo-volt-ampere |
| kW | Kilowatt |
| kWh | Kilowatt hour |
| LRMC | Long run marginal cost |
| LV | Low voltage |

| MD | Maximum demand |
|------|--|
| NER | National Electricity Rules, or Rules |
| NUoS | Network use of System |
| OM&R | Operation, maintenance and replacement |
| Opex | Operating expenditure |
| SCS | Standard control services |
| TSS | Tariff Structure Statement |
| TUoS | Transmission Use of System |





Attachment A – Assignment and reassignment policy



Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd

Tariff Structure Statement

Attachment A

Tariff assignment and reassignment policy



An appropriate citation for this paper is:

JEN tariff assignment and reassignment policy

Contact Person

Alex McPherson Manager, Pricing & Compliance Ph: 02 9867 7229 alex.mcpherson@jemena.com.au

Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd

ABN 82 064 651 083 Level 16, 567 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000

Postal Address

PO Box 16182 Melbourne VIC 3000 Ph: (03) 9713 7000 Fax: (03) 9173 7516

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Glossary

| AER | means the Australian Energy Regulator. | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Applicant | means the person lodging with <i>JEN</i> the <i>Tariff</i> Assignment/ <i>Tariff</i> Reassignment Request form. The <i>applicant</i> could be the <i>customer</i> or the <i>customer's representative</i> . | |
| Appropriate tariff | means the <i>tariff</i> which matches the criterion applicable to the <i>customer's load</i> , <i>connection</i> and <i>metering characteristics</i> . | |
| B2B service order | means the <i>business to business service order</i> the <i>customer's retailer</i> sends to <i>JEN</i> requesting specific service(s) on behalf of the <i>customer</i> . | |
| Business day | means the part of a day during which most businesses are operating, usually from 9am to 5pm Monday through to Friday (excludes gazetted public holidays in Melbourne). | |
| Connection | means: | |
| characteristic | a) supply voltage level – Low Voltage (LV), High Voltage (HV) or Sub- transmission; and | |
| | b) in relation to Low Voltage supply whether the supply is taken from an on-site or dedicated substation OR directly from the street. | |
| | c) If the connection is an embedded network or a non-embedded network | |
| Contract demand | means the <i>kW</i> (or <i>kVA</i>) demand used to calculate the demand charge component of the <i>demand tariff</i> applicable to the <i>customer</i> in each billing period. <i>Contract demand</i> is always greater than or equal to the <i>maximum demand</i> . | |
| Customer | Means a person: | |
| | a) who has a <i>supply point</i> in <i>JEN</i> 's distribution area or is seeking to establish a <i>supply point</i> in <i>JEN</i> 's distribution area; and | |
| | b) whose <i>NMI</i> is allocated to a <i>retailer</i> under the National Electricity Rules. | |
| Customer's representative | means the <i>retailer</i> , consultant, administrator, liquidator or third party contractor acting on the <i>customer</i> 's behalf. | |
| Default tariff | means the <i>tariff</i> assigned to the <i>supply point</i> at the time of connection to the <i>distribution system</i> . | |
| Demand tariff | means a <i>tariff</i> approved by the <i>AER</i> and contained in our <i>tariff</i> structure statement which has a demand component charged in \$/ <i>kW</i> pa or \$/ <i>kVA</i> pa. | |

| Distribution licence | means a licence granted under section 19 of the EI Act to distribute and deliver electricity using a <i>distribution system</i> . | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Distribution system | means the system of electric lines (generally at nominal voltage levels of 66kV or below) which <i>JEN</i> is licensed to use to distribute electricity for delivery under its <i>distribution licence</i> . | |
| DNSP | means distribution network service provider. | |
| GWh | is a unit of electrical energy consumption measurement (Gigawatt Hours). One <i>GWh</i> is equivalent to 1,000 <i>MWh</i> or 1,000,000 <i>kWh</i> . | |
| High voltage or HV | nominal voltage levels of 1,000 volts or more but less than or equal to 22,000 volts. | |
| JEN | means Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd in its capacity as a <i>distribution licence</i> holder. | |
| kVA | is a unit of electrical demand measurement (Kilo Volt-Amperes). | |
| kW | is a unit of electrical demand measurement (Kilowatt). | |
| kWh | is a unit of electrical energy consumption measurement (Kilowatt Hours). | |
| Load characteristic | means: | |
| | a) annual electricity consumption in <i>kWh</i> ; and | |
| | b) <i>maximum demand</i> in <i>kW</i> or <i>kVA</i> . | |
| Low voltage or LV | means a <i>supply</i> taken from a nominal voltage levels less than 1,000 volts. | |
| Maximum demand | in relation to a billing period, is the demand calculated as being: | |
| | a) the highest energy consumption in <i>kWh</i> recorded over 30-minute period (occurring during the relevant peak period defined under the <i>tariff</i> or anytime during the billing period where the peak period is undefined) multiplied by two (where the meter installed at the <i>customer</i>'s premises measures 30 minutes interval data); or | |
| | b) the highest energy consumption in <i>kWh</i> recorded over any 15-minute period (occurring during the relevant peak period defined under the <i>tariff</i> or anytime during the billing period where the peak period is undefined) | |

