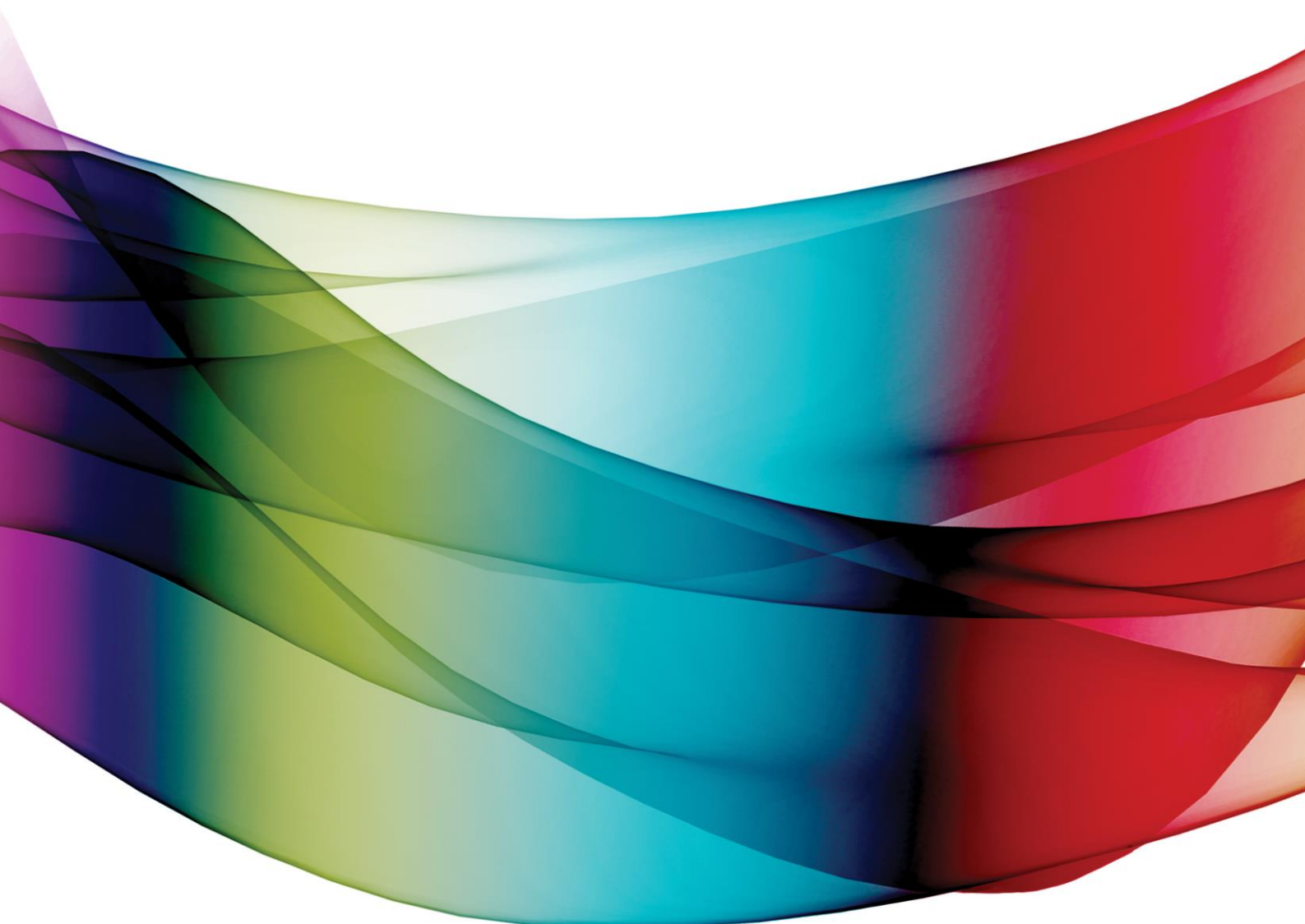


Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal

For 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Overview



Who is TasNetworks?

