

Table 8: Default primary tariffs for SAC Small Business customers

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Small business customers consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Tariff:	Small Business Flat (Tariff code: 8500)
Tariff description	<p>This tariff has a flat structure, which allows the customer to pay the same price whatever time of the day they use energy.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff.</p> <p>This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with any other primary business tariff.</p>
Opt in / opt out arrangements	<p>This tariff is the default tariff for small business customers with a basic (Type 6) meter consuming up and including 20 MWh per annum.</p> <p>Arrangements for customers with a smart meter during 2021-25:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This tariff remains the default tariff for small business customers who upgrade from a basic to a smart metering for end of life replacement reasons for up to 12 months after the meter replacement date. - This tariff is not available to any other small business customers with a smart meter.
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p>
Tariff:	Small Business Wide Inclining Fixed Tariff (WIFT) (Tariff code: 6000)
Tariff description	<p>This tariff is the default tariff for small business customers with a basic (Type 6) meter consuming more than 20 MWh and up to 100 MWh per annum.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff.</p>
Opt in / opt out arrangements	Closed to customers with a smart meter.
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period.</p> <p>This tariff has five inclining fixed charge blocks.</p> <p>To select the applicable fixed charge, a customer is assigned to one of the five blocks depending on their electricity usage i.e., different prices apply to each 20 MWh/year block.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block 1: Annual consumption up to 20 MWh/year Block 2: Annual consumption 20 MWh/year up to 40 MWh/year Block 3: Annual consumption 40 MWh/year up to 60 MWh/year Block 4: Annual consumption 60 MWh/year up to 80 MWh/year Block 5: Annual consumption equal to or exceeding 80MWh/year <p>The higher the customer's energy consumption, the higher the \$/day fixed charge.</p> <p>Note: Block 1 fixed charge has been set at the same level as the fixed charge for Tariff 8500</p> <p>Refer to Appendix A for further information.</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p>
Tariff:	Small Business Transitional Demand (Tariff code: 3800)
Tariff description	<p>The Transitional Demand tariff for small business customers is intended to be an introductory demand tariff which incorporates a lower demand charge compared to the standard Small Business Demand tariff. This tariff allows small business customers to adjust to the concept of demand they may not be familiar with.</p> <p>Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff.</p> <p>This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with the Small Business Flat tariff.</p>

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)

Customer Type:	Small business customers consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Opt in / opt out arrangements	<p>This tariff is the default for new small business customers and existing small business customers who initiate an upgrade to a smart meter, consuming up to 100 MWh per annum.</p> <p>Customers initiating a change from a basic meter to a smart meter will be immediately reassigned to this tariff.</p> <p>Customers changing from a basic meter to a smart meter due to end-of-life meter failure will be reassigned to this tariff 12 months after the smart meter installation (unless they chose to voluntarily opt-in to a demand or time-of-use volume based tariff during the 12 month grace period).</p>
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p> <p>Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kW/month, based on the maximum kW demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the peak demand charging window/timeframe.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Peak demand window: 4pm to 9pm weekdays</p>

Table 9: Default tariff for SAC Large customers

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Large customers consuming 100 MWh or above per year
Tariff:	LV Demand Time of Use (Tariff code: 7200)
Tariff description	<p>This tariff has a time of use demand charge which applies during the peak demand window, and an additional (excess) demand charge which may apply outside the peak window depending on the customer's load characteristics.</p> <p>Customers must have appropriate metering and must publish their kVA demand to access this tariff as the demand charges are applied to the maximum half hourly kVA (Note: kW-based version of this tariff is not available).</p>
Opt in / opt out arrangements	<p>This tariff is the default tariff for new SAC large customers (consuming 100 MWh or above per year). Optional tariff for all existing SAC large customers with a smart meter.</p>
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p> <p>Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the peak demand charging window/timeframe. Peak demand window: 4pm to 9pm weekdays</p> <p>Excess demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month. It is measured as the single maximum demand outside the peak demand window minus the maximum demand during the peak demand window.</p> <p>Where the maximum monthly demand outside the peak demand window is less than the highest monthly maximum demand inside the peak window, the excess demand charge for that billing period is set to zero.</p>
Tariffs:	<p>Large Residential Energy (Tariff code: 6600) Large Business Energy (Tariff code: 6700)</p>
Tariff description	The Large Residential Energy and Large Business Energy tariffs are volumetric tariffs designed to encourage SAC Large basic meter customers to upgrade to a smart meter.
Opt in and opt out arrangements	<p>Default tariffs for SAC large customer with a basic meter consuming 100 MWh or above per year. Tariffs not available to smart meter customers.</p>
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p>

Table 10: Unmetered supply tariff

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Unmetered supplies for facilities
Tariff:	Unmetered (Tariff code: 9600)
Tariff description	This tariff is available for small uniform loads that have no meter at the connection point, such as public lighting, traffic lights, security lights and other types of unmetered public amenities (e.g., illuminated signs, phone boxes and public barbeques). Energex only provides a connection to the network for these services.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	The unmetered supply network tariff applies to all loads approved to be unmetered by Energex ¹⁰ . No other tariffs are available for unmetered supplies.
Tariff components and application	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period.