| | multiplied by four (where the meter installed at the <i>customer</i> 's premises measures 15 minutes interval data). | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Metering | means one of the four following types of meter: | |
| characteristics | a) Interval meter manually or remotely read | |
| | b) Two rate accumulation meter without demand meter | |
| | c) Two rate accumulation meter with demand meter | |
| | d) Single rate accumulation meter. | |
| MWh | is a unit of electrical e <i>ner</i> gy consumption measurement (Megawatt Hours). One <i>MWh</i> is equivalent to 1,000 <i>kWh</i> . | |
| NEL | means National Electricity Law. | |
| NER | means the National Electricity Rules which governs the operation of the National Electricity Market. The Rules have the force of law, and are made under the National Electricity Law. | |
| New customer | means a <i>customer</i> who has taken over an existing <i>supply point</i> (i.e. change of occupancy) or has commenced to consume electricity from a new <i>supply point</i> in <i>JEN</i> 's distribution area (whether or not the <i>customer</i> has changed premises). | |
| NMI | means "National Metering Identifier" as defined in the National Electricity Rules. | |
| PFIT | means the Premium Feed In <i>Tariff. JEN</i> has replicated some of its network <i>tariffs</i> , using the prefix "F" to denote these <i>tariffs</i> attract the Premium Feed-in <i>Tariff</i> rebate. For example A230 becomes F230 which indicates the <i>tariff</i> attracts the <i>PFIT</i> rebate. The <i>PFIT</i> scheme is due to end on 31 October 2024. | |
| Retailer | means a person who holds a retail licence in Victoria to sell electricity to <i>customers</i> . | |
| Sub-transmission | nominal voltage levels greater than 22,000 volts. | |
| Supply | means the delivery of electricity. | |

| Supply point | in relation to a <i>customer</i> , means the point where a <i>supply</i> of electricity taken by the <i>customer</i> leaves a <i>supply</i> facility owned or operated by <i>JEN</i> before being supplied to the <i>customer</i> . Where the <i>customer</i> 's electrical installation is not directly connected to the <i>distribution system</i> , the <i>supply point</i> is the point at which the electricity last leaves the <i>supply</i> facility owned or operated by <i>JEN</i> before being supplied to the <i>customer</i> , whether or not the electricity passes through facilities owned or operated by any other person after leaving that point before being so supplied. |
|----------------|--|
| Tariff | means the network <i>tariff</i> or <i>tariff</i> 's charged by <i>JEN</i> to <i>retailer</i> 's in respect of their <i>customers</i> , for distributing electricity using the <i>distribution system</i> and the transmission system, as approved by the <i>AER</i> from time to time, in accordance with the Use of System Agreements between <i>JEN</i> and each <i>retailer</i> . |
| Tariff code | means the code assigned by <i>JEN</i> to each <i>tariff</i> . |
| TSS | means <i>JEN</i> 's current <i>tariff</i> structure statement. The <i>TSS</i> sets out each distributor's applicable <i>tariffs</i> and their policies and procedures for assigning or reassigning <i>customers</i> to particular <i>tariffs</i> . The <i>TSS</i> must ensure that the proposed <i>tariffs</i> conform with pricing principles specified in the <i>NER</i> . |
| Written notice | means notice given via mail or e-mail. |

1. Introduction

This document sets out Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd (*JEN*'s) *tariff* assignment reassignment policy to apply from 1 July 2021. It describes the requirements which *customers* and their representatives must comply with when requesting a *tariff* assignment or reassignment and how *JEN* will respond to such requests. The policy is consistent with our current *tariff* structure statement (*TSS*) and reflects the outcomes of our *customer* engagement process.

When developing this policy, JEN has considered the need to:

- Assign and reassign *customers* to the appropriate network *tariffs* under the regulatory framework
- Ensure that *customers* pay a fair amount for their use of the *distribution system* (so that one *customer* does not benefit to the detriment of all other *customers*).

This policy also sets out the eligible *tariffs* that are available for *customers* to request to be reassigned to.

2. **Process to assign and reassign customers**

JEN uses the following process to assign or reassign customers to the appropriate tariff:

- Step 1: Tariff class assignment the *customer* is assigned to the appropriate tariff class based on the tariff class criteria described in Section 3.
- Step 2: Tariff assignment For residential and small business *customers*, once the *customer* is assigned to the tariff class, the *appropriate tariff* is based on the *default tariff* for the *customer* as per the criteria specified in Section 4. For large business, high-voltage and *sub-transmission customers* the *appropriate tariff* is determined based on *customer's* load and *metering characteristics*, specified against the criteria applicable to each *tariff* within the tariff class (see Appendix A).

JEN's tariff schedule, published annually, also lists the criteria applicable to each tariff and tariff class. This policy and the tariff schedule provide the customer and customer's representative with the necessary information to select the tariff when applying for a tariff assignment or reassignment.

3. Tariff class assignment

JEN has grouped its *tariffs* into five tariff classes based on *customer*'s type (residential or business), *customer*'s load and *connection characteristics*.

Each tariff class incorporates a number of *tariffs* sharing a common *tariff code* numbering convention. For example, Residential tariff class contains *tariffs* with *tariff codes* starting with A1XX or F1XX whereas the Small Business tariff class contains *tariff codes* starting with A2XX or F2XX.¹ The list of *tariffs* contained within each tariff class is detailed in Appendix A.

The five tariff classes are shown in Figure 3–1. The tariff class criteria used for tariff class assignment is:

- 1. **Residential** This tariff class contains all *tariff*s starting with *tariff codes* A1XX or F1XX and applies to all residential *customers*.
- 2. **Small Business** This tariff class contains all *tariff*s starting with *tariff codes* A2XX or F2XX and applies to *Low Voltage* business *customers*:
 - a) consuming an annual amount of electricity less than 400 MWh; AND
 - b) having a maximum demand of less than 120 kW.
- 3. Large Business Low Voltage This tariff class contains all *tariffs* starting with *tariff codes* A3XX or F3XX and applies to large business *customers* connected at *low voltage*:
 - a) consuming an annual amount of electricity greater than or equal to 400 MWh; OR
 - b) having a maximum demand greater than or equal to 120 kW; OR
 - c) where *supply* is taken from an on-site or dedicated substation.
- 4. Large Business *High Voltage* This tariff class contains all *tariffs* starting with *tariff codes* A4XX and applies to large business *customers* connected at *high voltage*.
- 5. Large Business Sub-transmission This tariff class contains all *tariffs* starting with *tariff codes* A5XX and applies to large business *customers* connected at *sub-transmission* voltage.

