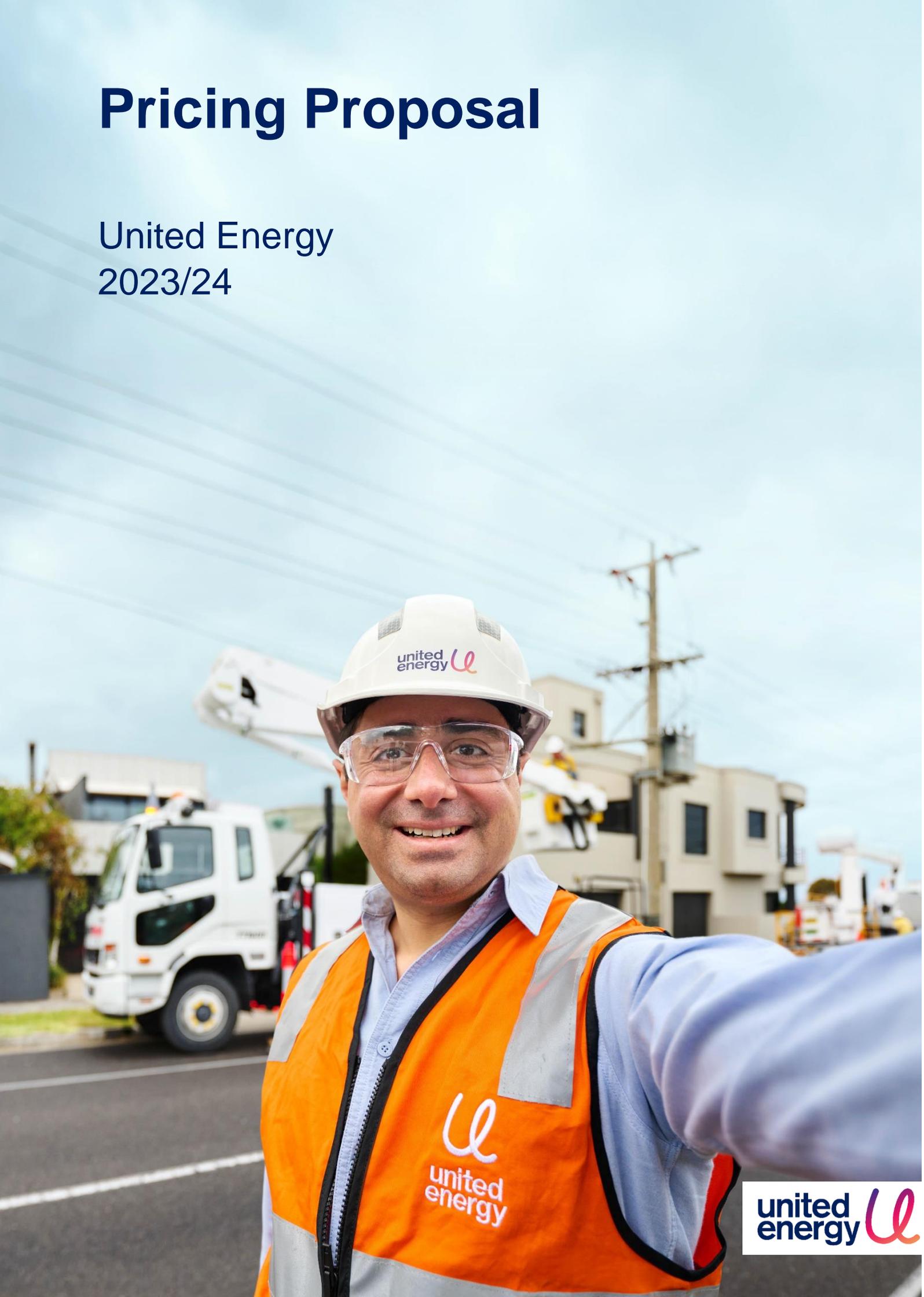


# Pricing Proposal

United Energy  
2023/24



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Our business	3
1.2	2023/24 Network and metering charges	4
1.3	Network pricing objectives and principles	6
<b>2</b>	<b>TARIFF CLASSES</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Tariff classes	7
<b>3</b>	<b>STANDARD CONTROL SERVICE CHARGES</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1	Distribution charges	8
3.2	Designated pricing proposal charges	11
3.3	Jurisdictional scheme charges	11
3.4	Trial tariffs	11
3.5	Comparison of 2023/24 proposed and indicative network tariffs	13
3.6	Indicative prices for the remainder of the regulatory period	13
<b>4</b>	<b>ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICES</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1	Alternative control services tariff classes	15
4.2	Alternative control services prices	15
4.3	Metering prices	15
4.4	Public lighting operation, maintenance and replacement prices	16
<b>A</b>	<b>STANDARD CONTROL SERVICE CHARGES</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>ALTERNATIVE CONTROL SERVICE CHARGES</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>ATTACHMENTS</b>	<b>46</b>

# 1 Introduction

This document, its appendices and attachments comprise our 2023/24 Pricing Proposal (**pricing proposal**) to the Australian Energy Regulator (**AER**). It covers all our direct control services for the period 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024 (referred to as 2023/24 in this document) in accordance with the National Electricity Rules (**Rules**) and the AER’s Final Decision on United Energy’s Distribution Determination for the 2021 to 2026 regulatory control period.

Direct control services are divided into two subclasses:

- standard control services - network charges
- alternative control services - metering, public lighting and various customer requested service charges.

## 1.1 Our business

We are one of the most efficient and reliable electricity distribution networks in Australia. As one of Victoria’s five electricity distributors, we own and manage assets that deliver electricity to more than 700,000 homes and businesses across south-east Melbourne and the Mornington Peninsula.

In servicing Victoria, our primary responsibility is planning, building, operating and maintaining the ‘poles and wires’ — a strategic community asset and core component of Victoria’s energy infrastructure. We seek to do this in a safe, reliable, efficient and prudent manner.

We connect residential and commercial customers to a safe and reliable electricity supply. Our key activities include:

- maintaining network safety and reliability to meet the current power supply needs of our customers
- extending and upgrading the network so that the future power supply needs of customers are met when required
- operating the network on a day-to-day basis
- connecting new customers to the network
- maintaining the public lighting system
- providing metering services.

Figure 1 United Energy geography



## 1.2 2023/24 Network and metering charges

Network tariffs cover the cost of transporting electricity to and from our customers' homes or businesses.

Network charges comprise:

- Distribution use of System (**DUOS**) charges relate to the cost to deliver electricity to your home or business via United Energy's distribution network
- Transmission use of System (**TUOS**) charges<sup>1</sup> reflect the cost to transport electricity over the high voltage network
- Jurisdictional charges recover Jurisdictional Scheme Amounts (**JSA**), which comprise the Premium Feed-in Tariff (**PFIT**) and Energy Safe Victoria electricity levies.

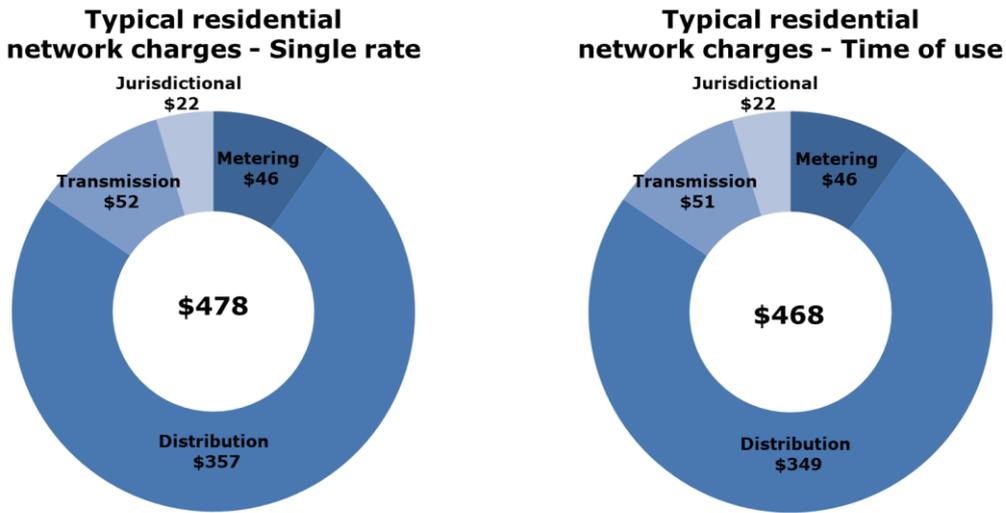
Metering tariffs cover the cost of the meter installation, maintenance and meter data services.

We pass network and metering charges on to electricity retailers, who recover these costs from customers via electricity bills.

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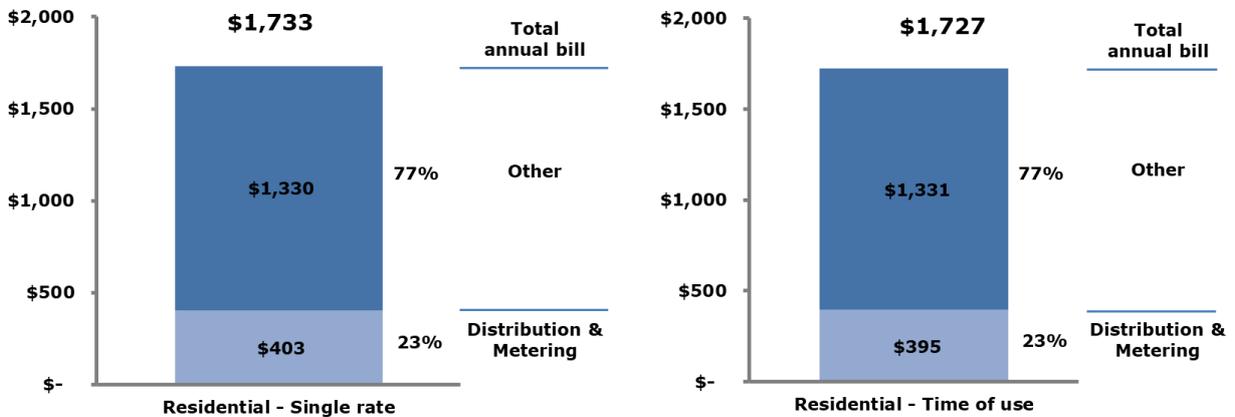
<sup>1</sup> Transmission charges are referred to as designated pricing proposal charges (DPPC) under the Rules.