3.3.2 Optional SAC Tariffs

Table 11: SAC Small Residential customer optional primary tariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Residential customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Tariff:	Residential Demand (Tariff code: 3700)
Tariff description	This is a demand based tariff, designed to encourage residential customers to reduce their electricity costs by reducing their maximum demand during the peak times. Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with the Residential Flat.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is optional for new and existing residential customers with a smart meter consuming up to 100 MWh per annum.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh/month, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kW, based on the maximum kW demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the peak demand charging window/timeframe. Peak demand window: 4pm to 9pm weekdays and weekends
Tariff:	Residential Time of Use (ToU) Energy (Tariff code: 6900)
Tariff description	This is a time-of-use tariff, with the price of electricity changing at different times of the day. Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with Residential Flat.

¹⁰ The NER prescribes which metering installations do not require a meter (Type 7)

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)

Customer Type:	Residential customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is optional for new and existing residential customers with a smart meter consuming up to 100 MWh per annum.
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period</p> <p>Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, with different prices applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day.</p> <p>The following time periods apply to volume charges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Evening (peak): 4pm to 9pm on weekdays and weekendsNight (shoulder): 9pm to 9am on weekdays and weekendsDay (off-peak): 9am to 4pm on weekdays and weekends

Table 12: SAC Small Business customer optional primary tariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Small business customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Tariff:	Small Business Demand (Tariff code: 3600)
Tariff description	This is a demand based tariff, designed to encourage small business customers to reduce their electricity costs by reducing their maximum demand during the peak times. Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff. This tariff cannot be used in conjunction with the Small Business Flat.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is optional for new and existing small business customers with a smart meter consuming up to 100 MWh per annum.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kW/month, based on the maximum kW demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the peak demand charging window/timeframe. Peak demand window: 4pm to 9pm weekdays (Note: Demand charges don't apply on weekends)
Tariff:	Small Business Time of Use (ToU) Energy (Tariff code: 6800)
Tariff description	This is a tariff with volume (consumption) rates varying depending on the time of day, and with an inclining fixed charge structure. Secondary load control tariffs can be assessed with this primary tariff.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is optional for new and existing residential customers with a smart meter consuming up to 100 MWh per annum.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period. This tariff has five inclining fixed charge blocks. To select the applicable fixed charge, a customer is assigned to one of the five blocks depending on their electricity use i.e., different prices apply to each 20MWh/year block. Block 1: Annual consumption up to 20 MWh/year Block 2: Annual consumption 20 MWh/year up to 40 MWh/year Block 3: Annual consumption 40 MWh/year up to 60 MWh/year Block 4: Annual consumption 60 MWh/year up to 80 MWh/year Block 5: Annual consumption equal to or exceeding 80 MWh/year The higher the customers annual energy consumption, the higher the \$/day fixed charge. Refer to Appendix A for further information. Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, with different prices applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day. The following time periods apply to volume charges: Evening (peak): 4pm to 9pm on weekdays Night (shoulder): 9pm to 9am on weekdays; 4pm to 9am on weekends Day (off-peak): 9am to 4pm on weekdays and weekends
Tariff:	Small Business Primary Load Control Tariff (Tariff code: 5700)
Tariff description	On this tariff, electricity supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex.

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Small business customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is optional for eligible small business customers with a basic or smart meter consuming up to 100 MWh. For the terms and conditions of this tariff refer to Appendix B. More information on how load control tariffs operate and how to move to a load control tariff can be found www.energex.com.au/loadcontroltariffs
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period
	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period

Table 13: SAC Large customer optional primary tariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Large customers consuming 100 MWh or above per year
Tariffs:	Small Demand (Tariff code: 8300) Large Demand (Tariff code: 8100)
Tariff description	The Small Demand and Large Demand tariffs are anytime demand tariffs (i.e., these tariffs do not have a peak charging window for demand). The Small Demand and Large Demand tariffs are self-selecting with the customer determining the optimum tariff category based on their energy use and load characteristics. The two tariffs have the same structure, however different prices apply to the tariff components, specifically the Small Demand tariff fixed charge has been set lower, while volume and demand charges have been set higher in comparison to the Large Demand tariff. Customers must have appropriate metering and published kVA demand to access these tariffs as the demand charges are applied to the maximum half hourly kVA (Note: kW based versions of these tariffs are not available).
Opt in and opt out arrangements	Optional tariffs for existing SAC large customers with a smart meter consuming 100 MWh or above per year. New SAC large business customers will be assigned by default to the LV Demand Time of Use (NTC7200) tariff, however, these customers can opt in to either the Demand Small or Demand Large tariff. Note: Existing SAC Small Business and Residential customers with appropriate smart metering and consumption of 100 MWh or above per year, will be assigned by default to the Demand Small (NTC8300) tariff.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period
	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period
	Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kW demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the month.
Tariff:	Large Business Primary Load Control (Tariff code: 5800)
Tariff description	On this tariff, electricity supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex.
Opt in and opt out arrangements	Optional tariffs for existing and new SAC large customers with a smart or basic meter consuming 100 MWh or above per year. For the terms and conditions of this tariff refer to Appendix B. More information on how load control tariffs operate and how to move to a load control tariff can be found www.energex.com.au/loadcontroltariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	Large customers consuming 100 MWh or above per year
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period
	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period

Secondary Tariffs for SAC customers

Secondary tariffs can generally only be accessed in conjunction with a primary tariff. For example, a residential customer, in addition to their primary tariff, may elect to have some appliances (e.g., hot water system) subject to a secondary ‘controlled load’ network tariff. Secondary tariffs are only available to SACs. Available secondary tariffs are described in the table below.