¹ Some *customers* may also have a TXXX code, which indicates that they previously received the transitional feed-in tariff. This scheme ended on 31 December 2016



Figure 3–1: JEN's tariff classes

3.1 Embedded networks

Embedded networks are subject to the same criteria as non-embedded networks. They may be allocated to the small business or one of the large business tariff classes (*low voltage*, *high voltage* or *sub-transmission*) depending on the embedded network's *connection characteristics*.

4. Tariff assignment

Tariff assignment occurs when a customer:

- Commences to consume electricity from a new supply point (i.e. new connection); or
- Takes over an existing supply point (i.e. change of occupancy).

Table 4.1 defines how the *tariff* is assigned in each of the above cases.

| Customer Type | New Connection | Change of occupancy |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Residential <i>customers</i> | <i>JEN</i> will assign the <i>customer</i> to the relevant <i>default tariff</i> as described in the Table 4–2. | If the <i>retailer</i> wishes to change <i>tariff</i> from that which is currently assigned to the <i>NMI</i> , the <i>retailer</i> must request a <i>tariff</i> change to <i>JEN</i> using a <i>B2B service order</i> . |
| Small business <i>customers</i> | JEN will use the estimated information collected from the <i>customer</i> , the <i>customer's representative</i> or the <i>retailer's B2B service order</i> to assign the <i>customer</i> to the <i>tariff</i> as described in Table 4–2. | The <i>customer</i> or the <i>customer's</i> <i>representative</i> must notify <i>JEN</i> in writing of the change in occupancy, using either B2B or the form at Appendix B to enable <i>JEN</i> to assign the <i>customer</i> to the <i>appropriate tariff.</i> ² |
| Large business <i>customers</i> | JEN will use the estimated information collected from the <i>customer</i> , the <i>customer's representative</i> or the <i>retailer's B2B service order</i> to assign the <i>customer</i> to the <i>appropriate tariff</i> . | The <i>customer</i> or the <i>customer's</i> <i>representative</i> must notify <i>JEN</i> in writing of the change in occupancy, using the form at Appendix B to enable <i>JEN</i> to assign the <i>customer</i> to the <i>appropriate tariff.</i> ² |

Table 4–1: Tariff assignment

4.1 Process for change of occupancy

Where the completed request form is received:

- within 20 *business days* from the date the change of occupancy occurred, the new *tariff* assignment (if approved by *JEN*) will take effect from the date the change of occupancy occurred
- after 20 *business days* from the date the change of occupancy occurred, the new *tariff* assignment (if approved by *JEN*) will take effect from the first day of the next billing cycle after the date of application.

The new network *tariff* assignment will not take effect until *JEN* advises the *applicant* in writing of the approval and effective date of the new *tariff* assignment.

JEN will use reasonable endeavours to advise the *applicant* in writing of the decision to a *tariff* assignment within 20 *business days* of receipt of the request.

² The *applicant* is wholly responsible for conveying the correct information to *JEN* and communicating any further requests and decisions made by *JEN* to the *customer*. *JEN* may request the *applicant* to re-submit the application form if the initial form is not correctly completed.

As the *tariff* assignment will be based on estimated information obtained from the *customer* or *customer's representative*, it is the responsibility of the *customer* or *customer's representative* to monitor the suitability of the *tariff* applied and advise *JEN* if a *tariff* reassignment is required (see Section 5).

4.2 Default tariffs

Table 4–2 provides the *default tariffs* applicable to *new customers*_(except for change of occupancy³) as per the type and criteria.

| | Table | 4-2: | Default | tariffs |
|--|-------|------|---------|---------|
|--|-------|------|---------|---------|

| Customer Type | Criteria | Default Tariff |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| Residential | Residential customer | A120 |
| Small Business | <i>Customers</i> consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa AND with a two rate accumulation meter or Interval meter. | A210 |
| Small Business | Customers consuming > 40 MWh paA230AND with a two rate accumulation meter or Interval meter.A230 | |
| Large Business | As per estimated demand and annual consumption (see table in Appendix A) | |

Below are a few examples to illustrate how JEN determines the appropriate tariff to be assigned to a customer.

4.3 Examples

4.3.1 Example 1 - Business Customer A

Assumptions:

- Estimated annual consumption: 360 MWh
- Estimated maximum demand: 125 kVA
- Low voltage supply

Assessment:

Step 1 – Tariff class assignment: The estimated *maximum demand* is 125 *kVA*, which is greater than 120 *kVA*. As a result the customer is assigned to tariff class "Large Business - Low Voltage".

Step 2 – Tariff assignment: The estimated annual consumption is 360 *MWh*, which is less than or equal to 0.8 *GWh* (each *GWh* = 1,000 *MWh*). As a result the customer is assigned to *tariff code* A300 "LV <= 0.8 GWh".

4.3.2 Example 2 - Business Customer B

Assumptions:

- Estimated annual consumption: 240 MWh
- Estimated maximum demand: 70 kVA / 56 kW

³ Change of occupancy *customers* would continue to remain on the tariff previous assigned to the NMI.

• Interval meter

Assessment:

Step 1 - Tariff class assignment: The estimated *maximum demand* is less than 120 *kVA* and the estimated annual consumption is less than 400 *MWh*. As a result the customer is assigned to tariff class "Small Business".

