4 September 2017

UNITED ENERGY

Revised Tariff Structure Statement: Appendices

Public

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Table of Contents

1. Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC)

United Energy are required to calculate a long run marginal cost (LRMC) for the network to set prices that reflect the future costs of network investments.

Pricing proposals prior to the most recent rule change had to comply with a set of pricing principles set out in the NER which included the requirement for distribution network businesses to take into account the LRMC for a network service in setting network prices.

The recent rule changes have introduced a requirement for distribution network businesses to have cost reflective network tariffs that are based upon the LRMC of providing network services at peak times. Linking the marginal costs at peak times to tariffs should signal the change in network costs that could result from reduction in peak demand. The use of long run marginal costs (rather than short run marginal costs) is to capture the cost of building additional capacity on the network to meet future demand.

1.1 Methodology

United Energy has adopted an Average Incremental Cost (AIC) method of calculating the LRMC. The AIC method has been selected as the most efficient approach for calculating LRMC by using, largely, input values (and the procedures used to obtain these) that are obtained in business as usual activities. These values and processes were recently audited and approved in UE's EDPR submission and reflect efficient network costs. The choice of approach (i.e. the AIC approach) is consistent with the approach taken by other electricity and gas distribution network businesses across Australia.

The inputs in the calculation of the LRMC for the United Energy network using the AIC method are the:

- Annual forecasts, disaggregated by connection level (sub-transmission, high voltage and low voltage) in the following streams
  - Demand-driven augmentation expenditure
  - Demand-driven augmentation added capacity (in kVA)
  - Customer Initiated Connections expenditure
  - Customer Initiated Connections added capacity (in kVA)
- Annual overheads
- Opex rate of change for output growth (measures and weightings) as the basis to calculate the incremental cost to operate and maintain the growth of our network
- Subtransmission and High/Low voltage asset lives
- Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and CPI figures

The Average Incremental Cost method for calculating LRMC involves the following steps

- Total (i.e. not annualised) capital costs are determined for each connection level each year. This is performed by:
  - Summing the Customer Initiated Connection and demand-driven augmentation costs associated with each connection level for each year.

    - Applying overheads to the total capital costs.
    - Converting the total capital costs to nominal terms, based on the CPI input.

- The total capital costs for each connection level each year are then annualised. Annualising involves calculating the incremental cost of two components, a “return on asset” component and a “depreciation” component.
- Forecast incremental operating costs for each year are determined as being the opex rate of change output
- Total additional capacity values are determined for each connection level each year.
- Present value (PV) of the annualised forecast capital cost and incremental opex is divided by the PV of the added capacity of the network to obtain an LRMC

The LRMC calculation (outlined above) is performed for each connection level individually (i.e. sub-transmission, high voltage and low voltage) and then combines these individual LRMC values to obtain Total LRMC values by connection level.

This approach relies on the assumption that in the long run, and with all costs of production fully variable, that all of the available capacity in the network as a whole is fully utilised, and that each individual level of the network is also fully utilised. This would mean, for example, that an additional kVA of capacity at the LV connection level would necessitate building an additional kVA of capacity at each level of the network. With this assumption in place, it is appropriate to add the relevant LRMC values for the individual connection levels listed above when determining the Total LRMC value for each connection level.

1.2 UE network LRMC

The LRMC values for the United Energy network obtained using the methodology described above are;

Table 1.1: United Energy LRMC values

Network Functional level	Estimated LRMC ($/kVA)
Sub-transmission	15
High Voltage	80
Low Voltage	124

Notes:

(1) 2016 LRMC values, 10 year forecast period

United Energy have assessed LRMC estimates over forecast periods ranging from 5 to 20 years, selecting the 10 year period for the final values as the most robust considering the trade-off between the long run nature of the costs and the confidence we have in the forecast costs. The variance between LRMC values for forecast periods from 10 to 20 years is small due to a consistency in the nature and magnitude of investment in augmentation and connections in forecasts for these periods. A forecast period of less than ten years begins to demonstrate a sensitivity to the specific investments forecast for the period.

We have also calculated LRMC values for the two locational regions of the network that UE distinguishes for the operation of the network, a northern and a southern region. This locational scenario was also tested for forecast periods ranging from 5 to 20 years. The LRMC values between the northern and southern operational regions show no substantive differences for each of the forecast periods of 10 years and above.

We have also tested the sensitivity of the LRMC calculation to changes in the allowed WACC. If the allowed WACC varies from our proposed figure by a magnitude that significantly impacts our LRMC then United Energy will reassess the appropriateness of the LRMC calculation methodology.

2. Tariff parameters

Table 2.1 below summarises the charge parameters for current open tariffs for distribution services and those that are intended to be offered to customers in the coming TSS period (2017-2020).

Table 2.1: United Energy NUoS charge parameters for TSS period (2017-2020)

Proposed NUoS Tariffs and tariff parameters (2017-2020)															
Charging Parameters	Units	Unmet	LVS1R	RESKW1R	LVDed	TODFLEX TOD & TOD9	LVSKW	LVSCAP	LVMKWTOU	LVMKW1R	LVM1R	TOU	LVkVATOU	HVkVATOU	SUBTkVATOU
			-	Fully cost reflective demand from 1st April 2016		-	100% demand introduction TBA	100% capacity introduction TBA	Fully cost reflective demand from July 2016	Transition to cost reflective demand commencing 2017	<160MWh customers	<160MWh customers			
Standing Charge	c/day		✓			✓					✓				
Summer peak energy	c/kWh	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Non summer peak energy	c/kWh	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Summer shoulder energy	c/kWh			✓		✓			✓	✓					
Non summer shoulder energy	c/kWh			✓		✓			✓	✓					
Off peak energy	c/kWh	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Rolling Peak Demand	c/kVA/ day												7am-7pm workdays	7am-7pm workdays	7am-7pm workdays

Proposed NUoS Tariffs and tariff parameters (2017-2020)

Charging Parameters	Units	Unmet	LVS1R	RESKW1R	LVDed	TODFLEX TOD & TOD9	LVSKW	LVSCAP	LVMKWTOU	LVMKW1R	LVM1R	TOU	LVkVATOU	HVkVATOU	SUBTkVATOU
			-	Fully cost reflective demand from 1st April 2016		-	100% demand introduction TBA	100% capacity introduction TBA	Fully cost reflective demand from July 2016	Transition to cost reflective demand commencing 2017	<160MWh customers	<160MWh customers			
Summer demand incentive charge	c/kVA/ day											2-7pm workdays Nov-Mar	3-6pm workdays Nov-Mar	3-6pm workdays Nov-Mar	3-6pm workdays Nov-Mar
Summer demand charge	c/kW/ day			3-9pm workdays Dec-Mar			3-9pm workdays Dec-Mar		10am-6pm workdays Dec-Mar	10am-6pm workdays Dec-Mar					
Non summer demand charge	c/kW/ day			3-9pm workdays Apr-Nov			3-9pm workdays Apr-Nov		10am-6pm workdays Apr-Nov	10am-6pm workdays Apr-Nov					
Off peak demand charge	c/kW/ day						9pm-3pm workdays and anytime non-workdays								
Summer capacity	c/kW/ day							Anytime Dec-Mar							
Non summer capacity	c/kW/ day							Anytime Apr-Nov							
Capacity over run charge	c/kW/ day							Anytime in month of over run							

The tariff parameters are described in more detail in appendix 5.

2.1 Determining the demand charge window

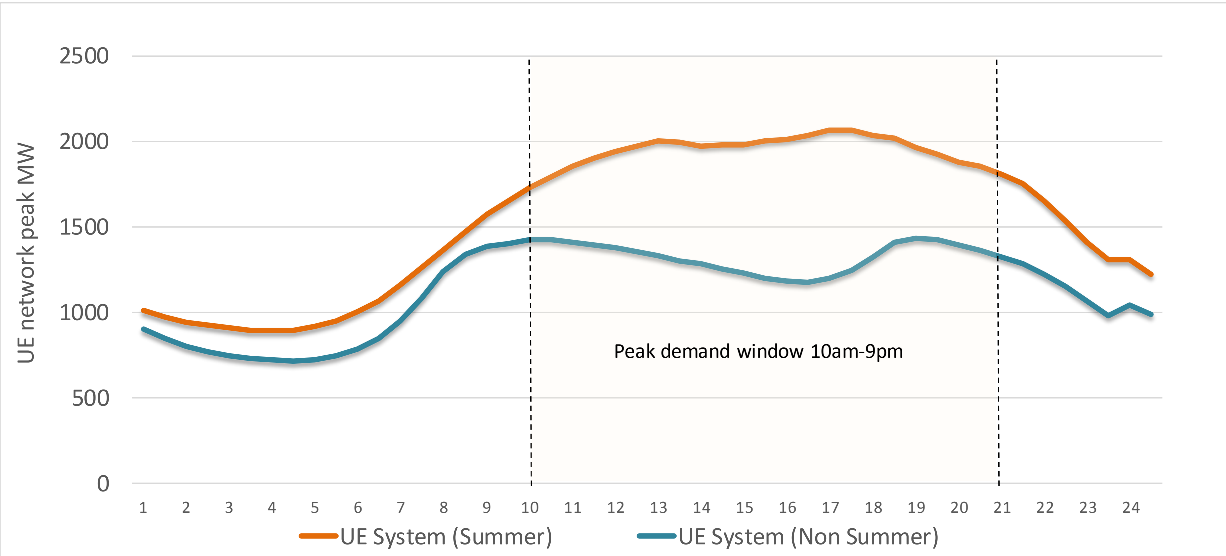
To determine the most appropriate demand charging window for each tariff class United Energy has assessed;

- Peak demands on our network based on time of day, day type (work day v non work day), seasonality and location.
- Feedback from customer/stakeholder consultation
- Balancing cost reflectivity against customer impacts from a cost and behavioural response perspective.
- Alignment with our tariff design objectives indicated in section 5.2 of the TSS.

To ensure cost reflectivity the time periods used for charging different pricing elements should reflect the peak demand on the network elements used by the customer group. For residential and small business customers this is the LV network. For larger customers this is generally the high voltage network.