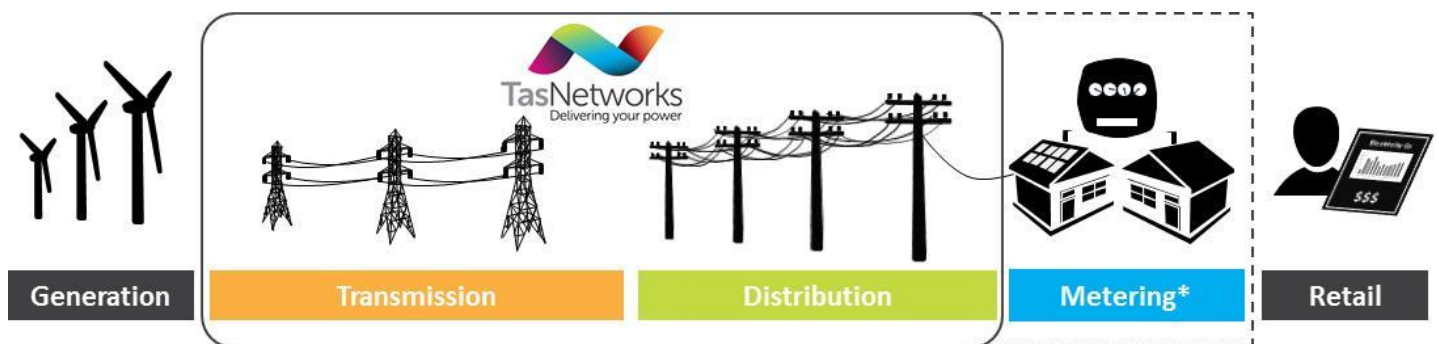
Delivering your power

TasNetworks owns and operates Tasmania's electricity grid. TasNetworks takes high voltage power from over 30 wind farms and hydro-electric power stations and delivers low voltage electricity to more than 285,000 Tasmanian households, businesses and organisations throughout the State. We also deliver high voltage electricity directly from the transmission network to around ten large commercial and industrial users of electricity. And we operate and maintain nearly 50,000 public lights on behalf of councils and other Government road authorities.

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

With total assets of over \$3 billion, TasNetworks provides the electricity network that ensures our customers receive a safe, reliable and affordable electricity supply.

TasNetworks' role in the electricity supply chain



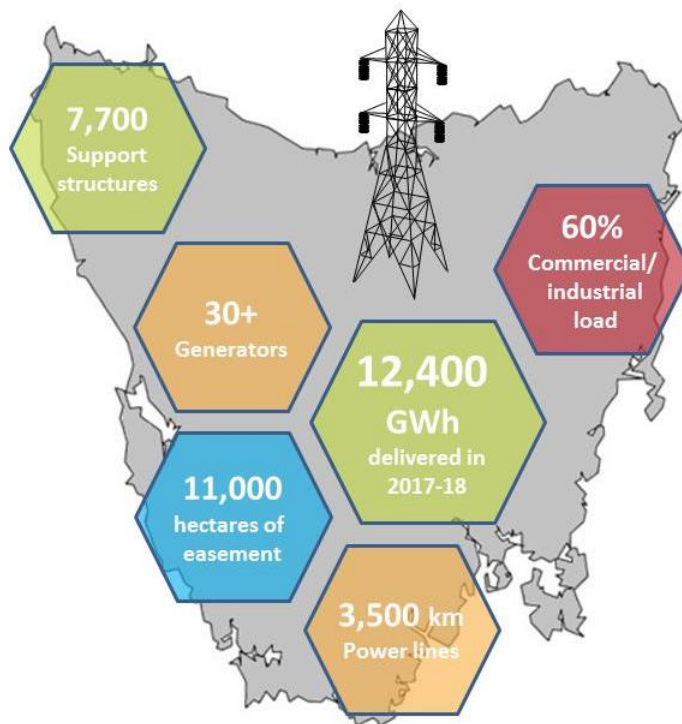
* The metering services provided by TasNetworks relate to the reading and maintenance of standard meters installed prior to December 2017. From 1 December 2017, the nature of our involvement in the provision of meters for residential and small business customers changed as a result of alterations made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