Step 2 - *Tariff assignment*: The estimated annual consumption is greater than 40*MWh* and the customer has an interval meter. As a result the customer is assigned to *tariff code* A230 "Time of use weekdays - Demand".

5. Tariff Reassignment

When a *new customer* is assigned to a *tariff*, that *tariff* will continue to apply until such time as a result of a change in the *customer*'s load, connection or *metering characteristics*, either:

- the customer or the customer's representative applies for a tariff reassignment; or
- *JEN* initiates the *tariff* reassignment after providing the *customer* with a *written notice* at least 20 *business days* prior to the reassignment.

5.1 Customer-initiated reassignment

Where the *customer* or the *customer's representative* wants to make a request for a *tariff* reassignment, they must apply in writing, either via:

- for residential *customers* and small business *customers* consuming under 40MWh per year—a *B2B service order* from their *retailer*; or
- for small business *customers* consuming over 40MWh per year and large business *customers*—completing the Jemena Tariff Reassignment Form in Appendix C⁴.

Appendix A provides the criteria for, and list of, eligible *tariffs* other than the *default tariff* for residential and small business *customers*.

JEN will use reasonable endeavours to advise the *applicant* in writing of the decision to a *tariff* reassignment within 20 *business days* of receipt of the request.

The number of *tariff* reassignment applications a *customer* may make in any 12-month period is:

- unlimited—for residential customers, and small business customers who consume under 40MWh per annum,
- one per supply point—all other customers.

5.2 JEN-initiated reassignment

JEN may become aware of the change in the *customer*'s load, connection or *metering characteristics* through a number of means including, but not limited to:

- a written application or correspondence received from the *customer* or the *customer*'s representative, such as an application for a *tariff* reassignment, a *contract demand* reset, request for upgrade or connection alteration, or the receipt of a *B2B service order* from the *customer*'s *retailer*.
- the entering of a contractual arrangement between *JEN* and the *customer*.

Whether the *customer*, the *customer's representative* or *JEN* initiates a *tariff* reassignment *JEN* will use the process described in this document to reassign the *customer* to the *appropriate tariff*.

Where a residential or a small business *customer* is on a single rate *tariff* and installs distributed e*ner*gy resources capable of injection into *JEN*'s network (including solar PV systems or batteries⁵) or upgrades the connection to a three phase *supply point*, then *JEN* will automatically reassign the *NMI* to the *default tariff* specified under Section 4. In such cases, *JEN* will not provide the *customer* with prior notice of the reassignment. However, if the

⁴ The *applicant* is wholly responsible for conveying the correct information to *JEN* and communicating any further requests and decisions made by *JEN* to the *customer. JEN* may request the *applicant* to re-submit the application form if the initial form is not correctly completed.

⁵ If a robust register or other means to identify them becomes available to *JEN*, we may also seek to automatically assign *customers* who have an electric vehicle to the *default tariff. Customers* with an electric vehicle assigned to the *default tariff* would be able to seek reassignment to other eligible tariffs.

⁸ Public—8 October 2019 © Jemena Electricity Networks (Vic) Ltd Tariff Structure Statement

customer prefers to be reassigned to another eligible *tariff* they can via their *retailer* either, inform *JEN* with a written application of the preferred *tariff* at the time of change or opt out of the *default tariff* at a later date.

5.3 Approach to contract demand

Contract demand is the kW (or kVA) demand used to calculate the demand charge component of a *demand tariff* where one is applicable to the *customer* in each billing period.

Where a *customer* is on a *demand tariff* that has a minimum chargeable demand, the *tariff* reassignment does not trigger an automatic change in the *contract demand*.⁶ However, where the minimum chargeable demand of the new *tariff* is greater than the *contract demand* that applied to the existing *tariff*, the *contract demand* will increase to match the minimum chargeable demand of the new *tariff* (see example 3 below).

Further information on the application of *contract demand* can be found in *JEN*'s Policy for Resetting *Contract Demand* which can be accessed via the link below:

https://jemena.com.au/about/document-centre/electricity/contract-demand-reset-policy

5.4 Examples

We provide examples below to illustrate how JEN determines the appropriate tariff to be reassigned to the customer.

5.4.1 Example 1 - Business Customer C

Assumptions:

- Annual consumption: Changed from 420 *MWh* to 830 *MWh* (changes in *load characteristics*)
- Low voltage supply
- Existing tariff class: "Large Business Low Voltage"
- Existing tariff code: A300
- Existing contract demand 280 kVA
- The customer applied to be reassigned to *tariff code* A320.

Assessment:

Step 1 - Tariff class assignment: The customer's annual consumption is 830 *MWh*, which is greater than or equal to 400 *MWh*. As a result the customer will remain within the "Large Business - Low Voltage" tariff class.

Step 2 - Tariff assignment: The annual consumption is 830 *MWh*, which is greater than 0.8 *GWh* but less than or equal to 2.2 *GWh*. As a result the customer's application to be reassigned is successful and they will be reassigned to *tariff code* A320. The *contract demand* will not change as a result of switching to *tariff code* A320.

5.4.2 Example 2 - Business Customer D

Assumptions:

• Annual consumption: Changed from 805 *MWh* to 380 *MWh* (changes in *load characteristics*)

⁶ Please refer to JEN's annual network tariff schedule or our tariff structure statement for the minimum chargeable demand for each of the tariffs.

- Existing tariff class: "Large Business Low Voltage"
- Existing tariff code: A320
- Existing contract demand 252 kVA
- The customer applied to be reassigned to tariff code A230 under tariff class "Small Business".