Figure 2 United Energy typical residential annual network charges (GST exclusive)<sup>2</sup>



These charges form the network charge component of a customer’s bill. Other charges which include wholesale, environmental, and retail costs make up the other, more significant component of a customer’s bill. United Energy only manages distribution and metering costs and as seen below, a typical residential customer’s bill is comprised of 23% distribution and metering charges.

Figure 3 United Energy typical residential charges (GST exclusive)<sup>3</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Network charges are based on a typical residential customer on 2023/24 single and TOU tariffs consuming 4,000 kWh pa with 33% peak and 67% off-peak consumption.

<sup>3</sup> Based on the draft Victorian default offer published on 15 March 2023 and applicable from 1 July 2023 with network and metering charges updated to 2023/24 proposed charges.

### **1.3 Network pricing objectives and principles**

Network tariffs should reflect the efficient costs of providing network services to retail customers.

Our tariffs must comply with the following pricing principles:

- for each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered must lie on or between stand-alone and avoidable cost
- each tariff must be based on the long run marginal cost of providing the service
- the revenue expected to be recovered from each tariff must reflect the total efficient costs of serving customers and the total revenue should be in accordance with the relevant distribution determination
- we must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year
- our tariffs must be reasonably capable of being understood by customers or being incorporated by retailers or aggregators in customer products
- our tariffs must comply with the Rules and all applicable regulatory instruments.

# 2 Tariff classes

## 2.1 Tariff classes

The grouping of customers into standard control service tariff classes must take into account the following:

- the nature and extent of their usage
- the nature of their connection to the network, such as the voltage of connection
- the type of meter installed at the premises.

We have categorised standard control services customer tariffs into five tariff classes which remain unchanged from the previous year:

- residential
- small and medium business
- large low voltage
- high voltage
- sub-transmission.

Figure 4 Tariff classes

	Tariff class	Supply voltage	Maximum demand
	Residential	< 1 kV	N/A
	Small and medium business	< 1 kV	< 120 kVA
	Large low voltage	< 1 kV	> 120 kVA
	High voltage	1 kV – 66 kV	N/A
	Sub-transmission	≥ 66 kV	N/A

The principles of assignment of retail customers to tariff classes is outlined in Attachment 19, section A of the AER’s final decision.

# 3 Standard control service charges

This chapter demonstrates how our network tariffs for 2023/24 comply with the requirements of the Rules and the final determination in respect of the control mechanism and pricing principles.

We do not propose to make any variations or adjustments to the structure of network tariffs during the course of 2023/24.

Our final network charges are bundled charges that encompass the following charges, which are described in detail in the following sections:

- distribution charges
- designated pricing proposal charges
- recovery of jurisdictional scheme amounts.

## 3.1 Distribution charges

Forecast revenue cannot exceed total annual revenue. Revenue is forecast by multiplying proposed prices by forecast volumes.

### 3.1.1 Volume forecast methodology

The following methodology was used to forecast volumes for this pricing proposal:

- extracted 62 consecutive months of actual volumes (Jan 2018 – Feb 2023) by tariff component for current tariff structures
- adjusted the energy volumes for each tariff component to reflect a POE 50 (weather normal) month
- adjusted actual volumes by tariff component to reflect new tariff structures and expectations of opt-in movements
- calculated average volume per customer for each tariff component
- applied customer number growth based on professional judgement taking into account average growth over the last 62 months, growth over the July 2022 to Dec 2022 period and the expected recovery path from COVID
- multiplied forecast customer numbers by weather normal average volume per customer
- reduced residential and business energy volumes to allow for the impact of forecast new solar PV installations, new electric vehicles on the network and customers' consumption change due to electricity price changes.

### 3.1.2 Total annual revenue

Attachment 14 of the AER's final decision sets out the formula for calculating the total annual revenue allowance (TAR). The derivation of TAR is summarised in the table below.

Table 1 Total allowable revenue summary

Criterion	2023/24 value (\$,000)
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue requirement for the year before the regulatory year t ( $AAR_{t-1}$ )	421,475
Annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Consumer Price Index ( $\Delta CPI_t$ )	7.83%
X factor for each year of the 2021-2026 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM ( $X_t$ )	0.79%
Adjusted annual smoothed revenue requirement for regulatory year t ( $AAR_t$ )	450,910
Annual adjustment I-factor scheme amount ( $I_t$ )	32,181
Annual adjustment C-factor scheme amount ( $C_t$ )	-
Incorporates the recovery of license fee charges, under or over-recovery of DUoS charge revenue and AER approved pass through for direct control services ( $B_t$ )	-5,073
Total annual revenue ( $TAR_t$ )	<b>478,017</b>

### 3.1.3 Tariff class side constraints

The side constraint formula applied to the weighted average revenue raised for each tariff class for this regulatory control period is set out in Attachment 14 of the AER's final decision. The evaluation of the side constraint for 2023/24 is set out in the table below.

Table 2 Side constraint criteria summary

Criterion	2023/24 value
Annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Consumer Price Index ( $\Delta CPI_t$ )	7.83%
X factor for each year of the 2021-2026 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM ( $X_t$ )	0.79%
Annual percentage change from the f-factor total incentive scheme amount ( $I_t$ )	2.09%
Cost pass through adjustments ( $C_t$ )	-
Incorporates the annual percentage change of the recovery of license fee charges, under or over-recovery of DUoS charge revenue and AER approved pass through for direct control services ( $B_t$ )	-2.86%
Maximum allowable tolerance	2.00%
<b>Side constraint</b>	<b>9.22%</b>

The following table sets out the expected weighted average revenue for distribution and transmission services for each tariff class.

### Weighted average revenue

To demonstrate compliance with the side constraint formula, the following table sets out the expected weighted average revenue for distribution and transmission services and the per cent change from 2022/23 to 2023/24 for each tariff class.

Table 3 Weighted average revenue for distribution and transmission services

Tariff class	2022/23	2023/24	% change
	$P_{t-1}Q_t$ \$'000	$P_tQ_t$ \$'000	
Residential	238,610	249,590	4.6%
Small and medium business	105,666	110,533	4.6%
Large low voltage	96,165	100,219	4.2%
High voltage	16,796	17,534	4.4%
Sub-transmission	112	117	4.0%

### 3.1.4 Revenue lies between stand-alone and avoidable costs

We are required to ensure that the revenue recovered for each tariff class lies between:

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

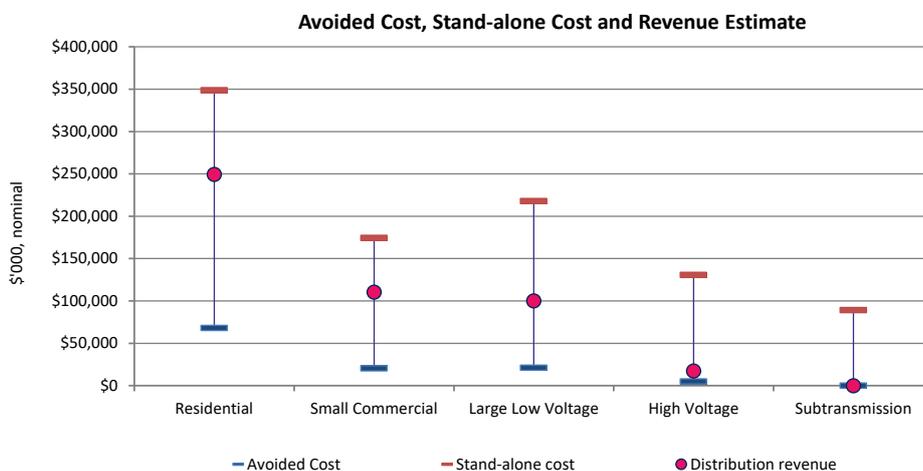
These two categories of cost may be defined as follows:

**the stand-alone cost** comprises of both the capital and operating costs of service provision. The stand-alone network capital cost for each tariff class was derived from an estimate of the proportions of the cost of providing network infrastructure that would need to remain in place to service the load in each tariff class if the other tariff classes were no longer required to be supplied. The stand-alone operating cost for a tariff class has been estimated as the total of all operating cost less the avoidable operating costs of serving all the other tariff classes

**the avoidable cost** for a tariff class is defined as the cost that would be avoided should the distribution business no longer serve that specific tariff class (whilst all other tariff classes remain supplied). If a tariff class were to be charged below the avoidable cost, it would be economically efficient for the business to stop supplying that tariff class as the associated costs would exceed the revenue obtained from the customer. Further, where avoidable costs are higher than revenue recovered, the associated tariff levels may also result in inefficient levels of consumption, which therefore provides a rationale for having avoidable costs as a lower bound.

A comparison of the 2023/24 stand-alone costs, avoidable costs, and distribution revenue for our tariff classes is shown in the following figure and demonstrates that our proposed distribution revenue for each tariff class lies within the bounds of the stand-alone and avoidable costs.

Figure 5 Costs and revenue comparison



### 3.1.5 Long run marginal costs

Long run marginal cost (LRMC) is a measure of the change in the forward-looking costs as output increases when all factors of production including plant and equipment are variable. The LRMC for electricity distribution will usually relate to the annualised cost of augmenting capacity (at a particular voltage, location, and time) per unit of additional capacity provided. LRMC can also be the annualised avoided replacement cost per unit of capacity reduction.

LRMC has been taken into account in our tariff structures by setting our peak usage and demand periods at the times when network peaks, at the various voltage levels, are expected to occur in the long run.

We calculated LRMC at a granular level in our network with results shown in our 2021-26 tariff structure statement.

## 3.2 Designated pricing proposal charges

### 3.2.1 Maximum revenue control

Designated pricing proposal charges (DPPC) recover the payments we make for transmission charges, avoided transmission payments and inter-distributor payments as well as under and over recovery of TUoS revenue.