United Energy network demand window – Figure 2.2 below indicates the peak demand profile by half hour for United Energy on the peak days for summer and winter of 2014. As depicted below the period of peak demand for the year fell on work days between 10am and 9pm. This band of peak demand being consistent over the top 5 peak days. It is anticipated that this peak demand window will remain relevant for the TSS period 2017-2020.

Figure 2.2 United Energy peak system demand daily profile MW

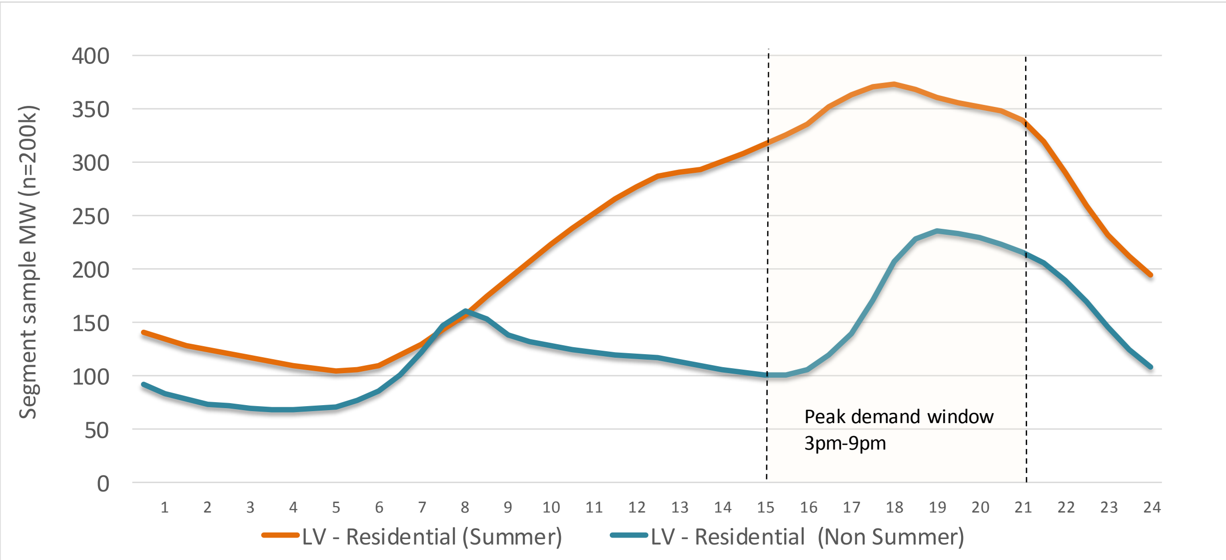


Residential demand charging window – Figure 2.3 following indicates the peak demand daily profile for a representative sample (n=200k) of residential customers on the peak days for summer and winter of 2014. Based on this and an assessment of the demand profile on similar days, United Energy has determined that a demand charge window of 3-9pm work days is most appropriate in meeting the desire for cost reflectivity balanced against other tariff design objectives.

The 3-9pm window is consistent with the peak period under the common time of use tariff that is currently offered by distributors and retailers. Our consultation supported consistency with this already established time window as we move towards more cost reflective tariffs. We note that the period needs to be;

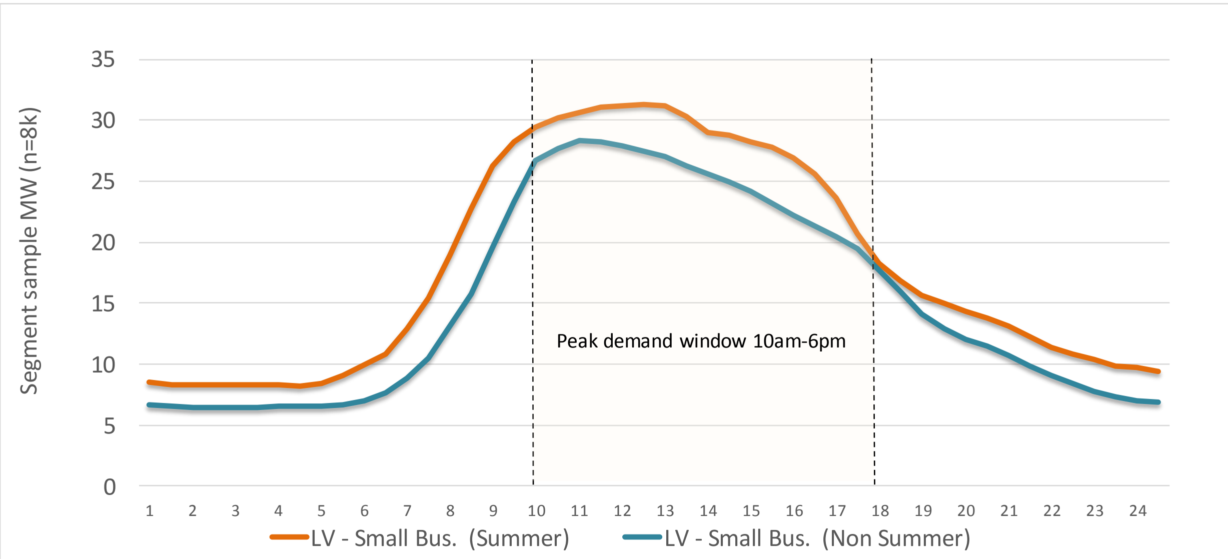
- wide enough to ensure that it captures the peak at the local area on the network
- wide enough it does not increase the potential for bill shock and
- short enough that customers are able to react.

Figure 2.3 United Energy residential customer sample demand daily Profile MW



Small Business demand charging window – Figure 2.4 indicates the peak daily demand profile for a representative sample (n=8k) of small business customers on the peak days for summer and winter of 2014. Based on this and an assessment of the demand profile on similar days United Energy has determined that a demand charge window of 10am-6pm work days is most appropriate in meeting the desire for cost reflectivity balanced against other requirements including minimising the customer impacts of the transition.

Figure 2.4 United Energy small business customer sample demand daily profile MW



Large commercial and Industrial Customers - Our larger high voltage customers use a much higher proportion of the network infrastructure that they are connected to. Consequently, the infrastructure needs to be sized to the needs of the customers regardless of the time of peak demand. Consequently, we currently charge larger customers for peak usage between the hours of 7am and 7pm and propose no changes to this pricing window.

3. Mapping of LRMC to tariffs and tariff parameters

3.1 Mapping of peak demand to tariffs

The process of establishing tariff level cost reflectivity aligned to the network functional level requires an approach that takes account of the relationship between network peak demand, segment coincident demand and finally the assessable demand for the purpose of calculating segment revenue. The aim of this approach, described in more detail below, is to deliver a scaled LRMC of demand (expressed as $/kVA or $/kW) for each tariff class. The estimates of scaled LRMC of segment demand can then be used as the basis for assessing cost reflectivity of tariffs and tariff components.

The scaling method adopted by United Energy is described below:

a) Establish LRMC of demand in $/kVA at the network functional level (Figure 3.1).

b) From a representative customer segment sample establish the coincident demand contribution assessed on the top 5 network peak demand days for the year.

c) From the same segment sample determine the cumulative annual demands that would form the basis of the tariff segment revenue. Ensuring they are weighted for seasonal demand rates.

d) The segment scaled LRMC is then calculated by multiplying LRMC established at; a) by coincident segment demand at; b) divided by segment revenue demand at; c).

Figure 3.1 below depicts the relationship between LRMC at the network functional level and the scaled LRMC for each customer segment.

Figure 3.1 LRMC Estimates by customer segment ($2016)

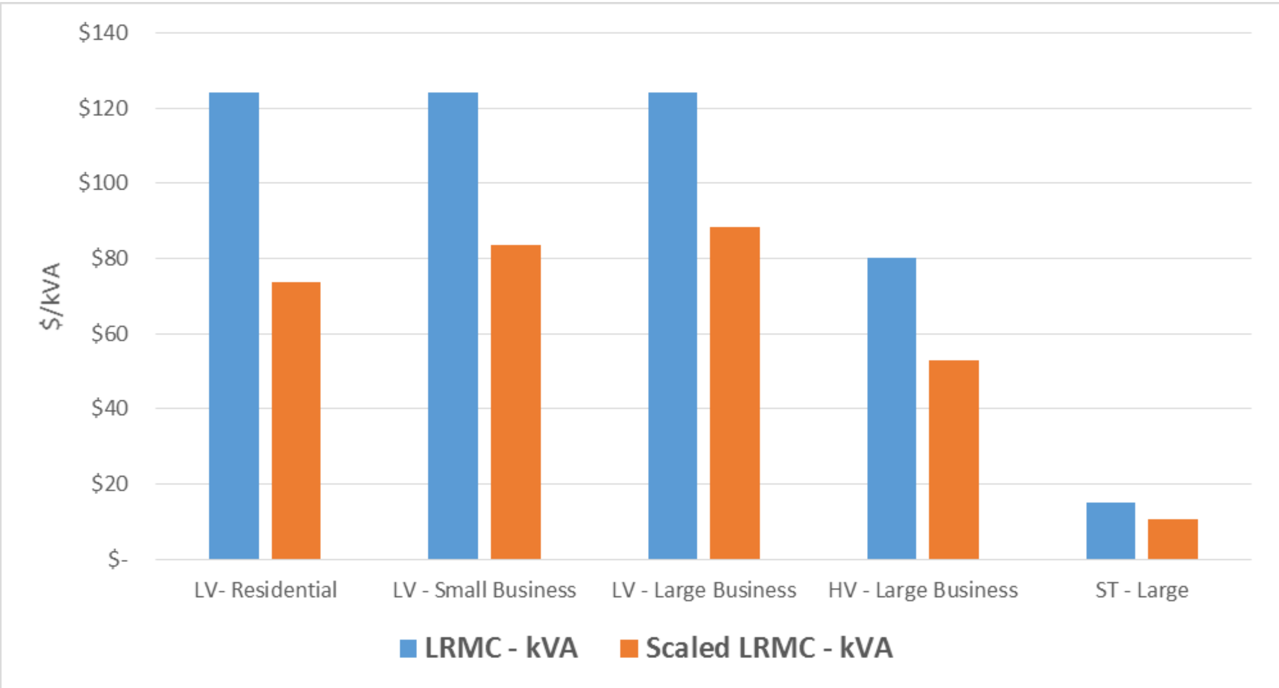


Table 3.1 below provides a summary of LRMC estimates by tariff class.