Table 14: Secondary tariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	SAC Small Residential and Small business customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Tariff:	Economy (Tariff code: 9100)
Tariff description	Specified connected appliances ¹¹ are controlled by network equipment so supply will be permanently available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. This tariff can be used in conjunction with any primary SAC small tariff, except Small Business Primary Load Controlled tariff.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is available for eligible new and existing customers with basic or smart meters. For terms and conditions of this tariff refer to Appendix B.
Tariff components and application	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period
Tariff:	Super Economy (Tariff code: 9000)
Tariff description	Specified connected appliances are controlled by network equipment so supply will be permanently available for a minimum period of 8 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex. This tariff can be used in conjunction with any primary SAC small tariff, except Small Business Primary Load Controlled tariff.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is available for eligible new and existing customers with basic or smart meters. For terms and conditions of this tariff refer to Appendix B.
Tariff components and application	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in billing period
Customer Type:	Large customers consuming 100 MWh or above per year
Tariff:	Large Business Secondary Load Control Tariff (Tariff code: 5900)

¹¹ Approval of equipment to connect to controlled load network tariffs is at the absolute discretion of Energex. Where Energex’s load control equipment exists, this may not be disconnected without Energex’s prior written consent.

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Customer Type:	SAC Small Residential and Small business customer consuming up to 100 MWh per year
Tariff description	Total connected load is controlled by network equipment so supply will be permanently available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of Energex.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is available for eligible new and existing customers with basic or smart meters consuming 100 MWh or above per year. For terms and conditions of this tariff refer to Appendix B. More information on how load control tariffs operate and how to move to a load control tariff can be found www.energex.com.au/loadcontroltariffs
Tariff components and application	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period

3.3.3 Closed SAC Tariffs

Table 15: Closed SAC tariffs

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)	
Tariff:	Residential Time of Use (Tariff code: 8900)
Tariff description	This tariff is limited to existing residential customers who were assigned to this tariff as at 30 June 2020.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is closed to new customers Existing customers will be able to remain on this tariff and, should they choose to, will be able to request to be reassigned to the Residential Flat tariff.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, with different prices applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day The following time periods apply to volume charges: Peak: 4pm to 8pm on weekdays Shoulder: 7am to 4pm and 8pm to 10pm on weekdays; 7am to 10pm on weekends Off-peak: 10pm to 7am on weekdays and weekends
Tariff:	Business Time of Use (Tariff code: 8800)
Tariff description	This tariff is limited to existing small business customers who were assigned to this tariff at 30 June 2020.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is closed to new customers Existing customers will be able to remain on this tariff and, should they choose to, will be able to request to be reassigned to the Small Business Flat tariff or the WIFT.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, with different prices applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day The following time periods apply to volume charges: Peak: 7am to 9pm on weekdays Off-peak: 9pm to 7am on weekdays; anytime on weekends
Tariff:	Small Business Demand (Tariff code: 7100)

Tariff class: Standard Asset Customers (SAC)

Tariff description	This tariff is limited to existing small business customers who were on assigned to this tariff as at 30 June 2020.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is closed to new customers Existing customers will be able to remain on this tariff and, should they choose to, will be able to request to be reassigned to the Small Business Transitional Demand (NTC3800), Small Business Demand (NTC3600) or Small Business ToU Energy (NTC6800) tariff.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies to each energised connection point for each day in the billing period
	Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period
	Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kW/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period, in the peak demand charging window/timeframe. Peak demand window: 9am to 9pm on workdays