The table below summarises the calculation of the 2023/24 maximum revenue for DPPC.

Table 4 DPPC maximum revenue for 2023/24

Revenue item	2023/24 value (\$,000)
Transmission, avoided transmission and inter-distributor charges	138,473
Unders and overs amount	-4,045
<b>Total DPPC revenue</b>	<b>134,429</b>

## 3.3 Jurisdictional scheme charges

### 3.3.1 Jurisdictional scheme eligibility

The Victorian Premium Feed-in tariff (PFIT) and Energy Safe Victoria electricity levies are jurisdictional schemes.

### 3.3.2 Maximum revenue control

The table below summarises the calculation of the 2023/24 maximum revenue for jurisdictional schemes.

Table 5 Jurisdictional schemes maximum revenue for 2023/24

Revenue item	2023/24 value (\$,000)
Premium feed-in-charge charges	12,500
Energy Safe Victoria electricity levies	3,288
Unders and overs amount	-0,532
<b>Total jurisdictional schemes revenue</b>	<b>15,256</b>

## 3.4 Trial tariffs

The following trial tariff will commence in 2023/24:

### Generator tariff:

- available to generation site which only uses ancillary power (such as a solar or wind farm) or generation and storage site (such as a battery or battery and solar farm)
- not intended to be used for loads which are co-located with generation or storage, for instance an EV charging station with a battery
- can be connected to any voltage level in the distribution network

Additionally, following existing trial tariffs will continue to run:

**Residential daytime saver:**

- available to any residential customer with an AMI meter
- retailer can opt a residential customer in and out of the trial tariff at any time
- customer numbers will be capped at 1% of distribution revenue which is approximately 14,000 customers

**Community battery time of use:**

- applies to any battery-only site with a capacity of no more than 240 kVA connected to the low voltage network where the battery is not owned by the distributor
- required to be metered by an AMI or COMMS (type 1-4) meter depending on the size of the battery
- any community battery that is assigned to this tariff will remain on this tariff until 30 June 2026.

**Distributor owned community battery:**

- applies to any new battery-only site with a capacity of no more than 240 kVA connected to the low voltage network where the battery is owned by United Energy
- required to be metered by an AMI or COMMS (type 1-4) meter depending on the size of the battery
- any community battery that is assigned to this tariff will remain on this tariff until 30 June 2026.

**Pole-top battery:**

Tariff closed.

Each trial tariff has a forecast revenue that is less than 1 per cent of the TAR, and all trial tariffs have a combined forecast revenue less than 5 per cent of TAR.

Table 6 Trial tariffs 2023/24

Trial Network Tariff 2023/24	Code	PFIT	Available to new customers	Fixed	Usage - IMPORT				Usage - EXPORT			Demand	
					c/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	\$/kW/ month
Residential daytime saver	URDS	FURDS	Yes	24.65	-	16.40	5.84	-	-	-	-	-	
Community battery time of use	LVNDBB	na	Yes	45.00	-	25.00	-	(1.50)	(1.00)	-	-	-	
Distributor-owned community battery	LVDBB	na	Yes	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generator storage	GT	Opt-in	-	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	8.00	
Pole-top battery	na	na	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Notes:

- ‘Import’ is electricity flows from the network to the customer, ‘export’ is electricity flows from the customer back to the network
- Residential daytime saver and community battery peak period is 4pm-9pm, saver period is 10am-3pm, off-peak is all other times, from Monday to Sunday. Time band from 3pm to 4pm is considered off-peak
- Community battery negative values are a tariff rebate. Community battery peak period is 4pm-9pm, saver period is 10am-3pm, off-peak is all other times, from Monday to Sunday. Time band from 3pm to 4pm is considered off-peak
- Distributor-owned community battery rate is per kWh of contracted capacity
- Generator storage tariff kW demand charge is based on the highest 30-minute demand measured over the last 12 months for only 4-9pm or only 11am-4pm, every day of year, local time
- Trial tariffs do not attract JSA (PFIT recovery) charges
- All trial tariffs above are in local time.

### **3.5 Comparison of 2023/24 proposed and indicative network tariffs**

It is necessary to demonstrate that our indicative pricing schedules approved in the previous year align with our currently proposed network tariffs. Where the variance exceeds a materiality threshold an explanation is necessary to support the change.

We have nominated a materiality threshold of 11 per cent for this purpose to allow for extra movement resulting from significantly higher inflation than forecast in line with the AER's advice for 2023/24 pricing period.

There are no tariffs that exceed a materiality threshold this year.

### **3.6 Indicative prices for the remainder of the regulatory period**

The indicative pricing levels for 2024-26 are shown in Appendix A of this pricing proposal. The actual level of our charges will depend on the total allowable revenue of that regulatory year.

# 4 System strength

In October 2021, the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC) released its final determination and rule on the efficient management of system strength on the power system. Generators in Victoria who are required to comply with system strength requirements have the option of utilising system strength services from AEMO. AEMO will charge the distributor for system strength services for those generators connected to the distribution network who have elected to utilise system strength services from AEMO. AEMO will apply a system strength unit price at each relevant transmission system strength node in calculating the system strength charge.

In accordance with NER clause 6.18.2(b)(6C), we will pass system strength charges through to distribution customers that have opted to utilise AEMO's system strength services. The charges will be calculated using the charges and charge structure of AEMO. Charges will be invoiced annually on a financial year basis.

# 5 Alternative control services

Alternative control services can be broadly divided into:

- ancillary alternative control services which include both fee-based and quoted charges
- public lighting services
- metering services.

## 5.1 Alternative control services tariff classes

Metering tariff classes are:

- single phase meter
- three phase direct connected meter
- three phase CT connected meter.

We have constituted a single separate tariff class named 'public lighting alternative control services'.

We have constituted a single separate tariff class named 'ancillary alternative control services'. This single tariff class has been defined to encompass all fee-based and quoted services.

## 5.2 Alternative control services prices

The control mechanism equation applicable to our alternative control services tariff class for the current regulatory control period is set out in Attachment 14 of the AER's final decision.

The structure of the tariffs disclosed in Appendix B has been set for the 2021-2026 regulatory control period and we do not expect this structure to change. However, each year as part of the Annual Pricing Submission, tariffs are adjusted by an X factor and CPI which was approved by the AER in its final decision. Adjustments outside of those determined in the final decision are not expected during the regulatory period.

Alternative control services prices are shown in Appendix B.

## 5.3 Metering prices

Attachment 14 of the AER's final decision sets out the formula for calculating the total annual revenue metering allowance (**TARM**). The derivation of TARM is summarised in the table below.

Table 7 Metering revenue summary

Criterion	2023/24 value (\$,000)
Annual revenue requirement for year preceding t ( $AR_{t-1}$ )	30,670
Annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Consumer Price Index ( $\Delta CPI_t$ )	7.83%
X factor for each year of the 2021-2026 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM ( $X_t$ )	-1.18%
Annual revenue requirement for year t ( $AR_t$ )	33,462
AER approved pass through for direct control services ( $C_t$ )	-
Sum of annual adjustment factors in year t as calculated in the unders and overs account ( $B_t$ )	-169
<b>Total annual revenue for annual metering charges (<math>TARM_t</math>)</b>	<b>33,293</b>

Metering prices are shown in Appendix B.

### 5.3.1 Metering tariff class side constraints

The derivations of side constraint formula the AER has determined for us to apply to our metering services set out in Attachment 16 of the AER’s final decision is reproduced below.

Table 4.8 Metering side constraint summary

Criterion	2023/24 value
Annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ Consumer Price Index ( $\Delta CPI_t$ )	7.83%
X factor for each year of the 2021-2026 regulatory control period as determined in the PTRM ( $X_t$ )	-1.18%
Annual percentage change from the sum of annual adjustment factors in year t as calculated in the unders and overs account ( $B'_t$ )	-
Maximum allowable tolerance	2.00%
<b>Side constraint</b>	<b>11.16%</b>

### Weighted average revenue

To demonstrate compliance with the side constraint formula, the following table sets out the expected weighted average revenue for metering and the per cent change from 2021/22 to 2023/24 for each tariff class.

Table 9 Metering weighted average revenue

Tariff class	2022/23 $p_{t-1}q_t$ \$'000	2023/24 $p_tq_t$ \$'000	% change
Single phase single element meter	23,107	24,861	7.6%
Single phase single element meter with contactor	1,920	2,066	7.6%
Three phase direct connected meter	5,663	6,092	7.6%
Three phase Current transformer connected meter	253	273	7.6%

## 5.4 Public lighting operation, maintenance and replacement prices

Our public lighting operation, maintenance and replacement 2023/24 prices are shown in Appendix B.

# A Standard control service charges

## A.1 Standard control services tariff schedules

Table A.1 Network (NUoS=DUoS+TUoS+JSA for this table) Tariffs 2023/24

Network Tariff (DUoS+TUoS+JSA) 2023/24	Code	PFIT	Available to new customers or re-assignments	Fixed*	Demand Charges				Usage		
					Rolling peak	Summer incentive	Summer	Non-Summer	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
				c/day	c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	FLVS1R	Yes	24.65	-	-	-	-	8.54	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	FURTOU	Yes	24.65	-	-	-	-	-	16.68	4.16
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	FRESKW1R	Yes	24.65	-	-	34.13	11.45	4.20	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	FLVM1R	Yes	38.35	-	-	-	-	9.39	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	FLVTOU	Yes	38.35	-	-	-	-	-	15.41	3.43
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	FLVMKW1R	Yes	38.35	-	-	58.79	24.40	5.43	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.35	4.58
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	28.29	29.81	-	-	-	3.18	1.52
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	28.29	29.81	-	-	-	3.18	1.52
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	15.50	18.83	-	-	-	2.42	1.17
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	15.50	18.83	-	-	-	2.42	1.17
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	Yes	-	4.17	11.36	-	-	-	1.50	0.75

**Notes:**

\* Includes JSA charges

For more details please refer to the Tariff Criteria section in the Pricing Proposal.