Table 3.1 LRMC estimates and scaled demand component level ($2016)

Tariff Class	Tariff Code	Tariff Description	LRMC Estimate ($/kW)	Scaled demand component est. ($/kW)
	LVS1R	Low voltage small 1 rate	115.32	64.73
	LVS2R	Low voltage small 2 rate	115.32	64.73
Low voltage small	LVDed	Dedicated circuit (off peak HW)	115.32	64.73
	WET2Step	Winter economy tariff	115.32	64.73
	TOD	Time of Day	115.32	64.73
	TOD9	Time of Day 9pm off peak	115.32	64.73
	TODFLEX	Time of Day Flexible	115.32	64.73
	LVKW TOU RES	Seasonal Demand Time of Use	115.32	64.73
	LVM1R	Low voltage medium 1 rate	111.60	73.59
	LVM2R5D	Low voltage medium 2 rate 5 day	111.60	73.59
	LVM2R7D	Low voltage medium 2 rate 7 day	111.60	73.59
Low voltage medium	LVkWTOU	Low voltage KW time of use	111.60	73.59
	LVkWTOUH	Low voltage KW time of use – HOT	111.60	73.59
	TOU	Time of use	111.60	73.59
	TODFLEX	Time of Day Flexible	111.60	73.59
Tariff Class	**Tariff Code**	**Tariff Description**	**LRMC Estimate ($/kVA)**	**Scaled LRMC Estimate ($/kVA)**
	LVL2R	Low voltage large 2 rate	124.00	88.16
	LVL1R	Low voltage large 1 rate	124.00	88.16
Low voltage large	LVkVATOU	Low voltage large KVA time of use	124.00	88.16
	LVkVATOUH	Low voltage large KVA time of use-HOT	124.00	88.16
High voltage large	HVkVATOU	High voltage KVA time of use	80.00	52.97
Subtransmission large	SubTkVATOU	Subtransmission KVA time of use	15.00	10.64

Having established the scaled LRMC by each customer segment, the resulting $/kVA is used as the basis for aligning DUOS revenue recovered via tariffs. This alignment is performed at:

a) The customer segment level; where average customer segment revenue is assessed against the scaled LRMC $/kVA multiplied by the average max demand of the customer segment. The results are indicated in Figure 3.2 below where they are defined as 'Calculated LRMC demand as % DUOS'.

b) The tariff component level; where an assessment of the average tariff revenue from demand components is compared to the scaled LRMC revenue determined at a). The results are indicated in Figure 3.2 below where they are defined as 'Target DUOS from demand tariff components'.

c) The customer segment level where demand tariff revenue is currently recovered from customers. Indicated in the chart below as 'Forecast DUOS from demand tariff components'

Figure 3.2 LRMC Demand revenue v DUOS Demand revenue by customer segment

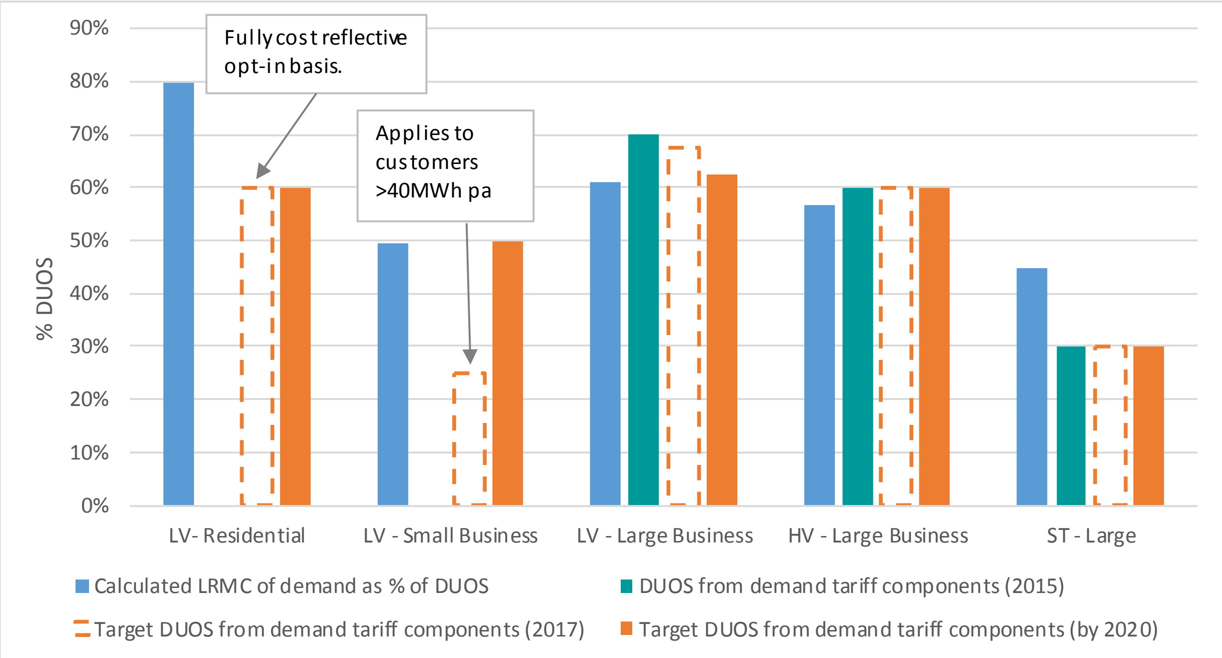


Figure 3.2 outlines the intended timing of and the approach to the introduction of demand tariff components for low voltage residential and small business customers. As our larger customers already have demand components in their tariffs that are approximate to the calculated LRMC values, significant changes to tariff structures are not anticipated for the duration of this TSS period.

Residual Cost

Evident from Figure 3.2 is that LRMC of demand does not recover fully against customer segment DUOS revenue. This is attributable to; a) the LRMC being a forward looking calculation and recognising that a tariff based solely on LRMC would not recover sufficient revenue to offset the total cost of supplying the distribution service to customers and; b) Pure LRMC of demand estimates need to be tempered to satisfy other tariff setting objectives including customer impacts.

The total cost of supply is assessed by the AER and is recovered by United Energy in the form of 'approved revenue'. The difference between the approved revenue recovered via tariffs at the segment level and the revenue recovered via the scaled LRMC calculation is termed the 'residual revenue'. We allocate this residual revenue to individual tariffs based on that tariffs contribution to our total revenue.

United Energy approach to LRMC signalling for TSS period

United Energy will apply the approach described in section 7.1 of the TSS to transition customers to tariffs which better reflect the estimated LRMC cost of demand within each customer segment. As part of this transition United Energy has also taken into account potential customer impacts. Therefore, indicative rates published in appendix 6 reflect a balance between the pure LRMC demand signal, recovered via tariff demand component revenue and the desire to minimise year on year customer NUOS impacts and the objectives described in section 5 of the TSS.

United Energy approach to transition to cost reflectivity for TSS period

The proposed approach to transition for each tariff class is described briefly as follows;

Low voltage small residential customers – United Energy has had a residential tariff with demand components available to customers on an opt-in basis since 2015. Our original TSS indicated a preference for a staged approach to transition which sought to migrate all customers across to demand tariffs from 2017 (with a partial price signal) and achieve targeted cost reflectivity of demand from 2019. Subsequent to our initial TSS, the Victorian Government, as part of AMI Tariff Amendment order (14th April 2016), determined that customers contained within this tariff class be permitted to opt-in to a demand based tariff rather than have one assigned by a distribution business.

Recognising that existing customers will be opting in, United Energy will continue to offer only the fully cost reflective demand tariff for the TSS period. United Energy intends to structure the tariff to target 60% of DUOS to be recovered from demand components. At this level approximately 75% of the calculated LRMC of demand is being recovered from demand tariff components, with the residual revenue being recovered through an anytime energy tariff. Demand tariff components will be recovered on a $/kW basis.

Low voltage small business customers – United Energy introduced an optional small business tariff with demand components in 2016. In the Revised TSS (29 April 2016), subsequently approved by the AER (24 August 2016), United Energy proposed that customers exceeding 40MWh consumption per annum transition to a new tariff with demand components by 1st January 2017. This initial step targeted 25% of a customer's DUOS charge to be recovered from demand tariff components with a subsequent step up to 50% (of DUOS from demand) from 2019. This level being approximate to the calculated LRMC of demand with the residual revenue being recovered through an anytime energy tariff. Demand tariff components will be recovered on a $/kW basis.

In accordance with the provisions of the Victorian Government AMI Tariffs Amendment Order (14th April 2016), United Energy made single rate and time of use tariffs available to low voltage small business customers consuming <40MWh per annum for the balance of the current regulatory control period. A further Victorian Government draft AMI Tariffs Amendment Order (31st August 2017) requires United Energy to raise the consumption threshold, below which a small business customer can opt out of cost reflective tariffs, to <160MWh/annum. Tariffs without demand elements will be rebalanced annually to target cost reflectivity. Customers below the 160MWh threshold can also choose to opt in to the fully cost reflective tariff.

Large business customers – As our large customer tariffs already have well established monthly and seasonal demand components our approach will be to use the estimated scaled LRMC demand values to guide tariffs levied on demand components on a $/kVA basis. Residual revenue will be recovered on a TOU energy basis. For this customer class United Energy will be seeking to minimise tariff driven customer impacts for the current TSS period.