3.3.4 Default major customer tariffs

Table 16: Default CAC tariffs

Tariff class: Connection Asset Customers (CAC)	
Customer Type:	Customers with a network coupling point at 66 kV, 33 kV, 22 kV, 11 kV and installed capacity above 1,000 kVA
Tariff:	11kV Bus (Tariff code: 4000)
Tariff description	This is a tariff for customers with a network coupling point at an 11kV zone substation bus via a dedicated 11 kV feeder that is not shared with any other customer.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	Default for new customers with an 11kV bus configuration. Optional tariff for existing 11kV bus configuration customers on the legacy grandfathered EG 11kV tariff (NTC3000).
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day – These charges vary for each customer depending on the customer's connection assets and funding arrangements.</p> <p>Connection assets are the assets required to connect an electrical installation to the shared network and are all the assets from the connection point back up to and including the network coupling point.</p> <p>Dedicated connection assets are generally for the sole use of a single connection and are typically not shared by multiple connections. In circumstances where the network coupling point, and/or identification of dedicated connection assets, is unclear or contested, Energex will consider other information, including but not limited to, the customer's metering point to make a determination about the network coupling point.</p> <p>Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day.</p> <p>The following time periods apply to volume charges:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Peak: 7am to 11pm on weekdays</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Off-peak: 11pm to 7am on weekdays; anytime on weekends.</p> <p>It should be noted that currently the same charge applies to both the peak and off-peak periods.</p> <p>Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the month.</p>
Tariff:	Demand Time-of-Use 11kV (Tariff code: 7400)
Tariff description	This is a time-of-use demand tariff for customers with a network coupling point at 11kV feeders shared with other customers.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	Default tariff for new customers that share an 11kV feeder with other customers. Optional tariff for existing 11kV Line customers on the legacy grandfathered 11kV Line tariff (NTC4500).

Tariff class: Connection Asset Customers (CAC)	
Customer Type:	Customers with a network coupling point at 66 kV, 33 kV, 22 kV, 11 kV and installed capacity above 1,000 kVA
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: Consists of a capital charge and an operating and maintenance charge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital charge: Capital rate x non-contributed connection asset value (\$/day/\$M-Non-Contributed Asset Value) - Operating and maintenance charge: Operating and maintenance allowance rate x connection asset value (\$/day/\$M Connection Asset Value) <p>Connection assets are the assets required to connect an electrical installation to the shared network and are all the assets from the connection point back up to and including the network coupling point.</p> <p>Dedicated connection assets are generally for the sole use of a single connection and are typically not shared by multiple connections. In circumstances where the network coupling point, and/or identification of dedicated connection assets, is unclear or contested, Energex will consider other information, including but not limited to, the customer's metering point to make a determination about the network coupling point.</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in the billing period</p> <p>Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the peak demand charging window/timeframe.</p> <p>Peak demand window: 9am to 9pm workdays</p> <p>Excess demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month. It is measured as the single maximum demand outside the peak demand window minus the maximum demand during the peak demand window.</p> <p>Where the maximum monthly demand outside the peak demand window is less than the highest monthly maximum demand inside the peak window, the excess demand charge for that billing period is set to zero.</p>

Table 17: ICC tariff

Tariff class: Individually Calculated Customers (ICC)	
Customer Type:	Customers assigned to the ICC tariff class
Tariff:	ICC (Tariff code: 1000)
Tariff description	ICC tariffs are site specific and are calculated on an individual basis to reflect the specific site's load requirements. ICC tariffs are confidential – they are provided directly to the customers and/or the customer's retailer (they are not published on our website).
Opt in / opt out arrangements	All customers classified as an ICC must be on a site-specific ICC tariff. No other tariff options are available.
Tariff components and application	<p>Fixed charge: \$/day – These charges vary for each customer depending on the customer's connection assets and funding arrangements.</p> <p>Connection assets are the assets required to connect an electrical installation to the shared network and are all the assets from the connection point back up to and including the network coupling point.</p> <p>Dedicated connection assets are generally for the sole use of a single connection and are typically not shared by multiple connections. In circumstances where the network coupling point, and/or identification of dedicated connection assets, is unclear or contested, Energex will consider other information, including but not limited to, the customer's metering point to make a determination about the network coupling point.</p> <p>Volume charge: A flat volume charge, \$/kWh, applies based on kWh energy usage in billing period.</p>

Tariff class: Individually Calculated Customers (ICC)

Customer Type:

Customers assigned to the ICC tariff class

Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the month.

Capacity charge: \$/kVA

The nominated capacity is either the contracted demand or the maximum demand.

3.3.5 Closed (grandfathered) CAC tariffs

Table 18: Closed CAC tariffs

Tariff class: Connection Asset Customers (CAC)	
Customer Type:	Customers with a network coupling point at 66 kV, 33 kV, 22 kV, 11 kV and installed capacity above 1,000 kVA
Tariff:	11kV Line (Tariff code: 4500)
Tariff description	Previously customers with a network coupling point at an 11kV feeder shared with other customers, were allocated to this tariff.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is closed to new customers. Existing customers on this tariff as at 30 June 2020 will be able to remain on this tariff.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day applies - These charges vary for each customer depending on the customer's connection assets and funding arrangements. Connection assets are the assets required to connect an electrical installation to the shared network and are all the assets from the connection point back up to and including the network coupling point. Dedicated connection assets are generally for the sole use of a single connection and are typically not shared by multiple connections. In circumstances where the network coupling point, and/or identification of dedicated connection assets, is unclear or contested, Energex will consider other information, including but not limited to, the customer's metering point to make a determination about the network coupling point.
	Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, applying to the energy used at a connection point at different times of the day. The following time periods apply to volume charges: Peak: 7am to 11pm on weekdays Off-peak: 11pm to 7am on weekdays; anytime on weekends. It should be noted that currently the same charge applies to both the peak and off-peak periods.
	Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the month.
Tariff:	EG 11kV (Tariff code: 3000)
Tariff description	Previously this tariff was allocated to generation customers with a generation capacity greater than 30 kVA. New customers with these characteristics are allocated to either Demand Time of Use 11kV if they share a feeder with other customers or to 11kV Bus if they have an 11kV bus configuration.
Opt in / opt out arrangements	This tariff is closed to new customers. Existing customers on this tariff as at 30 June 2020 will be able to remain on this tariff.
Tariff components and application	Fixed charge: \$/day - These charges vary for each customer depending on the customer's connection assets and funding arrangements. Connection assets are the assets required to connect an electrical installation to the shared network and are all the assets from the connection point back up to and including the network coupling point. Dedicated connection assets are generally for the sole use of a single connection and are typically not shared by multiple connections. In circumstances where the network coupling point, and/or identification of dedicated connection assets, is unclear or contested, Energex will consider other information, including but not limited to, the customer's metering point to make a determination about the network coupling point.