Table A. 2 Distribution (DUoS) Tariff 2023/24

Distribution Tariff 2023/24	Code	PFIT	Available to new customers or re-assignments	Fixed	Demand Charges				Usage		
					Rolling peak	Summer incentive	Summer	Non-Summer	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
					c/day	c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	FLVS1R	Yes	18.68	-	-	-	-	7.23	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	FURTOU	Yes	18.68	-	-	-	-	-	14.12	3.52
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	FRESKW1R	Yes	18.68	-	-	26.61	9.82	2.80	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	FLVM1R	Yes	32.38	-	-	-	-	7.84	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	FLVTOU	Yes	32.38	-	-	-	-	-	13.21	2.94
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	FLVMKW1R	Yes	32.38	-	-	39.88	19.37	3.88	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.23	4.58
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	26.51	-	-	-	-	1.68	0.77
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	26.51	-	-	-	-	1.68	0.77
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	11.69	-	-	-	-	0.92	0.42
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	11.69	-	-	-	-	0.92	0.42
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	Yes	-	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:**

For more details please refer to the Tariff Criteria section in the Pricing Proposal.

**Table A.3 Transmission (TUoS) Tariff 2023/24**

Transmission Tariff 2023/24	Code	PFIT	Available to new customers or re-assignments	Fixed	Demand Charges				Usage		
					Rolling peak	Summer incentive	Summer	Non-Summer	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
				c/day	c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	FLVS1R	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	FURTOU	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.56	0.64
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	FRESKW1R	Yes	-	-	-	7.52	1.63	1.40	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	FLVM1R	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	FLVTOU	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	0.49
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	FLVMKW1R	Yes	-	-	-	18.91	5.03	1.55	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.12	-
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	1.78	29.81	-	-	-	1.50	0.75
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	1.78	29.81	-	-	-	1.50	0.75
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	3.81	18.83	-	-	-	1.50	0.75
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	3.81	18.83	-	-	-	1.50	0.75
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	Yes	-	1.32	11.36	-	-	-	1.50	0.75

**Notes:**

For more details please refer to the Tariff Criteria section in the Pricing Proposal.

**Table A. 4 Jurisdictional Scheme Amounts (JSA) Tariff 2023/24**

Jurisdictional Tariff (PFIT Recovery) 2023/24	Code	PFIT	Available to new customers or re-assignments	Fixed	Demand Charges				Usage		
					Rolling peak	Summer incentive	Summer	Non-Summer	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
					c/day	c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	FLVS1R	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	FURTOU	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	FRESKW1R	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	FLVM1R	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	FLVTOU	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	FLVMKW1R	Yes	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes:**

For more details please refer to the Tariff Criteria section in the Pricing Proposal.

## A.2 Indicative pricing schedule for 2024/25 and 2025/26 network tariffs (NUoS)

Indicative pricing levels on network rates including DUoS, TUoS and JSA for years 2024/25 and 2025/26.

Table A. 5 Indicative network tariffs 2024/25

Indicative Network Tariff 2024/25	Code	Fixed c/day	Demand Charges				Usage		
			Rolling peak	Summer	Summer	Non-	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
			c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	24.65	-	-	-	-	8.97	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	24.65	-	-	-	-	-	17.51	4.37
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	24.65	-	-	35.84	12.02	4.41	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.56
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	41.10	-	-	-	-	9.86	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	41.10	-	-	-	-	-	16.18	3.60
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	41.10	-	-	61.73	25.62	5.70	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.12	4.81
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	29.70	31.30	-	-	-	3.34	1.60
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	29.70	31.30	-	-	-	3.34	1.60
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	16.28	19.77	-	-	-	2.54	1.23
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	16.28	19.77	-	-	-	2.54	1.23
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	4.38	11.93	-	-	-	1.58	0.79

Table A. 6 Indicative network tariffs 2025/26

Indicative Network Tariff 2025/26	Code	Fixed	Demand Charges				Usage		
			Rolling peak	Summer	Summer	Non-	Anytime	Peak	Off-peak
		c/day	c/kVA/day	c/kVA/day	c/kW/day	c/kW/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	24.65	-	-	-	-	9.42	-	-
Residential ToU	URTOU	24.65	-	-	-	-	-	18.39	4.59
Low Voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	24.65	-	-	37.63	12.62	4.63	-	-
Dedicated circuit	LVDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.69
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	41.10	-	-	-	-	10.35	-	-
Small Business ToU	LVTOU	41.10	-	-	-	-	-	16.99	3.78
Low voltage medium KW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	41.10	-	-	64.82	26.90	5.99	-	-
Unmetered supplies	UnMet	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.93	5.05
Low voltage large KVA time of use 1	LVKVATOU 1	-	31.19	32.87	-	-	-	3.51	1.68
Low voltage large KVA time of use 2	LVKVATOU 2	-	31.19	32.87	-	-	-	3.51	1.68
High voltage KVA time of use 1	HVKVATOU 1	-	17.09	20.76	-	-	-	2.67	1.29
High voltage KVA time of use 2	HVKVATOU 2	-	17.09	20.76	-	-	-	2.67	1.29
Subtransmission KVA time of use	SUBTKVATOU	-	4.60	12.53	-	-	-	1.66	0.83

### A.3 Tariff Criteria - Tariff eligibility for new & existing customers

This section is organised by tariff class and provides a brief description of the current tariffs. All times are local times unless specified otherwise.

Table A. 7 Tariffs available to new and existing residential customers in 2023/24

Tariff type	Tariff Code	Status <sup>1</sup>	Supply voltage	Energy threshold	Standing	Anytime energy	Peak energy	Off peak energy	Summer demand <sup>2</sup>	Non-summer demand
					c/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kW/day	c/kW/day
Time of use	URTOU	Default	< 1kV	N/A	✓		all days 3pm-9pm	non-peak times		
Single rate	LVS1R	Opt-in			✓	✓				
Demand	RESKW1R <sup>3</sup>	Opt-in			✓	✓			workdays 3pm-9pm	workdays 3pm-9pm
Dedicated circuit	LVDed <sup>4</sup>	Opt-in							✓	

Notes:

- Customers must be residential
- All times are local times.

<sup>1</sup> Default tariff available to new connections. Opt-in tariffs available to re-assignments only.

<sup>2</sup> Summer is from 1<sup>st</sup> December to 31<sup>st</sup> March (inclusive). Demand is measured at monthly maximum kW value.

<sup>3</sup> Available to customers with a single, single element AMI or MRIM meter.

<sup>4</sup> Requires a separately metered dedicated circuit controlled by UE by means of time switch or other means connected to a controlled electric hot water service and/or storage space heating. Available for new connections and for re-assignments.

Table A. 8 Tariffs available to new and existing small and medium commercial customers in 2023/24

Tariff type	Tariff Code	Status <sup>1</sup>	Supply voltage	Energy / Demand threshold	Standing	Anytime energy	Peak energy	Off peak energy	Summer demand <sup>2</sup>	Non-summer demand
					c/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kW/day	c/kW/day
Time of use	LVTOU	Default below 40MWh pa (otherwise Opt-in)	< 1kV	< 160MWh pa	✓		workdays 9am-9pm	non-peak times		
Single rate	LVM1R	Opt-in		< 40MWh pa	✓	✓				
Demand	LVMKW1R <sup>3</sup>	Default above 40MWh pa (otherwise Opt-in)		< 120kVA	✓	✓			workdays 10am-6pm	workdays 10am-6pm
Dedicated circuit	LVDED <sup>4</sup>	Opt-in		N/A				✓		
Unmetered supplies	UnMet <sup>5</sup>	Open		N/A			weekdays 7am-11pm	non-peak times		

Notes:

- Customers must not be residential
- All times are local times except for UnMet.

<sup>1</sup> Default tariff available to new connections. Opt-in tariffs available to re-assignments only.

<sup>2</sup> Summer is from 1<sup>st</sup> December to 31<sup>st</sup> March (inclusive). Demand is measured at monthly maximum kW value.

<sup>3</sup> Available to customers with a single, single element AMI or MRIM meter.

<sup>4</sup> Requires a separately metered dedicated circuit controlled by UE by means of time switch or other means connected to a controlled electric hot water service and/or storage space heating. Available for new connections and for re-assignments.

<sup>5</sup> Available to unmetered supplies only.

Table A. 9 Tariffs available to new and existing large commercial customers in 2023/24

Tariff type	Tariff Code	Status	Supply voltage	Demand threshold	Minimum chargeable rolling demand	Standing	Peak energy	Off-peak energy	Summer incentive demand <sup>1</sup>	Rolling demand <sup>2</sup>
					kVA	c/day	c/kWh	c/kWh	c/kW/day	c/kW/day
Low voltage large	LVkVATOU1	Default	< 1 kV	≥ 120 kVA demand or ≥ 200amps per phase	120		workdays 7am-7pm	non-peak times	workdays 1pm-4pm	workdays 7am-7pm
Low voltage large	LVkVATOU2	Default	< 1 kV	≥ 120 kVA demand or ≥ 200amps per phase	120		workdays 7am-7pm	non-peak times	workdays 4pm-7pm	workdays 7am-7pm
High voltage	HVkVATOU1	Default	1 kV – 66 kV	N/A	500		workdays 7am-7pm	non-peak times	workdays 1pm-4pm	workdays 7am-7pm
High voltage	HVkVATOU2	Default	1 kV – 66 kV	N/A	500		workdays 7am-7pm	non-peak times	workdays 4pm-7pm	workdays 7am-7pm
Subtransmission	SUBTkVATOU	Default	> 66 kV	N/A	5,000		workdays 7am-7pm	non-peak times	workdays 4pm-7pm	workdays 7am-7pm