4. Customer impacts – how this has been addressed in developing the transition

4.1 Adjustment to tariff parameters

As indicated in appendix 3 United Energy seeks to meet the network pricing objective that tariffs for a customer should reflect the efficient costs of providing services to those customers. A detailed overview of how United Energy has approached these objectives has been provided in appendix 3 (basing tariffs on LRMC estimates) and appendix 7 (stand alone and avoidable cost). In circumstances where our proposal deviates from these principles we do so to mitigate the price impact of fully cost reflective tariffs upon our customers.

In constructing demand tariffs for both residential and small business United Energy has taken a balanced view of our pricing objectives and has emphasised a staged transition to full cost reflectivity that will extend beyond this current TSS. The tariff components and levels have been optimised to deliver the best overall balance for our customers and our network in the short and longer term.

Analysis of customers negatively impacted under both the residential (RESKW1R) and small business (LVMKW1R) demand tariff indicates that 'peaky' customers, who have below average monthly load factors (i.e. average kW/Maximum kW), are more likely to be impacted. This confirms that the principle of cost reflectivity is being executed correctly, in that our tariffs are effective in targeting customers whose consumption profiles contribute more cost to the network than customers with 'flatter' load profiles.

We also reviewed the distribution and the annual dollar impact of residential customers deemed to be negatively impacted under demand tariffs from a number of perspectives. This information informed our approach to designing the parameters and setting the proposed rates to apply from 2017.

4.2 Workday v any day

In determining the most appropriate tariff construct United Energy had initially proposed that the demand charge window include weekends and public holidays. Whilst areas of our network can exhibit peak demands on non-work days, the results of our consultation with customer and stakeholder groups lead us to conclude that work days were a more practical basis for determining demand charges, particularly when considering the desire for tariff consistency across each of the Victorian distribution businesses. In areas where non work days represent a potential peak constraint on the network, United Energy is exploring the management of demand through optional locational incentives.

Customer impact analysis – Low Voltage Small

Figure 4.1 following plots customer impacts for a representative sample of 200,000 residential customers. From the chart it is apparent that on a revenue neutral basis (2016 comparison) approximately 44% of customers would be better off on the residential demand tariff (RESKW1R). We have sought to contain the DUoS cost impact of transition to customers, evidenced by 80% of residential customers falling into the annual DUoS impact range of +/$-60. Notably, this is calculated before the customer has had an opportunity to change their consumption behaviour to obtain further cost reductions under the demand tariff structure.

Figure 4.1 Residential customer impacts under demand tariff ($per annum)

We have also reviewed customer impacts relative to estimates of their retail bills and determined that 77% of customers have impacts less than +/-5% of the retail bill (equivalent to ~$54.3 per annum).

Customer impact analysis – Low Voltage Medium

United Energy transitioned approximately 7,400 customers in the 40-400MWh consumption range to a partially cost reflective demand tariff (LVMKW1R) from 1st January 2017. Recognising that customers in this class exhibit diverse load characteristics and are currently on one of 9 tariffs, we have sought to design a tariff and rates that minimise customer impacts through transition.

We sampled 2000 customers to estimate impacts associated with a shift from their current tariff onto a partially cost reflective demand tariff that came in to effect from 1 January 2017. The results indicated that on a revenue neutral basis, 53% of customers would be better off on the demand tariff and that 80% of customers would see price impacts contained to within +/-20% of their calculated annual DUoS service cost. These impacts were calculated prior to any allowance for customers shifting load and reducing costs based on the incentives of a more cost reflective price signal.

4.3 Rate of change and start point

United Energy recognises that whilst a calculation of LRMC of demand can indicate a target level of cost reflectivity for each customer tariff class, transition needs to be sympathetic to both customer impacts and to existing mechanisms for recovery of approved revenue. Accordingly, United Energy has documented a staged approach whereby small business customers, who have not previously been on tariffs with a demand component, will be gradually transitioned to cost reflective tariffs commencing from 2017.

The approach to transition during the TSS period 2017 -2020 is described in appendix 3.

4.4 Ability to influence

Inherent within the construct of tariffs designed with a greater emphasis on cost reflectivity is the capability for customers to influence network costs in both the short and long term. Customers can influence how much they pay for network services in the short term by redistributing load from discretionary activity away from the demand charge windows relevant to their tariff. In the longer term, a collective redistribution of load away from periods of network constraint should result in networks having to spend less on network augmentation. The consequences of which will most likely result in lower overall network charges for all of our customers.

4.5 Choice of tariffs

United Energy recognises that some residential and small business customers may seek an earlier transition to a more cost reflective tariff than the timing proposed in section 4.3. To accommodate these customers United Energy will offer an optional fully cost reflective demand tariff. For residential customers, RESKW1R will continue to be offered and for small business a fully cost reflective opt in tariff has been available since July 2016.

This Revised TSS incorporates amendments to the AMI Tariffs Order initiated by the Victorian Government.

- On 14th April 2016 to apply an opt in approach for the period 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2020, for all small customers (consuming <40MWh/annum).
- In September 2017 to apply an opt out provision for the period 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2020, for all medium customers (consuming between 40MWh and 160MWh/annum).

Whilst United Energy is committed to transitioning all customers to tariffs with demand components, provision is made for residential and small business customers seeking a single rate or time of use tariff. These tariffs will be adjusted annually to cost reflective levels based on the actual usage profiles of customers on the tariff, consistent with the rules, with a view to migrating all remaining customers on to demand tariffs at the commencement of the next regulatory control period in 2021.

4.6 Scaling of the demand charge over the months

In designing the rates and constructs of the tariff components, consideration has been given to the impact on customers with respect to the proposed seasonally cost reflective rates of NUoS recovery versus the current common residential tariff. Figure 4.2 below indicates that the proposed demand tariff structure is largely aligned with current NUoS monthly profiles.

Figure 4.2 Indicative monthly NUoS (Revenue neutral 2016 basis)

5. Assignment to Tariff structures

The table below outlines the customer categories based on energy consumption and maximum demand. The customer category determines the network tariff options.

Category	Maximum Demand (kVA)	Annual Energy Consumption (MWh)
Small	NA	<20
Medium	NA	20 to 400
Large	>150 and/or	>400

5.1 Network Use of System Tariff Allocation

The table below sets out the proposed network tariffs that will be available to newly connecting customers during the regulatory period 2016-2020.

Table 5.1: Approach to tariff transition

Tariff Class	Tariff Code	Open to New Connection	Transition approach
Low voltage - Small	RESKW1R	Yes	Available from 2015 (opt in) fully cost reflective
	S1	Yes	Cost reflective to 2020
	TOD	Yes	Cost reflective to 2020
	TOD9	Yes	Cost reflective to 2020
	TODFLEX	Yes	Cost reflective to 2020
	S2 (OffPeak)	No	Cost reflective to 2020
	S1WET	No	Cost reflective to 2020
	DED	Yes	Cost reflective to 2020
	UNM	Yes	N/A
	LVSKW	TBA	Opt in
	LVSCAP	TBA	Opt in
Low voltage - Medium	LVMKW1R	From 2017	Transition to cost reflective by 2020
	LVMKWTOU	From 2016	Opt in fully cost reflective
	M1**	Yes	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	TOU**	Yes	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	M25*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	M27*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	KW-TOU*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	KW-TOU-HOT*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	RCAC*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	L1*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close
	L2*	No	2017 - Transition to LVMKW1R & close

Low voltage - Large	L2-KVA	Yes	No change to tariff components
	L2-KVA-HOT	No	2016 - Migrate to L2-KVA & remove
High voltage - Large	HV-KVA	Yes	No change to tariff components
	HV-KVA-HOT	No	2016 - Migrate to L2-KVA & remove
Subtransmission - Large	ST22-KVA	No	-

* Low Voltage Medium class tariffs maintained for customers below 40 MWh per Victorian Government AMI Tariff Amendment order 14th April 2016. Refer appendix 10.

** With M1 & TOU available on an opt out basis for customer below 160MWh per draft Victorian Government AMI Tariff Amendment order 31 August 2017. Refer appendix 10.

5.2 Tariff eligibility

The following section provides information on eligibility for open tariffs proposed to apply during the next regulatory period (2016-2020);

LVS1R:

- This tariff is currently available to new connections
- Customers must consume <20 MWh/pa.
- Includes a daily standing charge.
- Includes a summer and non-summer peak energy charge.
- Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during summer months. Usage during non-summer is cheaper.
- Where the customer is residential with an AMI meter installed, tariff re-assignment rules apply as per section 8.2.3 and section 8.3 of the 2016 United Energy Pricing Proposal.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

LVM1R:

- This tariff is available to new connections and as an opt out alternative to cost reflective tariffs.
- Customers must consume between 20 and 160 MWh/pa.
- Includes a daily standing charge.
- Includes a summer and non-summer peak energy charge.
- Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during summer months. Usage during non-summer is cheaper.

- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.
- Once on this tariff, non-residential customers cannot move onto another tariff for a minimum period of 12 months.

LVDED:

- This tariff is only available in conjunction with the LVS1R tariff for new connections.
- Customer must have a dedicated circuit connected to a controlled electric hot water service and/or storage space heating.
- Requires a separately metered dedicated circuit controlled by UE by means of time switch or other means.
- Is a dedicated off peak charge that applies for a maximum of 7 hours during the off peak period.
- The Off Peak period is 11pm to 7am local time.
- All load is controlled by the meter. Note, if there are any controlled load boosts during peak periods, these will be charged the peak tariff rate.
- This tariff is not available to New Customers with embedded generation or existing customers that install embedded generation.