Tariff class: Connection Asset Customers (CAC)

Customer Type:

Customers with a network coupling point at 66 kV, 33 kV, 22 kV, 11 kV and installed capacity above 1,000 kVA

Volume charge: A variable charge, calculated in \$/kWh, applied to the energy used at a connection point and vary at different times of the day

The following time periods apply to volume charges:

Peak: 7am to 11pm on weekdays

Off-peak: 11pm to 7am on weekdays; anytime on weekends.

It should be noted that currently the same charge applies to both the peak and off-peak periods.

Demand charge: A monthly charge calculated as \$/kVA/month, based on the maximum kVA demand measured as a single peak over a 30-minute period during the month.

4. Distribution Loss Factors

4.1 Background

The NER require Energex to calculate DLFs annually, for each network tariff¹². DLFs are approved by the AER and published by the Australian Energy Market Operator on their website.

Distribution Loss Factors (DLFs) are used by retailers in the energy trading and market settlement process to increase the customer's meter energy amount to account for electrical losses in the distribution network (between a distribution network connection point and a transmission network connection point).

Network charges are calculated on the metered quantities and are not subject to DLF.

For more information on Energex's methodology for calculating DLF, refer to the DLF methodology document on our website: <https://www.energex.com.au/about-us/company-information/network-regulation/distribution-loss-factor-methodology>

5. Avoided TUOS payments to embedded generators

5.1 Background

In accordance with the NER, Energex is required to pay Avoided Transmission Use of System (Avoided TUOS) to eligible Embedded Generators (EG) in Energex's distribution network. Avoided TUOS payments recognise that energy supplied to the electricity distribution network by the embedded generator would have otherwise been supplied from the transmission network.

Generally, to be eligible for Avoided TUOS payments the EGs must have:

- sought access to Energex's distribution network under Chapter 5 of the NER,
- a generator Connection Agreement with Energex, and
- registered or intend to register with AEMO as a Generator Market Participant.¹³

If an exemption applies, or there is no intention for the EG to register as a Participant, we will not make Avoided TUOS payments.

In specific circumstances, Avoided TUOS payments may be allowed to be received by another entity other than the EG (for example where an *intermediary* is appointed and registered as a *Generator* under the NER).

5.2 Methodology for calculating avoided TUOS

In accordance with the NER, to calculate the avoided TUOS payments for eligible EGs, we:

- (a) Determine the charges for the locational component of prescribed DPPC services that would have been payable by Energex had the EG not injected any energy at its connection point during that financial year.
- (b) Determine the amount by which the charges calculated in (a) exceeds the amount for the locational component of prescribed DPPC services actually payable by Energex.

¹² Average DLFs are calculated for each significant supply level in the network, whereas DLFs for major customers are calculated individually to determine the losses directly attributable to their loads.

¹³ Some embedded generating units are required to register as a Generator Rules Participant under the NER.

Appendix A: WIFT Fixed charge calculation methodology

The Small Business WIFT (tariff code: 6000) is structured with five inclining blocks, each with a different fixed charge (\$/day) and with a flat volume charge (\$/kWh).

The WIFT tariff fixed charge blocks are:

	Annual consumption	Equivalent daily consumption kWh
Block 1	up to 20 MWh/year	Up to 54.79
Block 2	20 MWh/year up to 40 MWh/year	54.79 to 109.58
Block 3	40 MWh/year up to 60 MWh/year	109.58 to 164.38
Block 4	60 MWh/year up to 80 MWh/year	164.38 to 219.17
Block 5	equal to or exceeding 80 MWh/year	219.18

The WIFT fixed charge calculation methodology is as follows:

- 1) Calculate the total energy consumption (kWh) for the billing period
- 2) Calculate equivalent daily kWh value for the billing period = kWh consumption /number of days in billing period
- 3) Identify which 'Block' the customers daily kWh value fits in and select the corresponding fixed charge price from the Network Price List

Multiply the value calculated in Step 2 by the number of days in the billing period = this is the total fixed charge for the billing period

Example:

A small business premises meter is read quarterly. On this occasion, the customers consumption is for the 5,000 kWh for that quarter's meter read.