Assessment:

Step 1 – Tariff class assignment: The *customer* has a *contract demand* of 252 *kVA*, which is above 120 *kVA*. As a result the customer is not eligible to be reassigned to the "Small Business" tariff class. *The customer* will remain on the "Large Business - Low Voltage" tariff class. The customer's application is unsuccessful.

Step 2 – Tariff assignment: Despite the customer's tariff class application being unsuccessful, *JEN* will assess if the customer can remain on the existing *tariff code* A320. The annual consumption is 380 *MWh*, which is less than 0.8 *GWh*. As a result the customer will be reassigned to *tariff code* A300. The *contract demand* will not change as a result of switching to *tariff code* A300.

5.4.3 Example 3 - Business Customer E

Assumptions:

- Annual consumption: Changed from 270 MWh to 405 MWh (changes in load characteristics)
- Existing tariff class: "Small Business"
- Existing tariff code: A230
- Existing contract demand 105 kVA
- The customer applied to be reassigned to tariff code A300 under tariff class "Large Business Low Voltage".

Assessment:

- a) Step 1 Tariff class assignment: *The customer's* annual consumption is 405 *MWh*, which is greater than or equal to 400 *MWh*. As a result *the customer will* be reassigned to the "Large Business Low Voltage" tariff class.
- b) Step 2 Tariff assignment: The annual consumption is 405 MWh, which is less than or equal to 0.8 GWh. As a result the customer's application is successful and the customer will be reassigned to tariff code A300. The contract demand will increase to 120 kW, being the minimum chargeable demand under tariff code A300.

5.5 Reassignment notification

Other than as noted in section 5.2, *JEN* will notify the *customer* or the *customer*'s representative directly in writing of the tariff class to which the *customer* has been reassigned prior to the reassignment occurring.

5.5.1 Tariff reassignment initiated by the applicant

In the event the *applicant* initiates the *tariff* reassignment, *JEN* will notify the *applicant* in writing of the success or otherwise of the application. Where the application is not successful, *JEN* will advise the *applicant* of the reason for not being successful, and alternative *tariffs* that might be available to the *customer*.

Where the *applicant* is someone other than the *customer* or *customer*'s *retailer*, the *applicant* will be required to obtain authorisation from the *customer* to deal with *JEN* on their behalf. The *applicant* will also take responsibility of communicating the outcome of the *tariff* reassignment to the *customer*.

5.5.2 Tariff Reassignment initiated by JEN

Other than as noted in section 5.2, in the event *JEN* initiates the *tariff* reassignment, *JEN* will notify the *customer* directly in writing prior to the *tariff* reassignment occurring.

5.6 Objection

Customers may request further information from JEN or object to the proposed tariff reassignment decision made

Customers who wish to lodge an objection must do so in writing by using the *Tariff* Reassignment Objection Form in Appendix D and provide supporting evidence or documentation relating to the review. *Customers* who wish to object to the *tariff* reassignment decision should make reference to their load, connection and *metering characteristics. JEN* relies on this information to be able to review the *customer's* objection application.

The completed *Tariff* Reassignment Objection Form must be emailed to <u>*Customer*Relations@jemena.com.au</u>. We encourage *customers* to request further information or clarification of the *tariff* reassignment decision before an objection is lodged.

If the completed objection form is lodged:

- within 20 business days from the date the customer or customer's representative was advised of the tariff
 reassignment decision, JEN will apply the changes following a successful objection from the 1st billing period
 starting after the request of tariff assignment/reassignment from the customer.
- after 20 business days from the date the customer or customer's representative was advised of the tariff
 reassignment decision, JEN will apply the changes following a successful objection from the 1st billing period
 starting after receipt of the completed objection form.

In both situations, if *JEN* requests further information pertaining to the objection application and such information is not provided within 20 *business days* from the date requested, *JEN* will apply the changes following a successful objection from the 1st billing period starting after receipt of the requested information.

Upon receipt of the *customer*'s completed *Tariff* Reassignment Objection Form, *JEN* will review the assignment in accordance with our internal procedures and notify the *applicant* of the outcome within 20 *business days*. We may contact the *applicant* to request further information and advise if there are circumstances causing a longer review process.

If the *customer* remains unsatisfied with *JEN*'s decision and response, they may contact the *Energy* and Water Ombudsman (Victoria) or seek a decision from the Australian *Energy* Regulator (*AER*) using the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the *NEL*.



Appendix A Tariff criteria



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| Tariff Class | Tariff Code | <i>Tariff</i> Name | Criteria | | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | A120 / F120ª | Two-rate time of use | This is the <u>default</u> residential <i>tariff</i> . Residential <i>customers</i> with a remotely read AMI meter. This <i>tariff</i> is open to all other residential <i>customers</i> by request. | | | |
| | A100 / F100ª / T100 ^b | Single rate | Residential <i>customers</i> with a single rate accumulation meter or a remotely read AMI meter. This <i>tariff</i> is open to all other residential <i>customers</i> by request. | | | |
| Residential | A10X / F10Xª / T10X ^b | Flexible | This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A10D / F10Dª / T10D ^b | Demand | Residential <i>customers</i> with a remotely read AMI meter. This <i>tariff</i> is open to all other residential <i>customers</i> by request. | | | |
| | A10I / F10Iª / T10I ^b | Time of Use Interval Meter | This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A140 | Time of Use | This tariff is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A180 ^d | Off Peak Heating Only | Residential <i>customers</i> with off-peak dedicated load. This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A200 / F200ª / T200 ^b | Single rate | <i>Customers</i> with a single rate accumulation meter or a remotely read AMI meter AND consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa. This <i>tariff</i> is open to all other small business <i>customers</i> who consumer < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa by request. | | | |
| | A20D / F20Dª / T20D ^b | Demand | <i>Customers</i> with meter capable of measuring demand AND consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa. This <i>tariff</i> is open to all other small business <i>customers</i> who consumer < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa by request. | | | |
| Small Business | A210 / F210ª / T210 ^b | Time of Use Weekdays (Default for < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa) | This is the <u>default</u> tariff for small business customers consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa This tariff is open to all other small business customers who consumer < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa by request. | | | |
| | A230 / F230ª / T230 ^b | Time of Use Weekdays – Demand (Default for > 40 <i>MWh</i> pa) | This is the <u>default</u> tariff for small business customers consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa <i>Customers</i> with a meter capable of measuring demand AND consuming > 40 <i>MWh</i> pa. | | | |
| | A23N / F23Nª / T23N ^b | Time of Use - Opt-out | <i>Customers</i> with a meter capable of measuring demand AND consuming > 40 <i>MWh</i> pa. | | | |
| | A250 / F250ª / T250 ^b | Time of Use Extended | <i>Customers</i> consuming < 40 <i>MWh</i> pa AND with a two rate accumulation (or interval) meter. This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |

| Tariff Class | Tariff Code | Tariff Name | Criteria | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | A270 / F270ª / T270 ^b | Time of Use Extended - Demand | <i>Customers</i> consuming > 40 <i>MWh</i> pa AND with a meter capable of measuring demand. This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A300 / F300ª / T300 ^b | LV <= 0.8 GWh | <i>Customers</i> consuming ≤ 0.8 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A30E | LVEN Annual Consumption ≤ 0.8 <i>GWh</i> | <i>Customers</i> with an Embedded Network consuming ≤ 0.8 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A320 | LV 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | <i>Customers</i> consuming > 0.8 <i>GWh</i> pa BUT ≤ 2.2 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A32E | LVEN 0.8+ - 2.2 GWh | Customers with an Embedded Network consuming > 0.8 <i>GWh</i> pa BUT ≤ 2.2 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A340 | LV 2.2+ - 6.0 GWh | <i>Customers</i> consuming > 2.2 <i>GWh</i> pa BUT ≤ 6.0 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| Large Business – Large Voltage | A34E | LVEN 2.2+ GWh | <i>Customers</i> with an Embedded Network consuming > 2.2 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A34M ^c | LVMS 2.2+ - 6.0 <i>GWh</i> | Customers taking supply from multiple supply points on a single site other than an embedded network customer with aggregated annual consumption of > 2.2 GWh BUT \leq 6.0 GWh. This tariff is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A370 | LV 6.0+ GWh | <i>Customers</i> consuming > 6.0 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A37M ^c | LVMS 6.0+ GWh | <i>Customers</i> taking <i>supply</i> from multiple <i>supply</i> <i>points</i> on a single site other than an embedded network <i>customer</i> AND with aggregated annual consumption of > 6.0 <i>GWh</i> . This <i>tariff</i> is closed to new entrants. | | | |
| | A400 | HV | <i>Customers</i> consuming < 55 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A40E | <i>HV</i> EN | Customers with an Embedded Network | | | |
| Large Business – <i>High Voltage</i> | A40R° | <i>HV</i> RF | This tariff is closed to new entrants | | | |
| | A480 | HV - Annual Consumption ≥ 55 GWh | <i>Customers</i> consuming ≥ 55 <i>GWh</i> pa | | | |
| | A500 | Subtransmission | Nominal voltage of 22,000 volts or greater | | | |
| | A50A | Subtransmission MA | Nominal voltage of 22,000 volts or greater | | | |
| Large Business – Sub-Transmission | A50E | Subtransmission EG | <i>Customers</i> with embedded Ge <i>ner</i> ators connected to TTS-SSS-ST-EPG-TTS Loop. | | | |
| | A50M | Subtransmission - Multiple feeder (NEW) | Site having multiple feeders with each feeder having a nominal voltage of 22,000 volts or greater. | | | |

^a A *tariff code* starting with the letter "F" indicates that the *tariff* attracts the Premium Feed-In--*Tariff* rebate. *Tariff* reassignment requests to a *tariff* starting with the letter "F" can only be made by the *customer's retailer*. This scheme ends on 31 October 2024. Existing *customers* may remain on "F" *tariff*s until they / *retailers* choose to move to another *tariff* or *tariff code*; however, no premiumI Feed-In-*Tariff* rebate will be paid following the closure of the scheme.

^b A *tariff code* starting with the letter "T" indicates that the *tariff* attracted the Transitional Feed-In-*Tariff* rebate. Transitional Feed-In-*Tariff* rebate is no longer applicable from 2017. Existing *customers* may remain on "T" *tariff*s until they / *retailers* choose to move to another *tariff*; however, no Transitional Feed-In-*Tariff* rebate will be paid.

^c Other terms and conditions apply.

The Deemed Distribution Contract and Jemena Electricity Networks' Policy for Resetting *Contract Demand* form part of the terms and conditions related to these prices. These documents can be viewed or downloaded from the following Website:

http://jemena.com.au/getattachment/6602de3e-9780-4bf6-b5fb-7114f89e4956/Deemed-Standard-Distribution-Contract.aspx

https://jemena.com.au/about/document-centre/electricity/contract-demand-reset-policy

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Appendix B Jemena Tariff Assignment Form



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Jemena Electricity Networks (VIC) Ltd Network Tariff Assignment Request Form for Business Customers

[Please use one form per Supply Point and e-mail the form to JENTariffs@jemena.com.au]

This Request Form applies for business customers only. It must be used to request a network tariff assignment with respect to a Change of Occupancy situation where the customer or the customer's representative believes the network tariff and/or contract demand that applied to the previous tenant are no longer appropriate to continue to apply.