TIME OF DAY (TOD):

- Customers to consume <20MWh/annum
- Requires an interval meter.
- Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods (3pm-11pm Local Time workdays).
- Non-Summer Peak energy charge is lower than Summer Peak energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Includes a seasonal shoulder energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the shoulder periods (7am-3pm Local Time workdays).
- Non-Summer shoulder energy charge is lower than Summer Shoulder energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Off-peak energy is all day weekends and public holidays and 11pm to 7am Local Time workdays. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- Includes a daily Standing Charge
- Where the customer is residential with an AMI meter installed, tariff re-assignment rules apply as per section 8.2.3 and section 8.3 of the 2016 United Energy Pricing Proposal.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

TIME OF DAY 9PM OFF PEAK (TOD9):

- Customers to consume <20MWh/annum
- Requires an interval meter.
- Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods (3pm-9pm Local Time workdays).
- Non-Summer Peak energy charge is lower than Summer Peak energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Includes a seasonal shoulder energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the shoulder periods (7am-3pm Local Time workdays).
- Non-Summer shoulder energy charge is lower than Summer Shoulder energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Off-peak energy is all day weekends and public holidays and 9pm to 7am Local Time workdays. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- Includes a daily Standing Charge
- Where the customer is residential with an AMI meter installed, tariff re-assignment rules apply as per section 8.2.3 and section 8.3 of the 2016 United Energy Pricing Proposal.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

TIME OF DAY FLEXIBLE (TODFLEX):

- Customers must be residential.
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods. The peak energy period is between 3pm and 9pm Local Time workdays inclusive of public holidays on weekdays.
- Non-Summer Peak energy charge is lower than Summer Peak energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Includes a seasonal shoulder energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the shoulder periods. Shoulder energy is 7am-3pm and 9pm-10pm Local Time workdays including public holidays, and 7am-10pm weekends.
- Non-Summer shoulder energy charge is lower than Summer Shoulder energy charge to encourage heating usage.
- Off-peak energy is 10pm to 7am Local Time workdays including public holidays and weekends. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- Includes a daily Standing Charge

- Tariff re-assignment rules apply as per section 8.2.3 and section 8.3 of the 2016 United Energy Pricing Proposal.
- Summer is defined as the commencement of daylight savings (early October) to the finish of daylight savings (early April).

TIME OF USE (TOU):

- Customers must consume >20 and <160MWh/annum.
- This tariff is available to new connections and as an opt out alternative to cost reflective tariffs.
- Requires an interval meter.
- Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods (7am-11pm Local Time workdays).
- Off-peak energy is all day weekends and public holidays and 11pm to 7am Local Time workdays. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- Includes a Summer Demand Incentive Charge measured at maximum kW per billing period between 2pm and 7pm local time workdays in summer. This empowers customers to make savings by altering the time of use of their consumption away from 2pm to 7pm Local Time workdays in summer.
- Once on this tariff, non-residential customers cannot move onto another tariff for a minimum period of 12 months.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

Residential Demand (RESKW1R):

- Customers must be <20MW/h per annum
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Available from 2016
- No standing charge.
- Summer demand charge (1st December to 31st March) based on monthly maximum demand between 3pm and 9pm on work days.
- Non summer demand charge (1st April to 30th November) based on monthly maximum demand occurring between 3pm and 9pm on work days.
- Minimum monthly chargeable demand of 1.5KW.
- Flat energy rate applies for all periods.
- Fully cost reflective demand based tariff available on-opt in basis.

Low Voltage Small Full Demand (LVSKW):

- Customers must be <20MW/h per annum
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Availability TBA
- No standing charge.
- Summer demand charge (1st December to 31st March) based on monthly maximum demand between 3pm and 9pm on work days.
- Non summer demand charge (1st April to 30th November) based on monthly maximum demand occurring between 3pm and 9pm on work days.
- Minimum monthly chargeable demand of 1.5KW.
- No charge for energy usage (i.e. 100% demand)
- Fully cost reflective demand based tariff availability TBA

Low Voltage Small Residential Capacity (LVSCAP):

- Customers must be <20MW/h per annum
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Availability TBA
- No standing charge.
- Summer capacity charge (1st December to 31st March) based on an anytime contracted maximum demand.
- Non summer capacity charge (1st April to 30th November) based on an anytime contracted maximum demand.
- Summer capacity over run charge (1st December to 31st March) based on demand exceeding contracted maximum demand.
- Non summer capacity charge (1st April to 30th November) based on demand exceeding contracted maximum demand.
- No minimum monthly chargeable demand.
- No charge for energy usage (i.e. 100% reserved capacity tariff)
- Fully cost reflective capacity based tariff availability TBA.

Low Voltage Medium Demand (LVMKWTOU):

- Customers must be >20 & <400 MW/h per annum
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Available from 2016
- No standing charge.
- Summer demand charge (1st December to 31st March) based on monthly maximum demand between 10am and 6pm on work days.
- Non summer demand charge (1st April to 30th November) based on monthly maximum demand occurring between 10am and 6pm on work days.
- Minimum monthly chargeable demand of 1.5KW.
- Flat energy rate applies for all periods.
- Fully cost reflective demand based tariff available on opt in basis from 2016.

Low Voltage Medium Demand (LVMKW1R):

- Customers must be >40 & <400 MW/h per annum
- Requires an AMI meter.
- Available from 2017
- No standing charge.
- Summer demand charge (1st December to 31st March) based on monthly maximum demand between 10am and 6pm on work days.
- Non summer demand charge (1st April to 30th November) based on monthly maximum demand occurring between 10am and 6pm on work days.
- Minimum monthly chargeable demand of 1.5KW.
- Flat energy rate applies for all periods.
- Transitional (partially cost reflective) demand based tariff available on an assigned basis from 2017 for >40MWh per annum customers. Fully cost reflective from 2019.

LVkVATOU:

- Customers must be in "large" category (>400MWh and/or >150KVA).
- Must have an Interval meter measuring kW and kVar.

- Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods (7am-7pm Local Time workdays).
- Includes a Summer Demand Incentive Charge (measured as kVA at maximum kW per billing period). This empowers customers to make savings by altering the time of use of their consumption away from 3pm to 6pm Local Time workdays in summer.
- Off-peak energy is all day weekends and public holidays and 7pm to 7am Local Time workdays. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- The peak rolling demand is 7am - 7pm Local Time workdays and is measured as kVA at maximum kW. The minimum rolling demand applicable is 150 kVA.
- Once on this tariff, customers cannot move onto another tariff for a minimum period of 12 months.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

HVKVATOU:

- Customers must be in "large" category (>400MWh and/or >150KVA).
- Must have an Interval meter measuring kW and kVar Includes a seasonal peak energy charge. Customers can make savings by reducing their energy consumption during the peak periods (7am-7pm Local Time workdays).
- Includes a Summer Demand Incentive Charge (measured as kVA at maximum kW per billing period). This empowers customers to make savings by altering the time of use of their consumption away from 3pm to 6pm Local Time workdays in summer.
- Off-peak energy is all day weekends and public holidays and 7pm to 7am Local Time workdays. Usage during off peak times is cheaper than peak times.
- The peak rolling demand is 7am - 7pm Local Time workdays and is measured as kVA at maximum kW. The minimum rolling demand applicable is 1150 kVA.
- Once on this tariff, customers cannot move onto another tariff for a minimum period of 12 months.
- Summer is defined as 1 November to 31 March.

6. Indicative NUoS Tariff Schedules

The following indicative tariff schedules are based on the following assumptions;

- The 'X" factors outlined in the AER's preliminary decision on United Energy's distribution determination for the 2016-20 regulatory control period (29 October 2015).
- 2017 DUOS & TUOS rates per the United Energy pricing proposal as endorsed by the AER.
- DUOS rates do not include the forecast impact of any incentive payments eg 'S' Factor.
- Estimated TUOS charges based on forecast of grid fees and transmission charges.
- Low Voltage Small rates have been rebalanced to take account of a migration scenario which assumes 2.5% of customers will opt-in to demand tariffs annually from 2017-2020.

Schedule of Indicative Network Use of System (NUOS) Tariffs: 1 January 2017 (GST Exclusive)

Description	Tariff Code	PFIT (F) TFIT (T)	Network Tariff Component													Eligibility (consumption/ category)		Minimum Chargeable Rolling Demand	Minimum Chargeable Demand
			Standing Charge (c/day)	Summer Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 1 (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 2 (c/kWh)	Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Off Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Rolling Peak Demand c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Incentive Charge c/kW/day or c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	kVA	MWh pa	kVA	kW
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	F	6.652	10.272	7.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	<20		
Low voltage small 2 rate*	LVS2R*		13.586	13.227	10.178	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.691	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Dedicated circuit**	LVDed**		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.871	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	<20 (on LVS1R)		
Unmetered supplies	UnMet		0.000	11.454	8.599	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.478	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Winter Energy Tariff*	WET2Step*		8.567	8.705	6.587	3.627	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Reverse cycle airconditioning time of use*	RCACkWTOU*		0.000	21.247	4.891	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.371	0.000	79.719	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	F	10.987	12.089	7.968	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	>20 & <40		
Low voltage medium 2 rate 5 day*	LVM2R5D*		21.030	12.318	9.337	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.907	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage medium 2 rate 7 day*	LVM2R7D*		22.387	12.226	9.533	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.773	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage KW time of use*	LVkWTOU*		0.000	10.355	6.484	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.957	0.000	49.345	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage KW time of use - HOT*	LVkWTOUH*		0.000	8.384	6.478	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.653	0.000	73.957	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage large 1 rate*	LVL1R*		12.657	8.221	6.511	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage large 2 rate*	LVL2R*		18.258	10.938	8.708	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.727	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000				
Low voltage large KVA time of use	LVkVATOU		0.000	2.368	1.959	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.095	17.511	25.581	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	>150	>400	150	
Low voltage large KVA time of use - HOT*	LVkVATOUH*		0.000	1.810	1.480	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.936	15.845	38.117	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			150	
High voltage KVA time of use	HVkVATOU		0.000	1.533	1.292	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.682	12.981	16.219	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	>150	>400	1,150	
High voltage KVA time of use - HOT*	HVkVATOUH*		0.000	1.244	1.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.665	12.090	28.128	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			1,150	
Subtransmission KVA time of use*	SubTkVATOU*		0.000	0.952	0.755	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.302	4.356	5.483	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			11,100	
Time of Day	TOD	F	6.328	18.565	11.811	0.000	7.133	5.671	2.933	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	<20		
Time of Use	TOU	F	0.000	11.587	6.670	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.668	0.000	46.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	>20 & <40		
Time of Day 9pm off-peak	TOD9	F	6.564	21.652	14.842	0.000	9.500	8.246	4.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NA	<20		
Time of Day Flexible	TODFLEX	F	7.069	20.679	13.235	0.000	6.483	6.259	3.885	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Residential Customer			
Low voltage KW 1 rate[1]	RESKW1R[1]	F	0.000	3.327	3.327	3.327	3.327	3.327	3.327	0.000	0.000	30.558	13.397	0.000	0.000	NA	<20		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW Time of Use (Opt-in)[2]	LVMKWTOU[2]	F	0.000	4.360	4.360	4.360	4.360	4.360	4.360	0.000	0.000	36.062	24.042	0.000	0.000	NA	>20 & <400		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW 1 rate (Mandatory)[3]	LVMKW1R[3]	F	0.000	6.666	6.666	6.666	6.666	6.666	6.666	0.000	0.000	22.337	14.891	0.000	0.000	NA	>40 & <400		1.5
Advanced Metering Infrastructure																			
Single phase non off peak meter charge			60.890																
Single phase off peak meter charge			60.890																
Three phase direct connected meter			69.650																
Three phase CT connected meter			72.800																
PFIT Scheme																			
PFIT charge			22.80																

* Tariff closed to premises not already taking supply under this tariff and new connections.