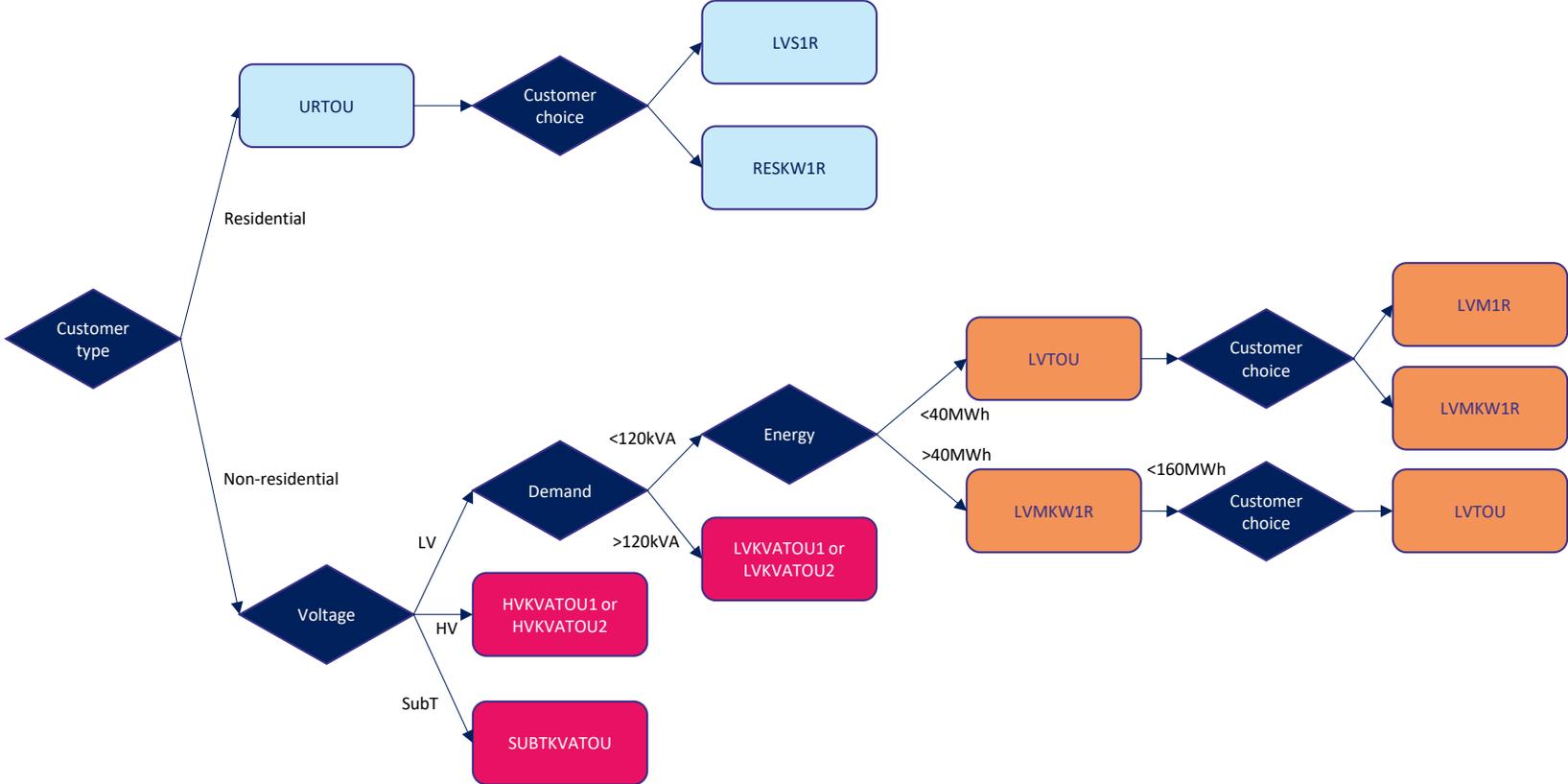
Notes:

- Tariffs available to customers with Type 1-4 meters measuring kW and kVar
- All times are local times.

<sup>1</sup> Summer is from 1<sup>st</sup> December to 31<sup>st</sup> March (inclusive). Summer incentive demand kVA is measured at monthly maximum kW value.

<sup>2</sup> Rolling demand kVA is measured at maximum kW value in previous 12 months period. Minimum thresholds apply as per table above.

**A.3.1 Tariff decision tree**



Please refer to each individual tariff criteria for eligibility.

## A.4 Further information on kVA demand

The following section outlines the kVA tariff policy which involves the calculation of 12-month rolling maximum demand, which applies to large low voltage, high voltage and sub-transmission customers.

### A.4.1 Calculation of the kVA demand tariff for a monthly bill

Table A. 10 Calculation of the kVA demand tariff for monthly bill

kVA tariff components	Calculation
Rolling demand charge	Cents per kVA x 12 month rolling maximum kVA at maximum kW x days / 100
Summer incentive demand charge	Cents per kVA per day x summer incentive kVA at maximum kW x days / 100
Peak usage charge	Cents per peak kWh x peak kWh in month / 100
Off peak usage charge	Cents per off-peak kWh x off-peak kWh in month / 100

### A.4.2 Rolling demand

kVA 30-minute maximum demand is calculated as:

$$kVA = \sqrt{kW^2 + kVA_{r^2}}$$

Where

$kW$  = maximum kWh in a 30-minute period over the prior 12 months x 2

$kVA_r$  =  $kVA_{rh}$  in the corresponding 30-minute period x 2

Maximum 30-minute kW is measured between 7am and 7pm local time on workdays over the prior 12 months.

Minimum chargeable demand of 120kVA for low voltage large customers, 500kVA for high voltage customers and 5,000kVA for sub-transmission customers.

If there is a full 12-month history of the customer's consumption data, the rolling 12-month maximum kVA demand will take effect immediately looking back 12 months.

Demand for greenfield sites will be measured from energisation date to the end date of the bill, until 12 months of history is available when it will revert to a 12-month rolling demand.

### A.4.3 Summer incentive kVA

Summer incentive KVA is the maximum monthly 30-minute kVA for the December to March months (measured as kVA at maximum kW per billing period). There is no charge for the other eight months of the year. Maximum monthly kVA is based on a fixed either a 1-4pm or 4-7pm measurement period on each workday of the applicable months. Each customer will be assigned to one of these two measurement periods.

### A.4.4 Peak and off-peak usage

Peak usage is kWh usage between 7am and 7pm local time on workdays.

Off-peak usage is kWh usage at all other times.

### A.4.5 Demand exclusions

The exclusion of temporary increases in demand from the 12-month rolling maximum demand charged to the customer at a supply point will be considered at our discretion. For example, if there is a specific, short-term need, such as commissioning a new plant. The customer must apply in advance for a temporary increase in demand to be excluded from the supply point's 12-month rolling maximum demand charge.

Large customers that have moved into a premise will automatically continue to have their maximum demand charge based on the 12-month rolling maximum demand. If a customer wishes to exclude the previous customer's demand, they will need to apply to us.

#### **A.4.6 Power factor correction**

Customers installing power factor correction equipment will need to be cognisant of their obligations under the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code to keep harmonic distortion and power factor within prescribed levels. Power factor correction equipment has the potential to exacerbate harmonic distortion and can cause a leading power factor during times of low demand if the equipment is not designed properly.

If a customer installs power factor correction equipment, they may apply for their 12-month rolling maximum demand to be calculated from the date of commissioning of the equipment. This will only be granted where there is an observable improvement in power factor. Seasonal demand profiles will also be taken into account.

# B Alternative control service charges

Alternative control services are regulated services we offer that are customer initiated or requested and are directly recovered from customers seeking the service. <sup>4</sup>

Alternative control services are:

- ancillary network services
- public lighting services
- metering coordinator services.

All prices are exclusive of GST.

## Business hours and after hours

Table B. demonstrates the differences between business and after hours.

Table B.1 Overview of business and after hours

Hours of operation	
Business hours	8am-5pm Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays)
After hours	All other times and only where resources are available

We endeavour to perform all alternative control services within business hours, however if a circumstance arises where after hours activities are required, this work can only be undertaken where resources are available.

The following sections list and describe the various charges classified as ancillary network services which apply throughout the area served by us. Ancillary network services are non-routine types of services which are provided to individual customers on an 'as needs' basis. Ancillary network services are divided into two subclasses:

- fee based
- quoted services.

One of the two 'failed field visit' charges (refer 3.1.10 and 3.1.11) is applied in situations where we have arrived at the site to undertake works, however the crew are unable to complete the work due to circumstances that are the responsibility of the customer (i.e. restricted access, contractor not ready, customer equipment not in reasonable state or the site is defective etc.). When the issue(s) have been resolved another request will need to be raised and the service charge will apply.

## B.1 Fee based service

Fee based services are activities which are charged on a per activity basis.

### B.1.1 New connection - where we are the metering coordinator

A combined connection and metering service is provided by us as both the electricity distributor and the metering coordinator. We are therefore responsible for the metering.

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<sup>4</sup> Due to rounding, there may be some discrepancies between the historical approved ACS prices and those presented in the ACS pricing model.

This charge applies when:

- a customer with a supply point with fuses less than 100 amps moves into a new premises and requests supply and metering. Different charges apply depending on whether the meter is single or multi-phase direct connected (DC)
- a customer with a supply point with fuses greater than 100 amps moves into a new premises and requests supply and current transformer (CT) metering.

The charge applies where a request is made for a new supply connection at a specified address, including unmetered supply sites but excluding the supply is for security lighting (also known as watchman lighting).

Different charges apply depending on whether the service is provided during or after business hours.

This charge also applies where a builder wishes to provide permanent or temporary supply to new properties under construction. On occasions when a 'builder's temporary supply' is installed and subsequently replaced with a permanent supply, each new connection is considered a distinct site visit and separate new connection charges are applied:

- the first to the builder for establishing a new connection for which the builder uses supply for construction purposes
- second new connection charge to the customer for connecting the supply. This charge includes the removal/disconnection of the overhead service/underground cable and meter supplying the temporary supply pole where applicable.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.2 New connection - where we are not the metering coordinator**

We also provide a new connection service where we are not the metering coordinator. The only difference between this charge and the 'new connection – where we are the metering coordinator' charge is that we are not responsible for the metering.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.3 Meter/NMI/site investigation**

This charge applies when a request is received to investigate the metering/connection at a given supply point. This request may be initiated by either the retailer or a customer. Different charges apply depending on whether the service is provided during or after business hours.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.4 Manual de-energisation**

A disconnection (includes disconnections for non-payment) charge applies when a request for fuses less than 100 amps are de-energised by a field visit. The service requires that all supply assets remain at the customer's installation.