Generally, a change of business name or business ownership does not constitute a Change of Occupancy for network tariff assignment purposes (i.e. current network tariff and contract demand applies). However, where the customer can demonstrate that the business' operation will change (or has changed) as a result of the change in business name or business ownership, then this form can also be used to request a tariff assignment provided supporting documentation is submitted with the Request Form.

Supporting documentation may include a statement from the customer (a person holding a General Manager position or higher) explaining what changes will be (or have been) implemented that would cause the site's current load characteristics to change, why in the customer's views these changes will cause the site's current load characteristics to change, the date(s) these changes will be (or have been) implemented and the impact of these changes to the site's current load characteristics. Note: All fields denoted with * are mandatory

1. NEW CUSTOMER DETAILS

| Business name* | | | | | | |
|--|------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| Business ABN or ACN*: | | | | | | |
| Supply point address*: | | | | | | |
| NMI*: | VDDD | or 6001 | | | | |
| Date the change of occupancy (name or business ownership) occurred*: / / | | | | | | |
| Briefly describe the nature of the business and hours of operation: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

2. PREVIOUS CUSTOMER DETAILS

Business name*: ____

Business ABN or ACN*:____

Date the previous customer moved out*: ___ / ___ / ____

3. TARIFF CUSTOMER DETAILS

Type of network tariff assignment request (choose a number from the list below)*: ____

- 1. Change of occupancy, i.e. previous tenant moved out and new tenant moved in.
- 2. Change of business name (supporting documentation is required for this type of request)
- 3. Change of business ownership (supporting documentation is required for this type of request)
- 4. Other (specify)

Site's load characteristics resulting from the change:



| 1. 2. | Estimated Estimated | annual consumption in kW maximum demand in kW * | /h*: *: | kW kW | /h ' / kVA | | | | foundarid everals to me |
|----------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Meterii | ng type currently installe | d (please t | tick)*: | | | | | |
| | 1. | Interval/Smart meter ma | nually or re | motely read | ł | | | | |
| | 2. Two rate accumulation meter WITHOUT demand meter | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. | Two rate accumulation n | neter WITH | demand m | eter. | | | | |
| | 4. | Single rate accumulation | ו meter | | | | | | |
| 4. | PROPOS | SED NETWORK TARIF | F DETAIL | .S | | | | | |
| | Nominate | ed network tariff name* : | | | | | | | |
| | Nominate | ed network tariff code*: | Α | or | T | or | F | | |
| 5. | CONDIT | IONS APPLYING TO T | HE REQU | EST | | | | | |
| • | Where the a tariff reassing the decision JEN may re- in any mann The applica accordance Any network date of the Network tar | applicant is not the Customer gnment request. The applicant in made by JEN to the Custom equest the applicant to re-subm ner. ant acknowledges that in the e with the JEN Policy for Rese k tariff reassignment request v new tariff assignment. iff reassignment requests are | ; it is the app is wholly res er. nit the reques event the requ atting Contrac will not take e limited to on | blicant's resp ponsible for a st if the initial uest is appro- t Demand. ffect until JEI e application | onsibility to conveying t Request Fo ved the con N advises th over any 1 | ensure the he correct in orm is not co tract demar he applicant 2 months pe | Customer formation t rrectly com ad applicab in writing c eriod. | is aware of to JEN and a npleted or if le to the new of the approv | ⁱ and agrees to this also communicating the form is modified w tariff will be set in val and the effective |
| Na | me (persor | n lodging the request for | m): | | | | | | |
| Bu | siness Nar | ne: | , | | | | | | |
| Ро | sition Title | (if applicable): | | | | | | | |
| Те | lephone Nu | umber: () | | | E-mail: _ | | | | |
| A | oplicant's S | Signature: | | | | | Date: | /_ | / |
| No Cu | ote: If the a stomer's b | applicant is the Custom ehalf. | ıer's Retail | ler, the ap | plicant w | varrants tl | nat it has | s been au | uthorised to act |
| Th Cu | e section l stomer or | below is required to be Customer's Retailer. | completed | l by the cu | istomer, | if the App | olicant is | someone | other than the |
| l_ to Po | the above a sition Title | applicant acting on my b : | at the ehalf. My c | supply poi contact det | nt addres ails are a | ss referred s follows: | to in thi | s Reques | t Form, consent |
| Те | lephone Nu | umber: () | E- | mail: | | | | | |
| Cı | stomer's S | ignature: | | | Dat | te: | <u> </u> | | |
Appendix C Jemena Tariff Reassignment Form



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Jemena Electricity Networks (VIC) Ltd Network Tariff Reassignment Request Form for Business Customer

[Please use one form per Supply Point and e-mail the form to JENTariffs@jemena.com.au]

This Request Form must be used to request a network tariff reassignment for an existing business customer.

Note: All fields denoted with * are mandatory.