** Tariff only available in conjunction with the LVS1R tariff for new connections.

Summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st November to 31st March (except TODFLEX which follows daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st December to 31st March.

Non-summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st April to 31st October (except TODFLEX which follows non-daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st April to 30th November.

PFIT (Premium Feed-In Tariff) is defined by an "F" added to the front of an existing distribution tariff ie. FTOD. The PFIT tariffs are closed to new connections.

[1] LVMKWTOU available from 1st July 2016 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 20-400MWh per annum as an opt-in transition.

[2] LVMKWTOU available from 1st July 2016 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 20-400MWh per annum as an opt-in transition.

[3] LVMKW1R available from 1st January 2017 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 40-400MWh per annum as a mandatory transition.

Schedule of Indicative Network Use of System (NUOS) Tariffs: 1 January 2018 (GST Exclusive)

Description	Tariff Code	PFIT (F) TFIT (T)	Network Tariff Component													Eligibility (consumption/ category)		Minimum Chargeable Rolling Demand	Minimum Chargeable Demand
			Standing Charge (c/day)	Summer Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 1 (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 2 (c/kWh)	Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Off Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Rolling Peak Demand c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Incentive Charge c/kW/day or c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	kVA	MWh pa	kVA	kW
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	F,T	6.845	10.510	7.164											NA	<20		
Low voltage small 2 rate*	LVS2R*		13.981	13.511	10.393				1.740										
Dedicated circuit**	LVDed**								1.925							NA	<20 (on LVS1R)		
Unmetered supplies	UnMet			11.693	8.774				1.521										
Winter Energy Tariff*	WET2Step*		8.816	8.891	6.724	3.678													
Reverse cycle airconditioning time of use*	RCACkWTOU*																		
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	F,T	11.687	12.705	8.353											NA	>20 & <40		
Low voltage medium 2 rate 5 day*	LVM2R5D*		22.371	12.969	9.825				2.029										
Low voltage medium 2 rate 7 day*	LVM2R7D*		23.814	12.845	10.013				1.886										
Low voltage KW time of use*	LVkWTOU*			10.891	6.798				2.082		51.911								
Low voltage KW time of use - HOT*	LVkWTOUH*			8.851	6.836				1.758		78.062								
Low voltage large 1 rate*	LVL1R*		13.469	8.593	6.805														
Low voltage large 2 rate*	LVL2R*		19.430	11.521	9.171				1.838										
Low voltage large KVA time of use	LVkVATOU			2.451	2.030				1.165	18.357	26.842					>150	>400	150	
Low voltage large KVA time of use - HOT*	LVkVATOUH*																		
High voltage KVA time of use	HVkVATOU			1.584	1.337				0.726	13.495	16.925					>150	>400	1,150	
High voltage KVA time of use - HOT*	HVkVATOUH*																		
Subtransmission KVA time of use*	SubTkVATOU*			0.980	0.777				0.321	4.406	5.556							11,100	
Time of Day	TOD	F,T	6.512	19.007	12.071		7.258	5.763	3.018							NA	<20		
Time of Use	TOU	F,T		12.167	7.023				2.838		48.546					NA	>20 & <40		
Time of Day 9pm off-peak	TOD9	F, T	6.755	22.150	15.152		9.655	8.370	4.181							NA	<20		
Time of Day Flexible	TODFLEX	F,T	7.274	21.169	13.517		6.616	6.393	3.998							Residential Customer			
Low voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	F,T		3.403	3.403	3.403	3.403	3.403	3.403			31.294	13.687			NA	<20		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW Time of Use (Opt-in)1	LVMKWTOU[1]	F,T		4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581	4.581			37.895	25.264			NA	>20 & <400		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	F,T		7.006	7.006	7.006	7.006	7.006	7.006			23.476	15.651			NA	>40 & <400		1.5

Advanced Metering Infrastructure	
Single phase non off peak meter charge	62.065
Single phase off peak meter charge	62.065
Three phase direct connected meter	70.994
Three phase CT connected meter	74.205
PFIT / TFIT Scheme	
PFIT / TFIT charge	19.15

* Tariff closed to premises not already taking supply under this tariff and new connections.

** Tariff only available in conjunction with the LVS1R tariff for new connections.

Summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st November to 31st March (except TODFLEX which follows daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st December to 31st March.

Non-summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st April to 31st October (except TODFLEX which follows non-daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st April to 30th November.

PFIT (Premium Feed-In Tariff) is defined by an "F" added to the front of an existing distribution tariff ie. FTOD. The PFIT tariffs are closed to new connections.

[1] LVMKWTOU available from 1st July 2016 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 20-400MWh per annum as an opt-in transition.

Schedule of Indicative Network Use of System (NUOS) Tariffs: 1 January 2019 (GST Exclusive)

Description	Tariff Code	PFIT (F) TFIT (T)	Network Tariff Component														Eligibility (consumption/ category)		Minimum Chargeable Rolling Demand	Minimum Chargeable Demand
			Standing Charge (c/day)	Summer Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 1 (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 2 (c/kWh)	Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Off Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Rolling Peak Demand c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Incentive Charge c/kW/day or c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	kVA	MWh pa	kVA	kW
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	F	7.208	10.999	7.487											NA	<20		
Low voltage small 2 rate*	LVS2R*		14.722	14.112	10.852				1.832										
Dedicated circuit**	LVDed**								2.028							NA	<20 (on LVS1R)		
Unmetered supplies	UnMet			12.205	9.153				1.602										
Winter Energy Tariff*	WET2Step*		9.284	9.286	7.020	3.812													
Reverse cycle airconditioning time of use*	RCACkWTOU*																		
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	F	12.307	13.298	8.732											NA	>20 & <40		
Low voltage medium 2 rate 5 day*	LVM2R5D*		23.557	13.588	10.290				2.136										
Low voltage medium 2 rate 7 day*	LVM2R7D*		25.078	13.444	10.477				1.986										
Low voltage KW time of use*	LVkWTOU*			11.404	7.107				2.192		54.364								
Low voltage KW time of use - HOT*	LVkWTOUH*			9.285	7.171				1.852		81.888								
Low voltage large 1 rate*	LVL1R*		14.184	8.969	7.102														
Low voltage large 2 rate*	LVL2R*		20.460	12.070	9.608				1.935										
Low voltage large KVA time of use	LVkVATOU			2.546	2.109				1.227	19.187	28.070					>150	>400	150	
Low voltage large KVA time of use - HOT*	LVkVATOUH*																		
High voltage KVA time of use	HVkVATOU			1.643	1.388				0.764	14.046	17.650					>150	>400	1,150	
High voltage KVA time of use - HOT*	HVkVATOUH*																		
Subtransmission KVA time of use*	SubTkVATOU*			1.016	0.805				0.338	4.522	5.708							11,100	
Time of Day	TOD	F	6.857	19.904	12.618		7.548	5.986	3.178							NA	<20		
Time of Use	TOU	F		12.730	7.357				2.989		50.906					NA	>20 & <40		
Time of Day 9pm off-peak	TOD9	F	7.113	23.177	15.818		10.029	8.683	4.403							NA	<20		
Time of Day Flexible	TODFLEX	F	7.660	22.166	14.116		6.904	6.676	4.210							Residential Customer			
Low voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	F		3.561	3.561	3.561	3.561	3.561	3.561			32.781	14.301			NA	<20		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW Time of Use (Opt-in)1	LVMKWTOU[1]	F		4.795	4.795	4.795	4.795	4.795	4.795			39.663	26.443			NA	>20 & <400		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	F		7.334	7.334	7.334	7.334	7.334	7.334			24.574	16.383			NA	>40 & <400		1.5

Advanced Metering Infrastructure	
Single phase non off peak meter charge	58.750
Single phase off peak meter charge	58.750
Three phase direct connected meter	66.250
Three phase CT connected meter	70.190
PFIT Scheme	
PFIT charge	21.96

* Tariff closed to premises not already taking supply under this tariff and new connections.
** Tariff only available in conjunction with the LVS1R tariff for new connections.
Summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st November to 31st March (except TODFLEX which follows daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st December to 31st March.
Non-summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st April to 31st October (except TODFLEX which follows non-daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st April to 30th November.
PFIT (Premium Feed-In Tariff) is defined by an "F" added to the front of an existing distribution tariff ie. FTOD. The PFIT tariffs are closed to new connections.
[1] LVMKWTOU available from 1st July 2016 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 20-400MWh per annum as an opt-in transition.