TasNetworks' facts and figures

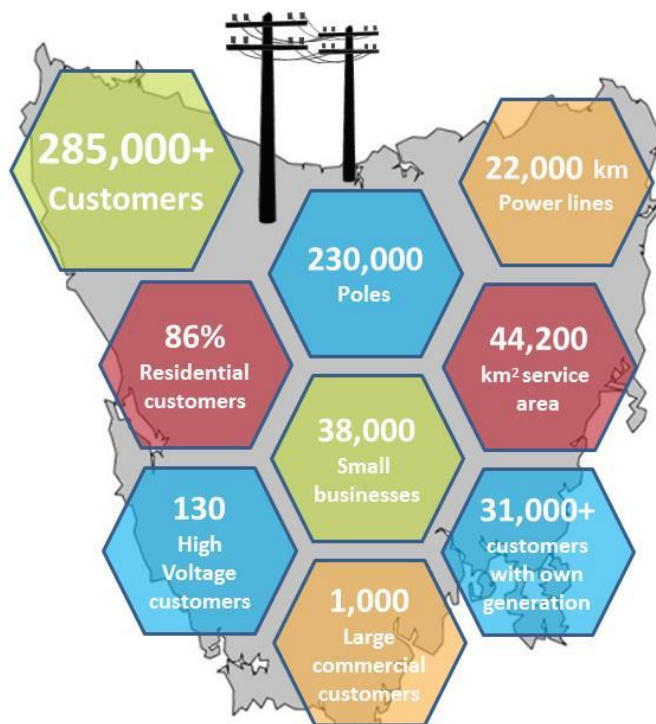
Tasmania's transmission network connects just over 30 hydro-electric power stations and wind farms, plus one thermal (gas-fired) power station. Tasmania's generators are geographically dispersed, often in remote locations a long way from load centres.

Tasmania has a highly decentralised population and our distribution network is required to carry relatively low loads over long distances. A large proportion of the network is comprised of long, radial feeders passing through areas of low energy, demand and customer density. We operate a largely rural overhead distribution network, with underground cables generally restricted to central business districts and newer subdivisions and commercial centres in urban and suburban areas.

Transmission network



Distribution network

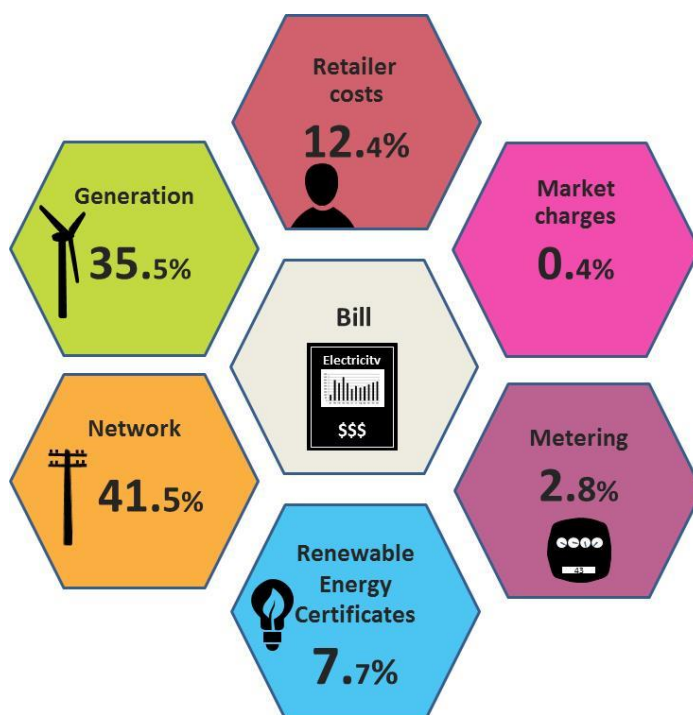


Our network charges are regulated

The charges you see on the electricity bill from your retailer cover much more than just the cost of generating the power that you've used. Amongst other things, the cost of delivering power to your home or business, the cost of your meter and the cost of providing retail services all contribute to the charges on your bill.

Of these, the cost of using the network to deliver power to your property makes up just over 40 per cent of the delivered cost of electricity for most households and small businesses in Tasmania¹. This includes the cost of transporting electricity via the high voltage transmission network and the lower voltage poles and wires (and underground cables) that make up the distribution network.

Cost components of a typical residential or small business electricity bill (2018-19)



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

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

[Our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal for 2019-20 sets out the prices we will charge to recover our allowable revenue for that year.](#)

This document summarises our Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal for the year from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. It sets out the prices that will be charged to recover our allowable revenue for that year, explains some of the price changes that will occur from 1 July 2019 and what our network charges will look like in the future.