Equivalent daily consumption = consumption divided by the number of days in the read =
 $5,000/90 = 55.55$ kWh per day

As 55.55 kWh is above Block 1 max threshold of 54.79 kWh but below Block 2 max threshold of 109.58 kWh, Block 2 should be selected

The inclining fixed NUOS charge = 90 days x \$0.970 = \$87.30

Note: The same methodology is applied for the calculation of the fixed charge component of the Small Business Time of Use Energy tariff (Tariff code: 6800).

The volume component of Small Business Time of Use Energy (Tariff code: 6800) is applied differently to the WIFT, as the ToU tariff has a variable volume charge dependent on the time of the day.

Appendix B: Terms and conditions for load control tariffs

	SAC Small		SAC Large	
	Primary Load Control Tariff – Business	Secondary Load Control Tariffs – Business or Residential	Primary Load Control Tariff – Business	Secondary Load Control Tariff – Business
Availability of Electricity Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity supply will be available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of the Distribution Network Provider (DNSP). In emergency conditions as an alternative to removing all supply, we reserve the right to control the load for periods in excess of the times stated in the tariff conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity supply will be available for either a minimum period of 18 hours per day (Economy tariff) or a minimum of 8 hours per day (Super Economy tariff) depending on which load control tariff option is chosen. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the Distribution Network Provider (DNSP). In emergency conditions as an alternative to removing all supply, we reserve the right to control the load for periods in excess of the times stated in the tariff conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity supply will be available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of the Distribution Network Provider (DNSP). In emergency conditions as an alternative to removing all supply, we reserve the right to control the load for periods in excess of the times stated in the tariff conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity supply will be available for a minimum period of 18 hours per day during time periods set at the absolute discretion of the Distribution Network Provider (DNSP). In emergency conditions as an alternative to removing all supply, we reserve the right to control the load for periods in excess of the times stated in the tariff conditions.
Eligibility Criteria for Load Control Tariff access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any business customer, regardless of their metering type, can access the tariff. Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any customer, regardless of their metering type, can access the tariff. Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any customer, regardless of their metering type, can access the tariff. Customer MUST be in an area that the relevant DNSP is able to remove / reinstate supply through the DNSPs standard load control signalling technology. Eligibility for this tariff may require a network assessment. If a network assessment is required to identify any adverse impact on the network, it may delay the approval process. The impact assessment may include but is not limited to the nature / size of the load or in consideration of existing load control capacity in the same network area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any customer, regardless of their metering type, can access the tariff. Customers eligible for the Large Residential Energy (NTC6600) tariff may access this tariff. Customer MUST be in an area that relevant DNSP is able to remove / reinstate supply through the DNSPs standard load control signalling technology. Eligibility for this tariff may require a network assessment. If a network assessment is required by the DNSP to identify any adverse impact on the network, it may delay the approval process. The impact assessment may include but is not limited to the nature /

Technical and Wiring Requirements

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The premises must have been wired in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) at the time of requesting access to the tariff and must comply with jurisdictional metering requirements. • Hard wired and non-hard wired permitted • The equipment to be connected to load control tariff must be suitable to be controlled through interface with the standard network device (load control relay), supplied by us. Where a contactor is required, it shall be supplied by the customer (as per QECM) • Any additions and alterations to the electrical installation to enable load control equipment to be installed, as per the QECM requirements, is the responsibility of the customer eg contactors and meter wiring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The premises must have been wired in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) at the time of requesting access to the tariff and must comply with jurisdictional metering requirements. • Hard wired only, except for the exemptions outlined below • The equipment to be connected to load control tariff must be suitable to be controlled through interface with the standard network device (load control relay), supplied by us. Where a contactor is required, it shall be supplied by the customer. (as per QECM) • This tariff will be removed from any premises where the customer has the ability to supply the appliance or equipment via another tariff (eg changeover switch to a primary tariff) The primary tariff rate will apply until the defect is rectified. • Any additions and alterations to the electrical installation to enable load control equipment to be installed, as per the requirements of the QECM, is the responsibility of the customer eg contactors and meter wiring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. • The customer will notify us of any change greater or less than 30kW to the existing approved load connected to the tariff. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • size of the load or in consideration of existing load control capacity in the same network area. • Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. • The customer will notify us of any change greater or less than 30kW to the existing and approved load connected to the tariff. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The premises must have been wired in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) at the time of requesting access to the tariff and must comply with jurisdictional metering requirements. • Hard wired and non-hard wired permitted • The equipment to be connected to load control tariff must be suitable to be controlled through interface with the standard network device (load control relay), supplied by us. Where a contactor is required, it shall be supplied by the customer (as per QECM) • Any additions and alterations to the electrical installation to enable load control equipment to be installed, as per the QECM requirements, is the responsibility of the customer eg contactors and meter wiring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The premises must have been wired in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Electricity Connection Manual (QECM) at the time of requesting access to the tariff and must comply with jurisdictional metering requirements. • Hard wired only except for the exemptions outlined below • The equipment to be connected to load control tariff must be suitable to be controlled through interface with the standard network device (load control relay), supplied by us. Where a contactor is required, it shall be supplied by the customer. (as per QECM) • This tariff will be removed from any premises where the customer has the ability to supply the appliance or equipment via another tariff (eg changeover switch to a primary tariff) The primary tariff rate will apply until the defect is rectified. • Any additions and alterations to the electrical installation to enable load control equipment to be installed, as per the requirements of the QECM, is the responsibility of the customer eg contactors and meter wiring | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. • The customer will notify us of any change greater or less than 30kW to the existing approved load connected to the tariff. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • size of the load or in consideration of existing load control capacity in the same network area. • Standard connection times apply in accordance with the Guaranteed Service Levels or as agreed. • The customer will notify us of any change greater or less than 30kW to the existing and approved load connected to the tariff. |