Schedule of Indicative Network Use of System (NUOS) Tariffs: 1 January 2020 (GST Exclusive)

Description	Tariff Code	PFIT (F) TFIT (T)	Network Tariff Component														Eligibility (consumption/ category)		Minimum Chargeable Rolling Demand	Minimum Chargeable Demand
			Standing Charge (c/day)	Summer Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 1 (c/kWh)	Non Summer Peak Energy Block 2 (c/kWh)	Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Non Summer Shoulder Energy (c/kWh)	Off Peak Energy (c/kWh)	Rolling Peak Demand c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Incentive Charge c/kW/day or c/kVA/day	Summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Max kW c/KW/day	Summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	Non-summer Demand Overrun Max kW c/KW/day	kVA	MWh pa	kVA	kW
Low voltage small 1 rate	LVS1R	F	7.374	11.256	7.662											NA	<20		
Low voltage small 2 rate*	LVS2R*		15.060	14.444	11.107				1.875										
Dedicated circuit**	LVDed**								2.074							NA	<20 (on LVS1R)		
Unmetered supplies	UnMet			12.492	9.368				1.638										
Winter Energy Tariff*	WET2Step*		9.497	9.504	7.185	3.903													
Reverse cycle airconditioning time of use*	RCACkWTOU*																		
Low voltage medium 1 rate	LVM1R	F	12.590	13.608	8.936											NA	>20 & <40		
Low voltage medium 2 rate 5 day*	LVM2R5D*		24.098	13.904	10.530				2.185										
Low voltage medium 2 rate 7 day*	LVM2R7D*		25.653	13.758	10.722				2.032										
Low voltage KW time of use*	LVkWTOU*			11.670	7.273				2.243		55.631								
Low voltage KW time of use - HOT*	LVkWTOUH*			9.500	7.337				1.894		83.787								
Low voltage large 1 rate*	LVL1R*		14.509	9.180	7.269														
Low voltage large 2 rate*	LVL2R*		20.930	12.351	9.832				1.980										
Low voltage large KVA time of use	LVkVATOU			2.607	2.160				1.255	19.636	28.727					>150	>400	150	
Low voltage large KVA time of use - HOT*	LVkVATOUH*																		
High voltage KVA time of use	HVkVATOU			1.682	1.421				0.782	14.379	18.066					>150	>400	1,150	
High voltage KVA time of use - HOT*	HVkVATOUH*																		
Subtransmission KVA time of use*	SubTkVATOU*			1.040	0.824				0.346	4.633	5.848							11,100	
Time of Day	TOD	F	7.015	20.368	12.913		7.728	6.128	3.251							NA	<20		
Time of Use	TOU	F		13.028	7.529				3.057		52.088					NA	>20 & <40		
Time of Day 9pm off-peak	TOD9	F	7.276	23.718	16.189		10.268	8.891	4.504							NA	<20		
Time of Day Flexible	TODFLEX	F	7.836	22.683	14.448		7.067	6.833	4.307							Residential Customer			
Low voltage KW 1 rate	RESKW1R	F		3.644	3.644	3.644	3.644	3.644	3.644			33.544	14.636			NA	<20		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW Time of Use (Opt-in)1	LVMKWTOU[1]	F		4.907	4.907	4.907	4.907	4.907	4.907			40.589	27.060			NA	>20 & <400		1.5
Low Voltage Medium kW 1 rate	LVMKW1R	F		7.505	7.505	7.505	7.505	7.505	7.505			25.147	16.765			NA	>40 & <400		1.5

Advanced Metering Infrastructure	
Single phase non off peak meter charge	60.098
Single phase off peak meter charge	60.098
Three phase direct connected meter	67.770
Three phase CT connected meter	71.801
PFIT Scheme	
PFIT charge	21.91

* Tariff closed to premises not already taking supply under this tariff and new connections.

** Tariff only available in conjunction with the LVS1R tariff for new connections.

Summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st November to 31st March (except TODFLEX which follows daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st December to 31st March.

Non-summer peak energy rates apply for period 1st April to 31st October (except TODFLEX which follows non-daylight savings periods) & RESKWTOU which applies from 1st April to 30th November.

PFIT (Premium Feed-In Tariff) is defined by an "F" added to the front of an existing distribution tariff ie. FTOD. The PFIT tariffs are closed to new connections.

[1] LVMKWTOU available from 1st July 2016 for low voltage business customers with energy consumption between 20-400MWh per annum as an opt-in transition.

7. Stand alone and avoidable costs

Standalone Costs:
The Standalone cost for a tariff class is the cost of supplying only the tariff class concerned, with all other tariff classes not being supplied. If customers were to pay above the standalone cost then it would be economically beneficial for customers to switch to an alternate provider and economically feasible for an alternate provider to operate. This creates the possibility of inefficient bypass/duplication of the existing infrastructure.

Standalone costs reflect underutilisation of the network in that economies of scale diminish where assets are not shared by multiple tariff classes.

Avoidable Costs:
The Avoidable cost for a tariff class represents the reduction in network cost that would take place if the tariff class were not supplied (whilst all other tariffs remained supplied). If customers were to be charged below the avoidable cost, it would be economically beneficial for the business to stop supplying the customers as the associated costs would exceed the revenue obtained from the customer.

Consistent with the definitions provided above it is expected that revenue recovered from distribution tariffs should lie between the following upper and lower bounds of standalone and avoidable cost:

- tariffs for each customer should generate revenue in excess of the avoidable cost to service the customer; and
- tariffs for each customer should generate revenue less than the cost of providing the service on a stand-alone basis to the customer.

To demonstrate that distribution tariffs fall between the avoidable cost “floor” and standalone cost “ceiling”, UE applies a “cost of supply” methodology to assist in setting tariff rates. Indicatively, tariff rates are set to recover the allocated distribution revenue from that customer group. It is noted however that UE’s approach to setting tariff rates is to consider all the pricing principles outlined in Section 4.1 of this document.

The critical issue from a cost of supply modelling perspective is the method by which distribution revenue is allocated across the tariff groups. As network businesses are characterised by relatively high fixed costs and significant asset-sharing between customer groups, there is no unambiguously “correct” method for allocating costs. UE’s method of allocation is based on each tariff’s relative usage of UE’s network assets.

In the model, customers are assigned into tariff groups based on voltage and demand characteristics. The consumption and demand characteristics for each tariff group are calculated as follows:

- For asset based costs, the quantity of assets and supporting infrastructure are assigned to the tariff groups according to the combined consumption and demand characteristics of all customers using the asset, e.g. HV assets are assigned to LV and HV customers, but not to sub-transmission customers. The cost of providing the assigned assets is then calculated for each customer class.
- For operational and maintenance costs, costs are directly attributed to particular asset classes, where possible, and the remaining costs are assigned to overheads
- Attributable costs use a weighted averaging to apply to the customers in each class
- Overheads are averaged over all customers
- Combining the overhead, maintenance and infrastructure costs, the overall cost of supply for each customer is calculated.
- UE has extended its “cost of supply” methodology to assess the avoidable and standalone costs. The avoidable cost model recognises that only a proportion of total costs are avoidable. In particular, the

majority of asset-related costs cannot be avoided even if a particular customer group is no longer served. Inevitably, the assessment of which costs are avoidable is a matter of judgement. It should be noted, however, that as the avoidable costs are less than the total costs, UE's cost of supply methodology will always set tariffs at a level that exceeds avoidable costs.

UE's modelling of standalone costs is similarly based on the cost of supply model. The principal differences between the "basic" cost of supply estimates and standalone costs are:

- Standalone networks to serve a particular tariff class will not enjoy the benefit of diversity in peak demand between tariff classes;
- Economies of scale may be lost in supplying a subset of existing customers or tariffs;
- Greater urban congestion may result in the optimised replacement cost exceeding UE's regulated asset value; and
- It is likely that a notional "standalone" competitor to UE may seek a rate of return that exceeds the regulated cost of capital.

These factors indicate that the standalone costs will exceed the cost of supply estimates on which UE bases its tariff design. It is important to recognise that it is difficult to determine the standalone costs with precision – inevitably a judgement must be made. The results of UE's modelling is summarised in Table 7.1 below:

Table 7-1: Comparison of 2017 Tariff Rates with Existing Estimated "Cost Window"

Tariff Code	Tariff Class	Lower Bound "Avoidable Cost" (c/kWh)	2017 Avg DUOS (Exc GST) (c/kWh)	Upper Bound "Standalone Cost" (c/kWh)
Unmet	Low Voltage Small	0.38	3.07	13.28
LVS1R			7.00	
LVS2R*			5.34	
LVDed			1.87	
WET2Step*			7.00	
TOD			6.16	
TOD9			6.16	
TODFLEX			7.00	
RESKW1R			7.00	
LVM1R	Low Voltage Medium	0.45	7.86	17.84
LVM2R5D*			6.37	
LVM2R7D*			7.58	
LVkWTOU*			6.39	
LVkWTOUH*			6.62	
TOU			7.50	
LVMKW1R			6.54	
LVMKWTOU			11.26	
LVL2R*	Low Voltage Large	0.15	5.51	5.69
LVL1R*			5.12	
LVKVATOU			3.78	
HVkVATOU	High Voltage Large	0.08	1.78	2.92
SubTkVATOU*	Subtransmission Large	0.08	0.49	2.92

* Tariff closed to new connections and customers not already taking supply under this tariff

8. Compliance

Checklist of requirements for Tariff Structure Statement

Version 72 of Chapter 6 [current at 14 June 2015], and clause 11.76.2 of the National Electricity Rules

For information:

Clause 6.12.3(k) states:

The *AER* must approve a *Distribution Network Service Provider's* proposed *tariff structure statement* unless the *AER* is reasonably satisfied that the proposed *tariff structure statement* does not comply with the *pricing principles for direct control services* or other applicable requirements of the *Rules*.