Fields denoted with # only apply to customers currently assigned to a demand network tariff.

| 1 – CUSTOMER DETAILS | | | | | |
|--|------|--|--|--|--|
| Business name*: | | | | | |
| Supply point address*: | | | | | |
| NMI*: VDDD or | 6001 | | | | |
| Reasons for change in load and/or connection characteristics*: | | | | | |

2 – TARIFF REASSIGNMENT DETAILS

| The network tariff code currently assigned to the customer*: | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------|--|--|
| The contract demand currently applicable to the customer *#: kW / KVA | | | | | |
| The maximum demand recorded over the past 12 months*#: kW / KVA | | | | | |
| Actual cons | ump | otion (complete section A or B as applicable) *: | | | |
| A. Where the customer has been connected for a period of at least 12 months | | | | | |
| | • | The actual annual consumption over the past 12 months: _ | kWh | | |
| В. | B. Where the customer has been connected for a period less than 12 months | | | | |
| | • | The customer's actual consumption: | kWh | | |
| | • | Recorded over the period: From:// | To: / / | | |
| Metering type currently installed (please tick) *: | | | | | |
| | 1. | Interval/Smart meter manually or remotely read | | | |
| | 2. | Two rate accumulation meter WITHOUT demand meter | | | |
| | 3. | Two rate accumulation meter WITH demand meter. | | | |
| | 4. | Single rate accumulation meter | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 – PROPOS | ED N | NETWORK TARIFF DETAILS | | | |

Nominated network tariff name*: _____

4 - CONDITIONS APPLYING TO THE REQUEST

- The applicant must sign and e-mail the completed Request Form to jentariffs@jemena.com.au. •
- Requests to reassign a Customer to a network tariff code starting with the letter "T" must be made by the customer's • retailer.
- Where the applicant is not the Customer, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure the Customer is aware of and agrees ٠ to this tariff reassignment request. The applicant is wholly responsible for conveying the correct information to JEN and also communicating the decision made by JEN to the Customer.
- JEN may request the applicant to re-submit the request if the initial Request Form is not correctly completed or if the form ٠ is modified in any manner.
- The applicant acknowledges that in the event the request is approved the contract demand applicable to the new tariff will . be set in accordance with the JEN Policy for Resetting Contract Demand.
- Any network tariff reassignment request will not take effect until JEN advises the applicant in writing of the approval and the effective date of the new tariff assignment.
- Network tariff reassignment requests are limited to one application over any 12 months period.

5 - APPLICANT DETAILS

Customer's behalf.

Position Title:

| Name (person lodging the request form) *: | |
|---|--|
| Business Name*: | |
| Position Title (if applicable): | |
| Telephone Number*: () | E-mail*: |
| Applicant's Signature*: | / Date*:/// |
| Note: If the applicant is the Customer's Retail | er, the applicant warrants that it has been authorised to act on the |

The section below is required to be completed by the customer, if the Applicant is someone other than the Customer or Customer's Retailer.

L _at the supply point address referred to in this Request Form, consent to the above applicant acting on my behalf. My contact details are as follows:

| Telephone Number: (|)E- | mail: | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | |
| Customer's Signature: | | Date: | / | / | |

Appendix D Network Tariff Reassignment Objection Form



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Jemena Electricity Networks (VIC) Ltd Network Tariff Reassignment Objection Form - Business and Residential

[Please use one form per Supply Point and e-mail the form to CustomerRelations@jemena.com.au]

This **Objection Form** must be used to lodge a tariff reassignment objection to a decision JEN has made with regards to a network tariff reassignment either initiated by the customer or by JEN.

Note: All fields indicated with a * are mandatory.

1 - CUSTOMER DETAILS

| Business name (if business customer)*: | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Customer name (if residential customer)*: | | | |
| Supply point address*: | | | |
| NMI*: VDDD or 6001 | | | |
| 2 – TARIFF REASSIGNMENT DETAILS | | | |

 \square

This objection is in relation to JEN's decision regarding (please tick one):

- Network Tariff Reassignment Application
- JEN initiated Network Tariff Reassignment

Date on letter or email communication (Notification) received from JEN: __/ __/

3 – OBJECTION DETAILS

The applicant should provide reason for their objection. The applicant is encouraged to attach as a separate document:

- 1. The reasons for the objection to JEN's decision regarding the Tariff Reassignment
- 2. Provide any supporting evidence or documentation.

4 – CONDITIONS APPLYING TO THE REQUEST

- Applicant to sign and e-mail the completed form to <u>CustomerRelations@jemena.com.au</u>.
- The applicant acknowledges that he has read the Policy for Tariff Assignment and Reassignment and that the information provided in this form is true, accurate and complete.
- Where the applicant is not the Customer, the applicant is wholly responsible for conveying the correct information to JEN and also communicating the decision made by JEN to the Customer.
- The applicant acknowledges that if the completed Objection Form is received within 20 business days from the date of JEN's Notification to the Customer or Customer's representative, JEN will apply the changes following the successful objection from the 1st billing period starting after the Notification.
- The applicant acknowledges that if the completed Objection Form is received after 20 business days from the date of JEN's Notification to the Customer or Customer's representative, JEN will apply the changes following the successful objection from the 1st billing period starting after receipt of the completed Objection Form.
- JEN may request the applicant to re-submit the Tariff Reassignment Objection Form if the initial form is not correctly completed or if the form is modified in any manner.

5 - APPLICANT DETAILS

| Name (person lodging the objection form) *: | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Business name*: | | | | | |
| Position title (if applicable): | | | | | |
| Telephone number*: () | E-mail: | | | | |
| Applicant's signature*: | /// | | | | |
| Note: If the applicant is the Customer's Retailer, the applicant warrants that it has been authorised to act on the Customer's behalf. | | | | | |
| The section below is required to be completed by the cus or Customer's Retailer. | tomer, if the Applicant is someone other than the Customer | | | | |

I ______ at the supply point address referred to in this Objection Form, consent to the above applicant acting on my behalf. My contact details are as follows:

| Position Title: | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|-------|----|----------|
| | | | | | |
| Telephone Number: (|) | E-mail: | | | |
| Customer's Signature: _ | | | Date: | _I | <u> </u> |

Attachment B – Indicative Prices Excel format

Provided at JEN- Att 08-04 Indicative prices – 20200131 – Public