Eligible Equipment to be connected to load control tariffs

- Customers can connect general light and power, including the following equipment or appliances to this tariff:
 - (i) Electric storage water heaters with thermostatically controlled or continuously operating heating units.
 - (ii) Boost elements of solar-heated water heaters.
 - (iii) Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EV Chargers).
 - (iv) Pool filtration systems.
 - (v) Heat pump water heaters.
 - (vi) Other appliances (e.g. washing machines and dishwashers)
 - (vii) Pumping and irrigation equipment
 - (viii) Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
 - (ix) Solar PV
 - (x) Other equipment as approved by us.
- Electricity supply must be permanently connected to the items on the approved list, except for pool filtration systems and electric vehicle supply equipment / EV chargers which can be supplied through a dedicated socket-outlet only in domestic premises. In small businesses only pool filtration systems can be supplied through a dedicated socket.
 - (i) Electric storage water heaters with thermostatically controlled or continuously operating heating units.
 - (ii) Boost elements of solar-heated water heaters.
 - (iii) Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EV Chargers).
 - (iv) Pool filtration systems.
 - (v) Heat pump water heaters.
 - (vi) Other appliances (e.g. washing machines and dishwashers).
 - (vii) Pumping and irrigation equipment.
 - (viii) Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)
 - (ix) Solar PV
 - (x) Other equipment as approved by us (non-domestic premises only)
- Customers can connect all light and power, including the following equipment or appliances to this tariff:
 - (i) Electric storage water heaters with thermostatically controlled or continuously operating heating units.
 - (ii) Boost elements of solar-heated water heaters.
 - (iii) Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EV Chargers).
 - (iv) Pool filtration systems.
 - (v) Heat pump water heaters.
 - (vi) Other appliances (e.g. washing machines and dishwashers).
 - (vii) Pumping and irrigation equipment.
 - (viii) Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).
 - (ix) Solar PV.
 - (x) Other equipment as approved by us
- Electricity supply must be permanently connected to the items on the approved list, except for pool filtration systems which may be supplied through a dedicated socket outlet:
 - (i) Electric storage water heaters with thermostatically controlled or continuously operating heating units.
 - (ii) Boost elements of solar-heated water heaters.
 - (iii) Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EV Chargers).
 - (iv) Pool filtration systems.
 - (v) Heat pump water heaters.
 - (vi) Other appliances (e.g. washing machines and dishwashers).
 - (vii) Pumping and irrigation equipment.
 - (viii) Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).
 - (ix) Solar PV
 - (x) Other equipment as approved by us.

Appendix C: Glossary

Table 19: Definitions of terminology used throughout this document

Term	Acronym	Definition
Alternative Control Service	ACS	Customer specific or customer requested services. These services may also have potential for provision on a competitive basis rather than by the local DNSP.
Anytime Maximum Demand	AMD	The demand for some network tariffs is calculated using 'any-time' demand. For these tariffs, the customers chargeable maximum demand is the highest 30 minute demand period, regardless of when that occurs during the month.
Authorised demand		The maximum demand permitted to be imported or exported to the network by a network user, based on the nature of their connection.
Business hours	BH	8 am to 5 pm, Monday to Friday.
Basic meter		Basic accumulation meters are defined as a meter that is only capable to recording the customers' energy consumption during the billing period.
Capacity charge		A type of charge (charging parameter) included in network tariff structures. The capacity charge seeks to reflect the costs associated with providing network capacity required by a customer on a long term basis. It is levied on the basis of either contracted demand or forecasted capacity using prior year information.
Charging parameter		The charges comprising a tariff. Parameters include demand, capacity, fixed and volume (flat or time-of-use) charges.
Common service		A service that ensures the integrity of a distribution system, benefits all distribution customers and cannot reasonably be allocated on a locational basis.
Connection asset (Contributed or non-contributed)		Related to building connection assets at a customer's premises as well as the connection of these assets to the distribution network. Connection assets can be contributed (customer funded, then gifted to Energex) or non-contributed (Energex funded).
Connection point		The agreed point of supply established between a Network Service Provider and another Registered Participant, Non-Registered Customer or franchise customer. The meter is installed as close as possible to this location.
Customer		Refer to chapter 10 of the NER.
Demand		The amount of electricity energy being consumed at a given time measured in either kilowatts (kW) or kilovolt amperes (kVA). The ratio between the two is the power factor.
Demand charge		A type of charge (charging parameter) included in network tariff structures. This charge accounts for the actual demand a customer places on the electricity network. Different parameters apply to this charged depending on the different tariffs, however in all tariffs, demand is average of a 30-minute period, not the highest instantaneous demand within the half hour period.
Demand tariff		The tariff has been structured to include a demand component so the customer's actual demand is reflected in the price they pay for their electricity.
Designated Pricing Proposal Charge	DPPC	Refers to the charges incurred for use of the transmission network; previously referred to as Transmission Use of System (TUOS).
Distribution Use of System	DUOS	This refers to the network charges which recover the costs of providing Standard Control Services.
Energy (or usage)		The amount of electricity consumed by a customer (or all customers) over a period of time. Energy is measured in terms of watt hours (Wh), kilowatt hours (kWh), megawatt hours (MWh) or gigawatt hours (GWh).