¹ Based on 2018-19 regulated standing offer retail electricity prices. Source: Aurora Energy.

Our services and charges

Network charges

We use network charges to recover the cost of building, running and maintaining what is referred to as the ‘shared’ electricity network – the network that is relied upon by all customers. The shared network includes things like the overhead power lines and underground cables that deliver electricity to every property, our depots and even the vehicles our field crews need to work on the network.

The cost of the shared network that we seek to recover from customers also includes things like the cost of responding to emergency outages, replacing old or failing assets, extending the network into new areas and trimming trees to keep them away from power lines.

Rather than setting prices, the AER caps the amount of revenue we can collect from our customers to pay for shared network services. Most of our revenue is earned through network tariffs and it is these charges that retailers use as an input to customers’ electricity bills.

After a small decrease in 2016-17, the network charges faced by typical residential and small business customers fell by almost 20 per cent in 2017-18 and a further 2.9 per cent in 2018-19, bringing network charges back to the same level, in real terms, as they were in 2009-10.

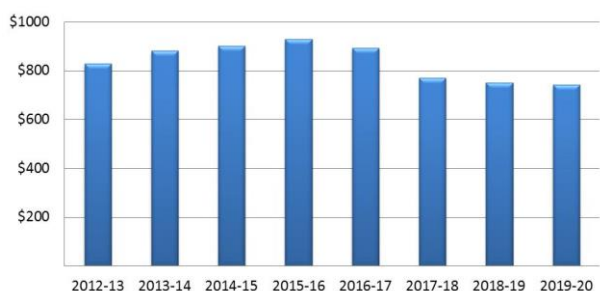
For most customers, network prices will decrease by 1.2 per cent in 2019-20.

For 2019-20, network charges are decreasing, on average, by 1.2 per cent.

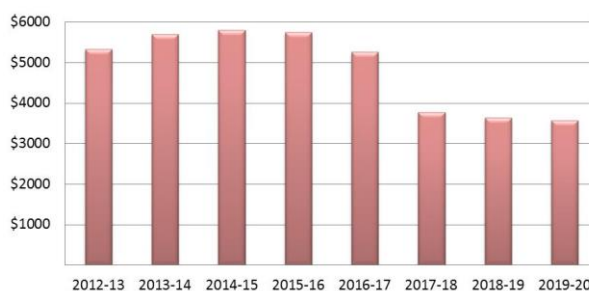
This means that in real terms, the network charges incurred by a typical residential customer supplied under the combination of a network tariff (TAS31) for general power and light and another for hot water and/or home heating (TAS41) will be lower by 3.6 per cent than 2018-19.

The network charges incurred by a typical small business customer (an average sized customer assigned to the TAS22 network tariff) are 38 per cent lower in 2019-20 than they were in 2015-16, the year in which network charges were at their highest.

Annual network charges for a typical residential customer



Annual network charges for an energy intensive small business



Note: All costs are in \$nominal

Indicative price changes

Residential customers

The majority of residential customers use a combination of two network tariffs: the Residential low voltage general tariff (TAS31) for general power and lighting, and the Uncontrolled low voltage heating tariff (TAS41) for home heating and/or hot water. Following is a comparison of the charges applying to each tariff in 2019-20 with the charges applying in the previous year, 2018-19.

- TAS31 service charge – increasing from 49.663 cents per day in 2018-19 to 51.153 cents per day in 2019-20
- TAS31 energy charge – decreasing from 9.726 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) in 2018-19 to 9.167 cents/kWh in 2019-20
- TAS41 service charge – increasing from 6.137 cents per day in 2018-19 to 6.321 cents per day in 2019-20
- TAS41 energy charge – increasing from 5.454 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 5.542 cents/kWh in 2019-20

In recent years, residential customers have begun switching from the TAS31 and TAS41 tariff combination to the TAS93 network tariff, a time-of-use consumption based network tariff that offers lower network charges at off-peak times – including weekends in their entirety. And as part of a national effort to increase the take-up of time of use network pricing around Australia, from 1 July 2019 all new homes and residential properties that have an advanced meter installed will be assigned to TAS93 by default² – with the option to opt-out to another tariff, through their retailer, if they prefer. Following is a comparison of the charges applying to the TAS93 network tariff in 2019-20 with the charges applying in the previous year, 2018-19.