If at the time of disconnection, it is discovered that the installation has been damaged or is defective and will be unsafe to energise, other charges may be applicable once the defect is repaired. These charges will be based on the nature of the works required.

Where the request for disconnection is received by us before 3pm, the disconnection will occur within 2 business days or the earliest permissible day thereafter.

In a normal instance a de-energisation is performed by a special reader. However, there are scenarios where an isolation is required, and accordingly an isolation charge will be applied (see 'isolation of supply or reconnection, excluding HV (single)' and 'isolation of supply and reconnection after isolation, excluding HV (same day)'). Some examples where an isolation may be required include:

- no access to distribution equipment - metering and main fuse, including a veranda restricting access to the main fuse
- no isolation point, necessitating disconnection at the pole
- multiple national metering identifiers (NMI) fused at a common isolation point
- CT metered site
- isolation point in restricted area – substation
- safety disconnection for non-prescribed electrical works
- special reader is not available after hours and an alternative time is not acceptable to the customer.

A failed field visit (simple task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task; however, if an isolation is required and we are unable to complete the task, a failed field visit (complex task) is applied.

### **B.1.5 Manual re-energisation**

A re-energisation charge applies when a request is received to re-energise a supply point for fuses less than 100 amps by a field visit. Two options for re-energisation are available:

- manual re-energisation (same day)—where the request is received and carried out on the same day
- manual re-energisation (incl. customer transfer)—where the request is received one day and carried out on a different day.

If the re-energisation is required on the same day and we receive the request before 3pm, the ‘manual re-energisation (same day)’ charge will be applied and the reconnection will occur that day.

If the re-energisation is required for the next business day and we receive the request before 3pm on the previous business day the ‘re-energisation (incl. customer transfer)’ charge is applied.

The charge will not be applied when:

- the customer changes retailer on a scheduled read
- the customer changes name.

The same conditions and applications of the isolation charges or failed field visit charges apply as for the ‘manual de-energisation’ charge above.

### **B.1.6 Isolation of supply or reconnection, excluding HV (single)**

This charge applies when a customer (or the customer’s contractor) is doing works at the site and requests a temporary isolation of supply to allow the customer and/or contractor to perform the planned work on the customer’s assets (or work close the assets, or for other safety reasons).

The charge also applies when the customer (or the customer’s contractor) requests a reconnection of supply after the isolation, on different date or after hours. Additional types of isolations that are included under this charge are (for example): requests for disconnection at the point of supply (i.e. pole or pit) and service line isolations in association with No Go Zone applications.

The charge does not apply to any isolations or reconnections of high-voltage (HV) assets.

Different charges apply depending on whether the service is provided during or after business hours.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

### **B.1.7 Isolation of supply and reconnection after isolation, excluding HV (same day)**

This charge applies when a customer (or the customer’s contractor) requires: 1) a temporary isolation of supply to enable works on the customer’s asset (or the near the asset or for other safety reasons), as well as 2)

reconnection of supply after the works are done, to be carried out on the same day (during business hours) and the exact same site.

In this case, the customer (or the customer's contractor) must pre-arrange both an isolation of supply and a reconnection of the same point of supply at the time of requesting services, and the works must be planned for the same day during business hours. For example, when an electrician is carrying out works at a site and requires a temporary isolation at a certain time of the day and pre-arranges the reconnection an hour later (or any other time within the business hours of the same day), this charge applies.

Any other isolation and reconnection requests, or if any of the works are carried out after hours, should be charged using the single isolation and reconnection charge. The charge does not apply to any isolations or reconnections of HV assets.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.8 Standard alteration**

This charge is for alterations that are standard in nature, including but not limited to the following services:

- install or remove controlled load
- move meter to new position
- relocate point of attachment or service
- replace meter panel
- re-route mains to new pit
- upgrade maximum demand or change supply capacity control.

If multiple of the above services are required for the customer's alteration, this would be deemed a complex alteration.

Different charges apply depending on whether the service is provided during or after business hours.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.9 Complex alteration**

This charge is for alteration services of a complex nature, including but not limited to the following services:

- change overhead to underground
- change to group metering panel
- upgrade phase
- CT metering services.

It also includes multiple services during the same site visit, for example a customer requests a metering panel replacement and moving a meter to a new position in the same visit.

Different charges apply depending on whether the service is provided during or after business hours.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

#### **B.1.10 Installation of possum guards**

The fee applies to a customer who requires the provision of a possum guard to a service line.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

### B.1.11 Failed field visit (complex tasks)

This charge applies when the customer (or the customer's contractor) requests a certain type of service, however, when the crew arrive at the site, they are unable to complete the work due to circumstances that are the responsibility of the customer (i.e. restricted access, contractor not ready, etc.). The charge applies when the following services were requested and the crew were unable to complete work:

- new connections and/or abolishments
- any isolation or reconnection after isolation
- any alterations (standard or complex)
- any CT meter works.

Different charges apply depending on whether the failed field visit was during or after business hours.

### B.1.12 Failed field visit (simple tasks)

This charge applies when the following services have been requested by the customer (or the customer's contractor), however, when the crew arrive at the site, they are unable to complete the work due to circumstances that are the responsibility of the customer (i.e. restricted access, contractor not ready, etc.):

- meter/NMI investigation
- manual re-energisation or manual de-energisation
- any meter accuracy test or meter reading (see section 3.4 on metering coordinator services).

### B.1.13 Product reference tables - fee based ancillary network services

Table B. 2 Fee based ancillary network services (nominal, GST exclusive)

Section reference	Alternative control service	Product code	Business hours, \$	Product code	After hours, \$
<b>New connection where we are the metering coordinator</b>					
B.1.1	Single phase	SPHCBG	571.36	SPHCAG	894.30
B.1.1	Multi-phase DC	MPHCBG	571.36	MPHCAG	894.30
B.1.1	Multi-phase CT	BCCCTB	1,983.25	BCCCTA	3,104.25
<b>New connection where we are not the metering coordinator</b>					
B.1.2	Single phase	SPNRPB	530.22	SPNRPA	894.30
B.1.2	Multi-phase DC	MPNRPB	530.22	MPNRPA	894.30
B.1.2	Multi-phase CT	BCNCTB	1,809.72	BCNCTA	3,104.25
<b>All other charges</b>					
B.1.3	Meter/NMI/site investigation	MNSIB	316.28	MNSIA	553.48
B.1.4	Manual de-energisation	DEENBH	56.58	N/A	N/A
B.1.4	Manual re-energisation (incl. customer transfer)	RECFIB	56.58	RECFAG	99.02
B.1.5	Manual re-energisation (same day)	SPRER	85.28	N/A	N/A
B.1.6	Isolation of supply or reconnection, excluding HV (single)	SVIRSB	362.98	SVISRA	635.21
B.1.7	Isolation of supply and reconnection after isolation, excluding HV (same day)	SVIRDB	667.80	N/A	N/A
B.1.8	Standard alteration	SVSAB	627.23	SVSAA	1097.67
B.1.9	Complex alteration	SVCAB	779.60	SVCAA	1364.29
B.1.10	Installation of possum guards	POSGRD	434.18	N/A	N/A
B.1.11	Failed field visit (complex tasks)	SVFVB	352.09	SVFVA	616.15
B.1.12	Failed field visit (simple tasks)	SVFFB	26.57	N/A	N/A

## B.2 Quoted ancillary network services

Quoted ancillary network services are charges levied on a time and materials basis where the services are highly variable.

All quoted services are based on the greater of actual hours worked or minimum chargeable hours, multiplied by the approved labour rates plus contractor service and materials used. Labour rates on which quotes are based on include:

- administration
- field
- technical
- engineer
- senior engineer.

Labour is billable based on business and after hour rates.

The quoted services we provide are outlined in the table below.

Table B.3 Quoted services we provide

Quoted services	Description
Complex supply abolishment	This charge applies when a customer requests permanent removal of our supply assets on a complex site. For example, when supply is directly from a sub-station, when the abolishment requires a design to be completed safely, or when the supply is more than 100 amps.
Rearrangement of network assets at customer request, excluding public lighting assets	This charge applies when a customer requests capital work for which the prime purpose is to satisfy a customer requirement other than new or increased supply, other than where Guideline 14 applies. For example, a customer requests a removal or relocation of service to allow work on private installation.
Audit design and construction	This charge applies when either a third-party requests or we deem it necessary to review, approve or accept work undertaken by a third party. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• customer provided buildings, conduits or ducts used to house our electrical assets</li> <li>• customer provided connection facilities including switchboards used in the connection of an electricity supply to their installation</li> <li>• any electrical distribution work completed by our approved contractor that has been engaged by a customer</li> <li>• provision of system plans and system planning scopes, for designers engaged by the customer</li> <li>• reviewing and/or approving plans submitted by designers engaged by the customer.</li> </ul>
Specification and design enquiry	This charge applies when design or network planning is required to fairly assess the costs so that an offer can be issued to a customer. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the route of the network extension required to reach the customer's property</li> <li>• the location of other utility assets</li> <li>• environmental considerations including tree clearing</li> <li>• obtaining necessary permits from State and Local Government bodies</li> <li>• assessment of design and network planning options</li> <li>• specialist services (which may involve design related activities and oversight/inspection works) where the design or construction in is non-standard, technically complex or environmentally sensitive and any enquiries related to distributor assets.</li> </ul>
Elective undergrounding	This charge applies when a customer could receive an overhead service but requests an underground service, other than where Guideline 14 applies. For example, a customer requests an underground service where we would consider it safe and prudent to install an overhead service.