Term	Acronym	Definition
Feed-in Tariff	FiT	The rate that is to be paid for the excess energy generated by customers and fed back into the electricity grid under the Queensland Solar Bonus Scheme. The FiT rate is determined by the Queensland Government and is paid by the purchaser of the excess energy.
Fixed (or access) charge		A type of charge (charging parameter) included in network tariff structures which is levied on a fixed dollar amount per day.
High Voltage	HV	Refers to the network at 11 kV or above.
Large customer classification		As per tariff class assignment process for customers with consumption greater than 100 MWh per year.
Low Voltage	LV	Refers to the sub-11 kV network
Maximum demand		The maximum demand recorded at a customer's individual meter or the maximum demand placed on the electrical distribution network system at any time or at a specific time or within a specific time period, such as a month. Maximum demand is an indication of the capacity required for a customer's connection or the electrical distribution network.
National Metering Identifier	NMI	A unique number assigned to each metering installation.
Network capacity		The maximum demand (kW) that the distribution network can provide for at any one time.
Network Coupling Point	NCP	The point at which connection assets join a distribution network, used to identify the distribution service price payable by a customer.
Network Tariff Code	NTC	Energex's nominated code that represents the network tariff being charged to customers for network services.
Network Use of System	NUOS	The tariff for use of the distribution and transmission networks. It is the sum of both Distribution Use of System (DUOS) and DPPC.
Non-demand tariff		The tariff is based around a fixed daily component and the actual usage (or energy), expressed in kWh, used by the customer.
Power factor		Power factor is the ratio of kW to kVA, and is a useful measure of the efficiency in the use of the network infrastructure. The closer the power factor is to one (1), the more efficiently the network assets are utilised. Power factor = kW / kVA
Public lights - Major		Lamps in common use for major road lighting including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Pressure Sodium 100 watt and above • Metal Halide 100 watt and above • Mercury Vapour 250 watt and above, and • Light Emitting Diode 36 watt and above.
Public lights - Minor		All lamps in common use for minor road lighting, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Pressure Sodium below 100 watt • Metal Halide below 100 watt • Mercury Vapour below 250 watt, and • Light Emitting Diode below 36 watt.
Queensland Government Solar Bonus Scheme	SBS FIT	A program that pays residential and other small energy customers for the surplus electricity generated from roof-top solar photovoltaic (PV) systems that is exported to the Queensland electricity grid.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Site-specific charge		This charge is calculated for a site and is specific to the individual connection point.
Small customer classification		As per tariff class assignment process for customers with consumption less than 100 MWh per year.
Smart meter		Digital, interval and advanced Type 1-4 meters. Meters capable of measuring electricity usage in specific time intervals and enabling tariffs that can vary by time of day.
Solar Photovoltaic	Solar PV	A system that uses sunlight to generate electricity for residential use. The system provides power for the premises with any excess production feeding into the electricity grid.
Standard Control Service	SCS	Distribution services that are central to electricity supply and therefore relied on by most (if not all) customers. This service classification includes network services (e.g. construction, maintenance and repair of the network), basic connection services and Type 7 metering services (i.e. unmetered connections such as traffic lights).
Tariff		The set of charges applied to a customer in the respective billing period. A tariff consists of one or more charging parameters that comprise the total tariff rate.
Time-of-use	ToU	A type of network tariff where the price per kWh varies according to when the consumption occurs. The TOU tariff may apply a different price during peak, shoulder and off-peak periods.
Transmission Use of System charge	TUOS	Superseded terminology for DPPC which are charges incurred for use of the transmission network.
Type 4a meter		Type 4A meters are smart meters recording interval data which can be billed on a kW basis
Unmetered supply		A customer who takes supply where no meter is installed at the connection point.
Usage or Volume charge		A type of charge (charging parameter) included in network tariff structures which is calculated using the customer's metered energy (kWh) consumption. It may be based on a flat rate, an inclining block or TOU charging structure (depending on the customer's applicable network tariff). This part of the tariff seeks to reflect costs not directly allocated to network drivers and costs that are proportional to the size of the customer.