- TAS93 service charge – increasing from 54.294 cents per day in 2018-19 to 55.923 cents per day in 2019-20
- TAS93 energy charge (peak times) – decreasing from 16.485 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 15.864 cents/kWh in 2019-20
- TAS93 energy charge (off-peak times) – decreasing from 2.968 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 2.936 cents/kWh in 2019-20

Small business customers

The majority of low voltage businesses customers are assigned to the TAS22 network tariff, a flat consumption-based network tariff with no time of use conditions.

- TAS22 service charge – increasing from 49.381 cents per day in 2018-19 to 50.862 cents per day in 2019-20
- TAS22 energy charge – decreasing from 9.635 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 9.443 cents/kWh in 2019-20

From 1 July 2019, all low voltage small business premises that have an advanced meter installed, or have their supply upgraded or meter exchanged for an advanced meter, will be assigned to the TAS94 by default³ – with the option to opt-out to another tariff, through their retailer, if they prefer. Following is a comparison of the charges applying to the TAS94 network tariff in 2019-20 with the charges applying in the previous year, 2018-19.

- TAS94 service charge – increasing from 64.953 cents per day in 2018-19 to 66.902 cents per day in 2019-20
- TAS94 energy charge (peak times) – decreasing from 10.234 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 10.121 cents/kWh in 2019-20
- TAS94 energy charge (off-peak times) – decreasing from 1.536 cents/kWh in 2018-19 to 1.518 cents/kWh in 2019-20.

² Subject to a 12 month delay from the date of advanced meter installation to enable the collection of time of use metering data.

³ Subject to a 12 month delay from the date of advanced meter installation to enable the collection of time of use metering data.

The time to change to time of use network charges is coming

Currently, most customers pay a flat rate for their electricity and their use of our network, and their bills reflect the amount of electricity they use between bills. The problem with this arrangement is that the cost of providing the network isn't so much driven by the amount of power customers use over time, but by the capacity needed to meet generally short peaks in usage (that typically occur on cold weekday mornings and evenings).

Charging the same rate for the use of the network 24 hours a day, seven days a week, means that customers who use power outside of periods of high demand aren't rewarded for doing so. And it means that some customers who draw less power from the network during the day, because they have solar panels for example, pay less towards the cost of the network because they take less power from it over time. This is despite the fact that they often place the same demands on the network during the morning and afternoon peaks as customers who don't have solar panels. It also means that, for most people, the only way to save money on their electricity bills is to use less power.

We all need the security and reliability that the electricity network provides, regardless of how much power we use. But there needs to be a better, fairer way of charging households and small businesses for their use of the network.

Time of use network charges are widely accepted as being a fairer way of sharing the cost of an electricity network between the customers who are connected to it.

Customers are already switching to time of use tariffs. Over time, we plan to transition progressively more customers from their present flat network tariffs to fairer, more modern and cost reflective network tariffs. One of the triggers for reassigning customers to a more modern network tariff will be the installation of an advanced (or 'smart') meter, which has the ability to record the information needed to bill customers on a time of use basis.

To that end, consumption based time of use network tariffs will become the default network tariffs for all new small business and residential connections from 1 July 2019. They'll also be applied to small business customers and home owners that modify or upgrade their connections⁴, as well as small businesses and homes that have their meter(s) replaced with an advanced (or 'smart') meter.

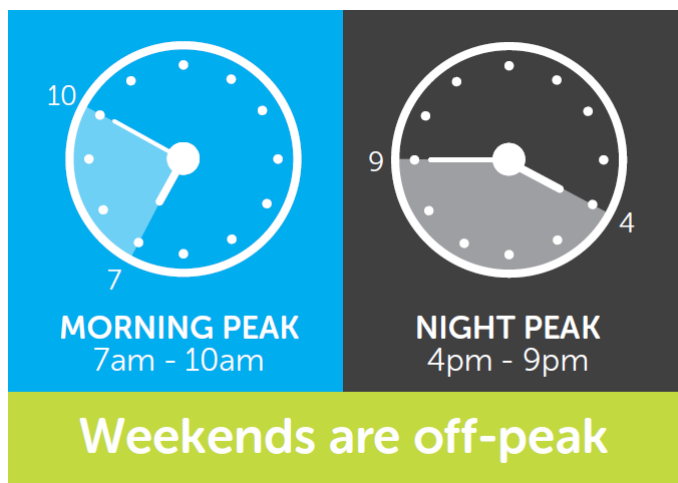
The time of use tariffs won't be applied immediately, however. Under the terms of the AER's decision about the network tariffs TasNetworks offers during the 2019-24 regulatory period, a 12-month delay will be applied to each customer, to enable a year's worth of metering data to be collected before the changeover of network tariffs. That data will be able available to inform customers' thinking about the retail (and network) tariffs they would like to be supplied under in the future. At the conclusion of the delay period, TasNetworks will begin billing the customer's retailer on a time of use basis, unless the customer elects, through their retailer, to opt-out of the default time of use network tariff.