Quoted services	Description
High load escorts—surveying and lifting overhead lines	This charge applies when a third party requires safe clearance of overhead lines to allow high load vehicles to pass along roads. This includes surveying and lifting of overhead lines.
High profile antenna installation	This charge applies when customers request to install a high-profile antenna to an existing smart meter.
No-go zone safety-related services	This charge applies when a customer or third-party requests services related to ensuring safety of no-go zone around our assets, including a supply isolation, covering assets with tiger tails and aerial markers, and other related works. For example, a customer/third party is conducting building works at a site near our assets where visual markers (tiger tails) are required for safety.
Reserve feeder maintenance	This charge applies when a customer requests continuity of electricity supply should the feeder providing normal supply to their connection experience interruption. The fee covers the maintenance of the service, it does not include the capital required to implement or replace the service as this is a negotiated connection service.
Alteration and relocation of public lighting assets	This charge applies when a customer or a third-party requests alteration, rearrangement or relocation of public lighting assets.
New public lighting services including greenfield sites and new light types	This charge applies when a customer or a third party request an installation of new public lighting assets, including new light types and emerging light technologies.
Access to network data - cumbersome requests	This charge applies when a customer or a third-party requests electricity network data, including aggregates smart meter data, outside of legislative obligations. For example, a third-party requests large quantity of aggregated data outside of our standard practices of legislative obligations. This typically involves aggregating a combination of different meters together, using either the network or other geospatial information.
Complex isolations and alterations, including HV	This charge applies when a customer requests an isolation of supply (e.g. to allow customer and/or contractor to perform maintenance on the customer’s assets, work close to or for safe approach) of HV assets or where there are more complex/larger scale works isolation or alternations. This also includes where works are requested to be perform after hours for multi-occupancy or complex sites. For example, after-hours isolation for customer side works at a large multi-occupancy site, such as a caravan park.
Alterations to the shared distribution network assets	This charge applies when a customer or third-party initiates alterations or other improvements to the shared distribution network to enable the third-party infrastructure (e.g. NBN Co telecommunications assets) to be installed/altered on the shared distribution network.

A failed field visit (complex task) is applied when we are called to the site and unable to complete the task.

### B.2.1 Product reference tables - quoted ancillary network services

Table B.4 Quoted services labour rates (nominal, GST exclusive)

Section reference	Labour type	Product code	Business hours, \$	Product code	After hours, \$
B.2	Administration	N/A	106.51	N/A	N/A
B.2	Field	N/A	191.18	N/A	235.34
B.2	Technical	N/A	197.29	N/A	254.49
B.2	Engineer	N/A	173.10	N/A	258.63
B.2	Senior engineer	N/A	226.35	N/A	363.36

Note: (1) Quoted service labour categories are inclusive of allowable overheads

Table B. 5 Quoted services product codes (GST exclusive)

Section reference	Quoted service	Product codes
B.2	Complex supply abolishment	SACOMP
B.2	Rearrangement of network assets at customer request, excluding public lighting assets	N/A
B.2	Audit design and construction	N/A
B.2	Specification and design enquiry	N/A
B.2	Elective undergrounding	N/A
B.2	High load escorts—surveying and lifting overhead lines	N/A
B.2	High profile antenna installation	HPANIN
B.2	No-go zone safety-related services	HVLVSD/SERCAC
B.2	Reserve feeder maintenance	RESCAP
B.2	Alteration and relocation of public lighting assets	PLMNPR
B.2	New public lighting services including greenfield sites and new light types	NPLSER
B.2	Access to network data - cumbersome requests	ATNMD
B.2	Complex isolations and alterations, including HV	COISAL
B.2	Alterations to the shared distribution network assets	ATSDNA

### B.3 Public lighting services

We provide public lighting services for local councils and Victorian Department of Transport. The provision of public lighting services and the respective obligations of our business and public lighting customers are regulated by the Victorian Public Lighting Code. The following services are included:

- operation of public lighting assets; including handling enquiries and complaints about public lighting and dispatching crews to repair public lighting assets
- maintenance, repair and replacement of public lighting assets.

The cost of these services is charged to customers through an operation, maintenance, repair and replacement (OM&R) charge per each light.

All other public lighting services are treated as quoted (see table 3.3).

Where a public lighting customer requests the replacement of a light with another light of a different type, then the activities required to fulfil this request fall outside of general OM&R activities. In this circumstance the following charges (rebates) are applied:

- replacement luminaire – written down value (WDV) recovery (charge)
- replacement luminaire - avoided costs (rebate).

The prices for the written down values and avoided cost rebates were included in the AER’s final decision public lighting model. For transparency, we have included these prices in our 2023/24 public lighting price list.

### B.3.1 Product reference tables - Public lighting OM&R, WDV and avoided cost

Table B. 6 Public lighting OM&R (nominal, GST exclusive)

Section reference	Public lighting charges	\$
B.3	Mercury Vapour 80 watt	89.40
B.3	Sodium High Pressure 150 watt	138.04
B.3	Sodium High Pressure 250 watt	138.92
B.3	Fluorescent 2x20 watt	115.32
B.3	Fluorescent 3x20 watt	115.32
B.3	Mercury Vapour 50 watt	132.30
B.3	Mercury Vapour 125 watt	132.30
B.3	Mercury Vapour 250 watt	126.41
B.3	Mercury Vapour 400 watt	175.03
B.3	Mercury Vapour 700 watt	175.03
B.3	Sodium High Pressure 70 watt	195.77
B.3	Sodium High Pressure 100 watt	151.85
B.3	Sodium High Pressure 400 watt	175.03
B.3	Metal Halide 70 watt	186.36
B.3	Metal Halide 100 watt	186.36
B.3	Metal Halide 150 watt	186.36
B.3	Metal Halide 250 watt	187.53
B.3	Metal Halide 400 watt	187.53
B.3	T5 2X14W	50.16
B.3	Twin 24w Fluorescent	50.16
B.3	32W Compact Fluorescent	50.16
B.3	42w Compact Fluorescent	50.16
B.3	Category P LED Standard Output	27.88
B.3	Category P LED High Output	27.88
B.3	Category V LED L1 Standard Output	54.70
B.3	Category V LED L2 Medium Output	68.74
B.3	Category V L4 LED High Output	72.45
B.3	WDV	227.25
B.3	Avoided cost	-30.72

## B.4 Unmetered Supplies

### Non-contestable unmetered load

NCONUMLs are different to contestable unmetered loads (type 7 or public lighting) as NCONUML device loads are not predictable and not registered with AEMO on the load table. In Victoria, only streetlight public lighting is permitted to be a contestable unmetered load.

NCONUMLs are permitted, when in the reasonable opinion of the network, the cost of installing, testing and maintaining new metering equipment is likely to exceed the amount paid for the supply and sale of electricity.

The network is not responsible for asset maintenance and supply is for energy use only.

If the network needs to perform maintenance to its assets which the NCONUML is connected to, the customer shall, at its own cost, be responsible for disconnection

### **Load and Load Profile**

Within the National Electricity Market (NEM), the load and load profile for an unmetered device is needed to facilitate billing. In the absence of a network device or sample meter, the customer, retailer and network must agree to a load profile for each device type connected to the network.

### **Permissible Device Types**

The types of devices permitted to be connected as NCONUMLs must be controlled and their load and load patterns must be agreed between the network, customer and the retailer.

## **B.5 Metering Coordinator services**

Since 1 December 2017, the responsible person role was replaced by the metering coordinator role. We are the metering coordinator for types 5, 6 and 7 meters. We are responsible for metering coordinator services associated with types 5, 6 and 7 meters which are installed in residential and small commercial premises consuming up to 160 megawatt hours (MWh) per annum. The services provided in relation to these meters include:

- meter provision—includes purchasing meters and installing these meters at the customer's premise
- meter maintenance—includes inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing meters
- meter replacement—replacement of a meter and associated equipment, at a site with existing metering infrastructure, with a modern equivalent where the meter has reached the end of its economic life
- meter reading and data services—includes collection, processing, storage and delivery of metering data to other participants for billing and market settlement purposes and the management of the relevant NMI
- meter communications—includes maintaining and installing communication devices required to operate the mesh radio network and management of the day-to-day operation of the meter communications systems including meter data delivery, testing, fault detection, investigation and resolution.

One of the two 'failed field visit' charges (refer [B.1.11](#) and [B.1.12](#)) is applied in situations where we have arrived at the site to undertake works, however the crew are unable to complete the work due to circumstances that are the responsibility of the customer (i.e. restricted access, contractor not ready, customer equipment not in reasonable state or the site is defective etc.). When the issue(s) have been resolved another request will need to be raised and the service charge will apply. The following section details fixed fee ancillary service related to metering.

### **B.5.1 Meter accuracy test**

This charge applies when a request is made to test the accuracy of a meter at a given supply point.

A failed field visit (simple task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

### **B.5.2 Meter accuracy test – additional meters**

This charge applies where multiple meters are being tested for accuracy. We will only apply this fee where we have charged the "meter accuracy test" for the first meter tested and we are then testing additional meters at the site on same visit. We will apply this lower charge for each additional meter tested.

### B.5.3 Remote meter reconfiguration

The remote reconfiguration charge applies when a request is received to reconfigure a smart meter and has the related infrastructure in place.

### B.5.4 Special reading

The special meter reading charge applies when a request for a special meter read is to be performed by a field visit outside the scheduled meter reading cycle. Where customers have multiple metering installations, such as farms and units, a separate charge applies to each meter on the property. This charge is only available during business hours.

A failed field visit (simple task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

### B.5.5 Manual meter reading charge – basic or manually read interval meter

A charge for manually reading a basic or manually-read interval meter.

A failed field visit (simple task) is applied when we are unable to complete the task.

### B.5.6 Meter exit fees

The meter exit fees are charged for each meter at a premise in cases where the customer moves to a competitive meter services provider, or when a site is converted to an embedded network. There is one charge for each of the following types of meters:

- single phase
- three phase DC meter
- three phase CT connected meter
- basic or manually read interval meter.