Clause	Provision	Location within UE documents
6.8.2(c)(7)	A proposed TSS must be accompanied by information that contains a description (with supporting materials) of how the proposal complies with the pricing principles for direct control services.	The pricing principles are discussed in section 4.2 and Appendix 8 provides detail on how we comply with the principles
6.8.2(c1a) & 11.76.2	The overview paper must also include a description of how we have engaged with *retail customers* and *retailers* in developing the proposed TSS and has sought to address any relevant concerns identified as a result of that engagement.	Our approach to stakeholder consultation, the feedback and how we incorporate this into the TSS is detailed in the overview document.
6.8.2(d1) & 6.18.1A(e)	The proposed TSS must be accompanied by an indicative pricing schedule	The schedule is attached in Appendix 6 and the impact to customers is discussed in section 6.3
6.18.1A(a)(1) 6.18.3(b) & (d)	The TSS must include the tariff classes into which retail customers for direct control services will be divided during the regulatory control period	Section 7
6.18.1A(a)(2) 6.18.4(a)	The TSS must include the policies and procedures the Distribution Network Service Provider will apply for assigning retail customers to tariffs or reassigning retail customers from one tariff to another (including any applicable restrictions)	Section 7.2 discusses our requirement for assigning customers and our policy is in Appendix 9
6.18.1A(a)(3)	The TSS must include the structures for each proposed tariff	The structures are displayed in in Section 7.3 and discussed further in Appendix 2, 5 and 6
6.18.1A(a)(4)	The TSS must include the charging parameters for each proposed tariff	The charging parameters for each tariff are displayed in Section 7.3 and further in detail in Appendix 2, 5 and 6
6.18.1A(a)(5)	The TSS must include a description of the approach we will take in setting each tariff in each pricing proposal during the regulatory control period	Sections 5.2 to 5.7 and Section 7.4

Clause	Pricing Principle Provision	Location within UE documents
6.18.5(a)	**Network pricing objective** The *network pricing objective* is that the tariffs that a *Distribution Network Service Provider* charges in respect of its provision of *direct control services* to a *retail customer* should reflect the *Distribution Network Service Provider's* efficient costs of providing those services to the *retail customer*.	Sections 4, 5 and 6 as well as Appendices 1 to 4 explain how we have exercised judgement in relation to the setting of each tariff, having regard to the network pricing objective and pricing principles
6.18.5(b),(c) & (d)	**Application of the pricing principles** (b) Subject to paragraph (c), a *Distribution Network Service Provider's* tariffs must comply with the pricing principles set out in paragraphs (e) to (j). (c) A *Distribution Network Service Provider's* tariffs may vary from tariffs which would result from complying with the pricing principles set out in paragraphs (e) to (g) only: (1) to the extent permitted under paragraph (h); and (2) to the extent necessary to give effect to the pricing principles set out in paragraphs (i) to (j). (d) A *Distribution Network Service Provider* must comply with paragraph (b) in a manner that will contribute to the achievement of the *network pricing objective*.	Section 4 explains how we have use objectives to give effect to these principles. Sections 5, 6 and 7 detail how we have applied these principles Appendices 1 to 4 explain how we have exercised judgement in relation to the setting of each tariff, having regard to the network pricing objective and pricing principles
6.18.5(e)	**Pricing principles** (e) For each *tariff class*, the revenue expected to be recovered must lie on or between: (1) an upper bound representing the stand alone cost of serving the *retail customers* who belong to that class; and (2) a lower bound representing the avoidable cost of not serving those retail customers.	Our standalone and avoidable costs are set out in Appendix 7
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: (1) the costs and benefits associated with calculating, implementing and applying that method as proposed; (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*; and (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*.	Our LRMC and its application in tariff and parameter setting is detailed in Appendices 1 to 4

Clause	Pricing Principle Provision	Location within UE documents
6.18.5(g)	The revenue expected to be recovered from each tariff must: (1) reflect the *Distribution Network Service Provider's* total efficient costs of serving the *retail customers* that are assigned to that tariff; (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 (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).	Section 5 discusses our approach to recovering the total efficient costs
6.18.5(h)	A *Distribution Network Service Provider* must consider the impact on *retail customers* of changes in tariffs from the previous *regulatory year* and may vary tariffs from those that comply with paragraphs (e) to (g) to the extent the *Distribution Network Service Provider* considers reasonably necessary having regard to: (1) the desirability for tariffs to comply with the pricing principles referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g), albeit after a reasonable period of transition (which may extend over more than one *regulatory control period*); (2) the extent to which *retail customers* can choose the tariff to which they are assigned; and (3) the extent to which *retail customers* are able to mitigate the impact of changes in tariffs through their usage decisions.	Section 4 shows our objectives in managing the customer impacts. Section 6 and appendix 4 show our customer impacts. Section 6 shows our approach to transition Section 5 shows the choice of tariffs available to customers Our Tariff Structures Statement: Stakeholder Engagement, Initiatives and Outcomes overview paper shows how customers believe they can mitigate the impact of changes through their decisions
6.18.5(i)	The structure of each tariff must be reasonably capable of being understood by *retail customers* that are assigned to that tariff, having regard to: (1) the type and nature of those *retail customers*; and (2) the information provided to, and the consultation undertaken with, those *retail customers*.	Our approach to retail customer consultation, the feedback and how we incorporate this into the TSS is detailed in the Tariff Structures Statement: Stakeholder Engagement, Initiatives and Outcomes overview paper and in Section 6.3
6.18.5(j)	A tariff must comply with the *Rules* and all *applicable regulatory instruments*.	Appendix 8

9. Tariff class assignment and tariff review process 2016-2020

9.1 Assigning customers to tariff classes

United Energy's procedures for assigning or reassigning customers to tariff classes are set out in paragraphs 1 to 11 below.

Assignment of existing customers to tariff classes at the commencement of the 2016-20 regulatory control period

1. Each customer who was a customer of United Energy prior to 1 January 2016, and who continues to be a customer of a United Energy as at 1 January 2016, will be taken to be "assigned" to the tariff class under which United Energy was charging that customer immediately prior to 1 January 2016.

Assignment of new customers to a tariff class during the 2016-20 regulatory control period

2. If, after 1 January 2016, United Energy becomes aware that a person will become a customer, then United Energy must determine the tariff class to which the new customer will be assigned.
3. In determining the tariff class to which a customer or potential customer will be assigned, or reassigned, in accordance with paragraphs 2 or 5 of this appendix, United Energy must take into account one or more of the following factors:
   (a) the nature and extent of the customer's usage
   (b) the nature of the customer's connection to the network
   (c) whether remotely-read interval metering or other similar metering technology has been installed at the customer's premises as a result of a regulatory obligation or requirement.
4. In addition to the requirements under paragraph 3 of this appendix, United Energy, when assigning or reassigning a customer to a tariff class, must ensure the following:
   (a) that customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated equally
   (b) that customers which have micro–generation facilities are not treated less favourably than customers with similar load profiles without such facilities.

Reassignment of existing customers to another existing or a new tariff class during the 2016-20 regulatory control period

5. If United Energy believes that an existing customer's load characteristics or connection characteristics (or both) have changed such that it is no longer appropriate for that customer to be assigned to the tariff class to which the customer is currently assigned or a customer no longer has the same or materially similar load or connection characteristics as other customers in the customer's existing tariff class, then it may reassign that customer to another tariff class. In determining the tariff class to which a customer will be reassigned, United Energy must take into account paragraphs 3 and 4 of this appendix.

Objections to proposed tariff class assignments and reassignments

6. United Energy must notify the customer concerned in writing of the tariff class to which the customer has been reassigned by it, prior to the reassignment occurring.
7. A notice under paragraph 6 must include advice that the customer may request further information from the DNSP and that the customer may object to the proposed reassignment. This notice must specifically include:

(a) either a copy of United Energy's internal procedures for reviewing objections or the link to where such information is available on United Energy's website

(b) that if the objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under United Energy's internal review system, then to the extent that resolution of such disputes are within the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Ombudsman (Victoria) the customer is entitled to escalate the matter to such a body

(c) that if the objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under United Energy's internal review system and the ombudsman scheme noted in paragraph 7.b., then the customer is entitled to seek a decision of the AER through the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the NEL.

8. If, in response to a notice issued in accordance with paragraph 7, United Energy receives a request for further information from a customer, then it must provide such information. If any of the information requested by the customer is confidential then United Energy is not required to provide that information to the customer.

9. If, in response to a notice issued in accordance with paragraph 7, a customer makes an objection to United Energy about the proposed reassignment, United Energy must reconsider the proposed reassignment, taking into consideration the factors in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this appendix, and notify the customer in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

10. If a customer's objection to a tariff class reassignment is upheld by the relevant body noted in paragraphs 7 b and c, then any adjustment which needs to be made to tariffs will be done by United Energy as part of the next annual review of prices.

11. If a customer objects to United Energy about a tariff class assignment, United Energy must provide the information set out in paragraph 7 of this appendix and adopt and comply with the arrangements set out in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 in respect of requests for further information by the customer and resolution of the objection.

9.2 System of assessment and review of the basis on which a customer is charged

United Energy's system of assessment and review involves the following three-step process:

- Step 1: United Energy critically examines its draft annual tariff changes to identify customers that are likely to experience price changes that are materially different to the tariff average. It is noted that such variations may occur if a customer's load profile contrasts sharply with that of a typical tariff customer, and where tariff changes differ across tariff components. United Energy will amend its draft tariff proposals where appropriate, having regard to the principles that guide tariff prices.

- Step 2: Following United Energy's annual tariff review, United Energy contacts customers where the current tariff is inappropriate for the customer's load profile or would be likely to result in a substantial increase in network charges. United Energy would identify alternative network options for the customer's consideration or measures to assist the customer in reducing its network charges.

- Step 3: Where a customer or customer's retailer contacts United Energy regarding the basis on which a customer is charged, United Energy will identify alternative network options or measures to assist the customer in reducing network charges. However, United Energy notes that steps 1 and 2 properly executed should minimise, if not eliminate, the number of contacts from customers and retailers regarding inappropriately high network charges.

In addition to the above steps, United Energy will monitor its system of assessment and review it in light of experience.

10. Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI Tariffs) Amendment Order 2016 & 2017

Links to the 2016 Amendment Order is provided below;

(Victorian Government General Gazette - Number G15, 713):

http://www.gazette.vic.gov.au/gazette/Gazettes2016/GG2016G015.pdf

A copy of the Victorian Government draft AMI Tariffs Amendment Order (31 August 2017) is available on request.