From 1 July 2019, consumption based time of use network tariffs will become the default for new small business and residential premises, as well as small businesses and households that change their network connection or have an advanced meter installed. However, the new tariffs won't be applied until 12 months after the date of connection or meter replacement, with the customer still able to opt-out to an alternative network tariff, through their retailer.

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

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

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



Over the next ten years or so, we expect that time of use network charges will become the norm.

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

Our time of use network tariffs will also enable customers with their own solar panels to apply the power they generate to all of their electricity consumption, not just general power and lighting.

And for customers looking to minimise their electricity costs, time of use network charges offer the chance to reduce their power bills by shifting some of their consumption into cheaper off-peak periods – potentially without any loss of comfort or convenience – rather than just using less electricity.

Time of use network tariffs offer the chance to reduce power bills by shifting consumption into cheaper off-peak periods, rather than just using less, and they enable customers with solar panels to apply the power they generate to all of their electricity consumption.

In the longer term, time of use pricing may even reduce network charges for all customers by encouraging greater use of electricity in periods when there is spare network capacity, meaning we can deliver more electricity without spending money on adding network capacity to cope with growing peaks in demand.

Regulated metering services

Metering services are provided by TasNetworks for all customers with 'Type 6' metering installations, and form a component of the charges we bill to retailers on their customers' behalf. A Type 6 meter will typically be set up as an accumulation meter, which means that it simply keeps track of how much power is used over time, like an odometer on a car records the total number of kilometres the car has travelled. The meter doesn't record other details like when the electricity was used, or the rate at which it was being used. Type 6 meters have also been used to record how much power customers with solar panels export to the network for use by other customers. The Type 6 meters used by TasNetworks have been electronic for some time, but there are still some old-fashioned spinning disc meters in service.

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

From 1 December 2017, the nature of our involvement in the provision of meters for residential and small business customers changed. The change is a result of changes made by the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) to the regulatory framework applying to metering services.

As a result of those changes, while TasNetworks will continue to support the existing fleet of Type 6 meters, we are not involved with the installation or reading of advanced (smart) meters. Instead, electricity retailers are responsible (through their chosen Metering Co-ordinator) for providing and maintaining advanced meters on a new and replacement basis.

From 1 July 2019, our standard metering charges will increase by 3.6 per cent for the capital and 3.4 per cent for the non-capital charge.

With all new meters supplied to residential and small business customers now being advanced meters supplied by their retailer, TasNetworks' existing fleet of Type 6 accumulation meters will prematurely reach the end of their life as a result of the regulatory changes.

If a customer has a Type 6 meter replaced with an advanced meter, we will stop charging their retailer the non-capital metering charge. But the capital charge will continue to be recovered from customers, to enable TasNetworks to recover the full cost of the meters currently in service.



Indicative price changes

- For customers living in a private residential dwelling with a basic Type 6 meter, the annual cost of their meter will increase from \$22.63 in 2018-19 to \$23.50 in 2019-20, an increase of \$0.87 per annum.
- For a business with a low voltage power supply and a basic Type 6 meter, the annual cost of their meter will increase from \$23.42 in 2018-19 to \$24.31 in 2019-20, an increase of \$0.89 per annum.
- Residential customers who have their Type 6 meter replaced with an advanced meter would pay only the metering related capital charge, saving them \$11.17 on an annualised basis, because they would no longer be required to pay for TasNetworks to read the meter and collect the metering data.
- A business which has its Type 6 meter replaced with an advanced meter would also pay only the capital charge, saving them \$11.55 on an annualised basis.