### B.5.7 Product reference tables - metering coordinator services

Table B. 7 Charges for AMI metering charges of single and three phase meters. (nominal, GST exclusive)

AMI metering charges per meter	\$
Single phase single element meter	45.93
Single phase single element meter with contactor	45.93
Three phase direct connected meter	51.77
Three phase current transformer connected meter	54.90

Table B. 8 Ancillary services related to metering (nominal, GST exclusive)

Section reference	Alternative control service	Product code	Business hours, \$	Product code	After hours, \$
B.4.1	Meter accuracy test	METAB	316.28	METAA	553.48
B.4.2	Meter accuracy test - additional meters	METAAB	151.76	N/A	N/A
B.4.3	Remote meter reconfiguration	MECFRM	75.43	N/A	N/A
B.4.4	Special reading	SPECRD	26.57	N/A	N/A

**Table B. 9 Metering exit fees (nominal, GST exclusive)**

Section reference	Metering exit fees	Product code	\$
B.4.6	Single phase	MEASPB	271.06
B.4.6	Three phase DC	MEA3PB	314.82
B.4.6	Three phase CT	MEACTB	339.09
B.4.6	Basic or MRIM all	MEBMB	50.52

# C COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

This section sets out the relevant Rule requirements and the section in which those requirements have been met within this document.

Rule	Requirement	Relevant section
6.18.1C and 11.141.8	<p><b>Sub-threshold tariffs</b></p> <p>No later than four months before the start of a regulatory year (other than the first regulatory year of a regulatory control period), a Distribution Network Service Provider may notify the AER, affected retailers and Market Small Generation Aggregators and affected retail customers of a new proposed tariff (a relevant tariff) that is determined otherwise than in accordance with the Distribution Network Service Provider's current tariff structure statement, if both of the following are satisfied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Distribution Network Service Provider's forecast revenue from the relevant tariff during each regulatory year in which the tariff is to apply is no greater than 1 per cent of the Distribution Network Service Provider's annual revenue requirement for that regulatory year (the individual threshold); and</li> <li>2. the Distribution Network Service Provider's forecast revenue from the relevant tariff, as well as from all other relevant tariffs, during each regulatory year in which those tariffs are to apply is no greater than 5 per cent of the Distribution Network Service Provider's annual revenue requirement for that regulatory year (the cumulative threshold).</li> </ol>	Chapter 3.4
<b>6.18.2</b>	<b>Pricing proposals</b>	
6.18.2(b)	A Pricing Proposal must:	
6.18.2(b)(2)	Set out the proposed tariffs for each tariff class that is specified in the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for the relevant regulatory control period.	Appendix A.1
6.18.2(b)(3)	Set out, for each proposed tariff, the charging parameters and the elements of service to which each charging parameter relates.	Appendix A.3 and A.4
6.18.2(b)(4)	Set out, for each tariff class related to standard control services, the expected weighted average revenue for the relevant regulatory year and also for the current regulatory year	Chapter 3.1 and Attachment A
6.18.2(b)(5)	Set out the nature of any variation or adjustment to the tariff that could occur during the course of the regulatory year and the basis on which it could occur	Chapter 3
6.18.2(b)(6)	Set out how designated pricing proposal charges are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those charges in the previous regulatory year	Chapter 3.2 and Attachment A
6.18.2(b)(6A)	Set out how jurisdictional scheme amounts for each approved jurisdictional scheme are to be passed on to customers and any adjustments to tariffs resulting from over or under recovery of those amounts	Chapter 3.3 and Attachment A

Rule	Requirement	Relevant section
6.18.2(b)(6B)	Describe how each approved jurisdictional scheme that has been amended since the last jurisdictional scheme approval date meets the jurisdictional scheme eligibility criteria;	
6.18.2(b)(6C)	Set out how system strength charges for system strength connection points on its network are to be passed through as described in clause 6.20.3A;	
6.18.2(b)(7)	Demonstrate compliance with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination, including the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for the relevant regulatory control period	This Pricing Proposal
6.18.2(b)(7A)	Demonstrate how each proposed tariff is consistent with the corresponding indicative pricing levels for the relevant regulatory year as set out in the relevant indicative pricing schedule, or explain any material differences between them	Section 3.6 and Attachment A
6.18.2(b)(8)	Describe the nature and extent of change from the previous regulatory year and demonstrate that the changes comply with the Rules and any applicable distribution determination	Chapter 3
6.18.2(d)	At the same time as a Distribution Network Service Provider submits a pricing proposal under paragraph (a), the Distribution Network Service Provider must submit to the AER a revised indicative pricing schedule which sets out, for each tariff and for each of the remaining regulatory years of the regulatory control period, the indicative price levels determined in accordance with the Distribution Network Service Provider's tariff structure statement for that regulatory control period and updated so as to take into account that pricing proposal.	Attachment A
6.18.2(e)	Where the Distribution Network Service Provider submits an annual pricing proposal, the revised indicative pricing schedule referred to in paragraph (d) must also set out, for each relevant tariff under clause 6.18.1C, the indicative price levels for that relevant tariff for each of the remaining regulatory years of the regulatory control period, updated so as to take into account that pricing proposal.	Attachment A
<b>6.18.5</b>	<b><i>Pricing Principles</i></b>	
6.18.5(e)	For each tariff class, the revenue expected to be recovered must lie on or between: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an upper bound representing the stand alone cost of serving the retail customers who belong to that class; and</li> <li>2. a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those retail customers.</li> </ol>	Chapter 3.1.4 - 3.1.6
6.18.5(f)	Each tariff must be based on the long run marginal cost of providing the service to which it relates to the retail customers assigned to that tariff with the method of calculating such cost and the manner in which that method is applied to be determined having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying that method as proposed.</li> <li>2. The additional costs likely to be associated with meeting demand from retail customers that are assigned to that tariff at times of greatest utilisation of the relevant part of the distribution network.</li> <li>3. The location of retail customers that are assigned to that tariff and the extent to which costs vary between different locations in the distribution network.</li> </ol>	TSS
6.18.5(g)	The revenue expected to be recovered from each tariff must:	Chapter 3.1

Rule	Requirement	Relevant section
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reflect the Distribution Network Service Provider's total efficient costs of serving the retail customers that are assigned to that tariff</li> <li>2. when summed with the revenue expected to be received from All other tariffs, permit the Distribution Network Service Provider to recover the expected revenue for the relevant services in accordance with the applicable distribution determination for the Distribution Network Service Provider; and</li> <li>3. comply with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) in a way that minimises distortions to the price signals for efficient usage that would result from tariffs that comply with the pricing principle set out in paragraph (f).</li> </ol>	TSS
6.18.5(h)	<p>A Distribution Network Service Provider must consider the impact on retail customers of changes in tariffs from the previous regulatory year and may vary tariffs from those that comply with paragraphs (e) to (g) to the extent the Distribution Network Service Provider considers reasonably necessary having regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the desirability for tariffs to comply with the pricing principles referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g), albeit after a reasonable period of transition (which may extend over more than one regulatory control period)</li> <li>2. the extent to which retail customers can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and</li> <li>3. the extent to which retail customers are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decisions.</li> </ol>	TSS

# D Glossary

Table C.1 Glossary

Term	Definition
AEMO	Australian Energy Market Operator
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time is 10 hours ahead of UTC
Active Market Interval Read Meter	A meter that records energy use over short intervals and communicates the data to the energy supplier and is operating in the national energy market as an interval meter
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
ARR	Annual revenue requirement
Controlled Load	The DNSP controls the hours in which the supply is made available
DMIS	Demand management incentive scheme
DPPC	Designated pricing proposal charges
DUoS	Distribution use of system
Final decision	The Australian Energy Regulator's final decision determination 2021 to 2026, April 2021
FIT	Feed in Tariff
Flexible Pricing	Flexible pricing means different rates for electricity at different times of the day as defined by the Victorian Governments policy on ToU pricing
Guideline 14	Electricity Industry Guideline 14, Provision of Services by Electricity Distributors, 13 April 2004
JSA	Jurisdictional scheme amount (previously referred to as JUoS)
kVA, MVA	Kilovolt amperes and Megavolt amperes, units of instantaneous total electrical power demand. Usually, the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power demand quantities
kVAr, MVAr	Kilovolt amperes (reactive) and Megavolt amperes (reactive) units of instantaneous reactive electrical power demand. Usually, the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power demand quantities
kW, MW	Kilowatt and Megawatt, units of instantaneous real electrical power demand. Usually, the peak demand is referenced. See also PF for the relationship between power demand quantities
kWh, MWh	Kilowatt hour and Megawatt hour, units of electrical energy consumption
Local Time	Daylight saving time in accordance with the Victorian Government's requirements
Low voltage (LV)	Equipment or supply at a voltage of 220 V single phase or 415 V, three-phase
LRMC	Long Run Marginal Costs
Marginal Cost	The cost of providing a small increment of service. The Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) includes future investment; Short Run Marginal Cost (SRMC) considers only the costs involved without extra investment
NER	National Electricity Rules
NMI	National Meter Identifier
NUoS	Network use of system. The utilisation of the total electricity network in the provision of electricity to consumers (NUoS = DUoS + TUoS)
OM&R	Operation, maintenance and replacement

Term	Definition
PFiT	Premium Feed-in tariff
Power factor (PF)	A measure of the ratio of real power to total power of a load. The relationship between real, reactive and total power is as follows: $PF = \text{Real Power (kW)} / \text{Total Power (kVA)}$ $\text{Total Power kVA} = \sqrt{kW^2 + kVAR^2}$
PTRM	Post tax revenue model
Revenue cap	A form of regulatory control which limits the total revenue in a given period.
Rules	Australian Energy Market Commission, National Electricity Rules (NER)
STPIS	Service target performance incentive scheme
TAR	Total annual revenue
ToU	Tariff whereby charges (energy or demand) vary depending on time
Transmission Network	The assets and service that enable generators to transmit their electrical energy to population centres
TSS	Tariff structure statement
TUoS	Transmission Use of System
Unmetered supply	A connection to the distribution system which is not equipped with a meter and has estimated consumption. Connections to public lights, phone boxes, traffic lights and the like are not normally metered
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital
WDV	Written down value

# E Attachments

Table D.1 Attachments

Reference	Topic	Final name	Confidential
Attachment A	Revenue Cap Compliance Model	Attachment A – United Energy – FINAL – 2023-24 annual SCS pricing model – 31 March 2023.xlsm	No
Attachment B	Alternative Control Services	Attachment B – United Energy – FINAL – 2023-24 annual ACS pricing model – 31 March 2023.xlsx	No