Public lighting

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

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

From 1 July 2019, our public lighting charges will increase on average by 2.16 per cent.



Indicative price changes

- The majority of new fittings installed for public lighting are moving towards LED technology.
- The daily charge for New LED technology – Major is 47.324 cents per day, and New LED technology – Minor is 36.883 cents per day.
- In 2018-19, the daily charge for a 150W Sodium Vapour light was 47.881 cents per day. For 2019-20, the daily charge will decrease to 47.847 cents per day, a decrease of 0.1 per cent.
- In 2018-19, the daily charge for a 250W Sodium Vapour light was 49.024 cents per day. For 2019-20, the daily charge will decrease to 48.946 cents per day, a decrease of 0.2 per cent.

Ancillary services – Fee-based services

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

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

From 1 July 2019, our prices for fee-based services will decrease on average by 1.35 per cent.

Indicative price changes

- In 2018-19, the price for a de-energisation, re-energisation or special meter read conducted on a scheduled service day was \$60.67. In 2019-20, the service has been split for de-energisation, re-energisation the cost \$78.76, an increase of 29.8 per cent, for a special meter read the cost \$49.99, a decrease of 17.6 per cent.
- In 2018-19, TasNetworks charged \$184.02 for establishing a single phase underground connection to a turret/cabinet. In 2019-20, the same service will cost \$167.09, a decrease of 9.2 per cent.

Ancillary services – Quoted services

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

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

The AER approves the labour rates that we must apply when preparing a quote (in addition to materials and other costs). The 2019-20 labour rates have increased as a result of the inclusion of overheads, vehicle allowance and a margin. On a full cost basis, 2019-20 labour rate average 14.51 per cent less than in 2018-19.

Our network tariffs in 2019-20

Continuing the journey to cost reflective network tariffs

TasNetworks' is committed to delivering the lowest sustainable prices possible for our customers.

However, like other network businesses across Australia, TasNetworks is looking to change the way it charges for the delivery of electricity and access to its distribution network. Technological and customer driven changes in the electricity market, such as the widespread uptake of solar panels, mean that the current consumption-based network tariffs used to recover the cost of network services are no longer fit for purpose.

Our aim is to encourage a customer led shift to time of use network tariffs, with our customers understanding and recognising the value proposition associated with these new tariffs, as opposed to the current consumption-based network tariffs. As well as the familiar flat consumption based network tariffs, we now offer consumption based time of use network tariffs, as well as demand-based time of use network tariffs, to electricity retailers as a choice for their residential and low voltage business customers.

In addition to our efforts to encourage customers to take up these more cost reflective network tariffs, in 2019-20 we will continue the process which was started a number of years ago of realigning the prices for a number of network tariffs, in order to reduce some long-standing cross-subsidies. The adjustments to our network tariffs are intended to make network pricing fairer, and more closely linked to customers' use of our network, and the value the network provides to each customer.

We will continue to consult with customers on the longer term reform of our network tariffs. For more information on the consultation we have undertaken to date – please refer to our [Revised Tariff Structure Statement](#) for 2019-24, which is available on our website.



The table below lists the network tariffs that are available in 2019-20 and provides a comparison between the prices which have been set for 2019-20, and approved by the AER, with the prices which applied in 2018-19.

Tariff class	Tariff	Tariff component	Network charge 2018-19	Network charge 2019-20	Change
High Voltage	TAS15 Business high voltage kVA specified demand (>2.0 MVA)	Service charge (\$/day)	26.330	27.515	4.50%
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	0.943	0.932	(1.17%)
		Shoulder energy (c/kWh)	0.566	0.560	(1.06%)
		Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	0.141	0.140	(0.71%)
		Specified demand (c/kVA/day)	8.638	8.751	1.31%
		Excess demand (c/kVA/day)	43.191	43.759	1.32%
		Connection specified demand (c/kVA/day)	0.314	0.318	1.27%
		Excess connection specified demand (c/kVA/day)	1.568	1.591	1.47%
	TASSDM Business high voltage kVA specified demand	Service charge (c/day)	320.754	335.188	4.50%
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	1.311	1.270	(3.13%)
		Shoulder energy (c/kWh)	0.789	0.761	(3.55%)
		Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	0.197	0.190	(3.55%)
		Specified demand (c/kVA/day)	18.478	18.543	0.35%
		Excess demand (c/kVA/day)	184.780	185.449	0.36%
Irrigation	TAS75 Irrigation low voltage time of use	Service charge (c/day)	237.692	244.823	3.00%
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	9.910	9.784	(1.27%)
		Shoulder energy (c/kWh)	5.946	5.868	(1.31%)
		Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	1.487	1.467	(1.34%)
Large Low Voltage	TAS89 Large low voltage commercial time of use demand	Service charge (c/day)	447.529	467.668	4.50%
		Peak demand charge (c/kVA/day)	44.459	43.767	(1.56%)
		Off-peak demand charge (c/kVA/day)	14.805	14.574	(1.56%)
	TAS82 Business low voltage kVA demand	Service charge (c/day)	317.685	331.981	4.50%
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	2.392	2.362	(1.25%)
		Demand charge (c/kVA/day)	32.824	32.742	(0.25%)
Small Low	TAS98	Service charge (c/day)	71.839	73.994	3.00%

Tariff class	Tariff	Tariff component	Network charge 2018-19	Network charge 2019-20	Change	
Voltage	Business Low voltage Distributed Energy Resources	Peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	57.729	57.804	0.13%	
		Off-peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	9.612 ⁵	9.319	(3.05%)	
	TAS88 Low voltage commercial time of use demand	Service charge (c/day)	71.839	73.994	3.00%	
		Peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	53.802	57.804	7.44%	
		Off-peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	8.958 ⁵	9.319	4.02%	
	TAS22 Business low voltage general	Service charge (c/day)	49.381	50.862	3.00%	
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	9.635	9.443	(1.99%)	
	TAS94 Business low voltage time of use	Service charge (c/day)	64.953	66.902	3.00%	
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	10.234	10.121	(1.10%)	
		Shoulder energy (c/kWh)	6.141	6.073	(1.11%)	
		Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	1.536	1.518	(1.17%)	
	Residential	TAS87 Residential time of use demand	Service charge (c/day)	55.245	56.902	3.00%
			Peak demand charge	25.452	27.521	8.13%
Off-peak demand charge			4.238 ⁵	4.369	3.08%	
TAS97 Residential low voltage distributed energy resource		Service charge (c/day)	55.245	56.902	3.00%	
		Peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	28.135	27.521	(2.18%)	
		Off-peak demand charge (c/kW/day)	4.685 ⁵	4.369	(6.75%)	
TAS31 Residential low voltage general		Service charge (c/day)	49.663	51.153	3.00%	
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	9.726	9.167	(5.75%)	
TAS101 ⁶ Residential low voltage time of use		Service charge (c/day)	50.069	51.571	3.00%	
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	7.773	7.602	(2.20%)	
TAS92 ⁷ Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use		Service charge (c/day)	54.294	55.923	3.00%	
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	16.485	15.864	(3.77%)	
	Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	2.968	2.936	(1.08%)		

⁵ Rate includes the 50 per cent discount being applied to the off-peak demand charge in 2018-19 and 2019-20.

⁶ The TAS101 network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.

⁷ The TAS92 network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.

Tariff class	Tariff	Tariff component	Network charge 2018-19	Network charge 2019-20	Change
	TAS93 Residential low voltage time of use	Service charge (c/day)	54.294	55.923	3.00%
		Peak energy (c/kWh)	16.485	15.864	(3.77%)
		Off-peak energy (c/kWh)	2.968	2.936	(1.08%)
Uncontrolled Energy	TAS41 Uncontrolled low voltage heating	Service charge (c/day)	6.137	6.321	3.00%
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	5.454	5.542	1.61%
Controlled Energy	TAS61 ⁸ Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost	Service charge (c/day)	11.693	12.044	3.00%
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	1.687	1.645	(2.49%)
	TAS63 Controlled low voltage energy – night period only	Service charge (c/day)	11.693	12.044	3.00%
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	1.461	1.424	(2.53%)
Unmetered	TASUMS Unmetered supply low voltage general	Service charge (c/day)	49.381	50.862	3.00%
		Energy charge (c/kWh)	11.426	11.159	(2.34%)
Streetlights	TASUMSSL Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting	Demand charge (c/lamp watt/day)	0.109	0.108	3.00%

⁸ The TAS61 network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new customers.

Further information

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

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

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

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

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

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