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RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

Electricity Act 1994

The notified prices are the prices decided under section 90(1) of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act).

A retailer must charge its Standard Contract Customers, as defined in the Electricity Act, the notified prices subject to the provisions of sections 91, 91A and 91AA of the Electricity Act and section 22A, Division 12A of Part 2 of the National Energy Retail Law (Queensland) (the NERL (Qld)).

Pursuant to the Certificate of Delegation from the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2018, the notified prices are the applicable prices set out in the attached Tariff Schedule.

As required by section 90AB(4) of the Electricity Act, the notified prices are exclusive of the goods and services tax ('GST') payable under the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) (the GST Act).

Dated this 31st day of May 2018.

Roy Green, Chair
Queensland Competition Authority

TARIFF SCHEDULE

Part 1 — Application**A) APPLICATION OF THIS SCHEDULE – GENERAL**

This Tariff Schedule applies to all Standard Contract Customers in Queensland other than those in the Energex distribution area.

Definitions of customers and their types are those set out in the Electricity Act and the NERL(Qld). Unless otherwise defined, the terminology used in this Tariff Schedule is intended to be consistent with the energy laws.

B) APPLICATION OF TARIFFS**General**

Distribution entities may have specific eligibility criteria in addition to retail tariff eligibility requirements set out in the Tariff Schedule, e.g. the types of loads and how they are connected to interruptible supply tariffs. Retailers will advise customers of any applicable distribution entity requirements upon tariff assignment or customer request.

Additional customer descriptions:

- *Farming* is the undertaking of agricultural or associated business activities for the primary purpose of profit. The primary use of electricity supplied under a farming tariff should be for farming.
- *Irrigation* is the undertaking of pumping water for farming. The primary use of electricity supplied under an irrigation tariff should be for irrigation.
- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose required capacity generally exceeds 1500 kVA and annual energy usage generally exceeds 4GWh as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose annual energy usage generally exceeds 40GWh as classified by the distribution entity.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description, or as agreed by the retailer.

MI means the unique identification number applicable to the point at which a premises is connected to a distribution entity's network. For premises connected to the National Electricity Market this is the National Metering Identifier (NMI), and for other premises is the unique identifier allocated by the distribution entity.

An *MI exclusive* tariff cannot be used in conjunction with any other tariff at that MI. All large customer continuous supply tariffs are MI exclusive tariffs unless otherwise stated.

A *primary* tariff is the tariff that reflects the principal purpose of use of electricity at the premises or the majority of the load, and is capable of existing by itself against a MI.

Small business customers can access primary residential tariffs providing the nature of all use on the tariff is consistent with the tariff requirements (refer below for *concessional application* of primary residential tariffs), and is in conjunction with a primary business tariff (Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A, 24, 41, 62, 65 or 66) at the same MI.

Primary residential tariffs are also applicable to electricity used in separately metered common sections of residential premises consisting of more than one living unit, but cannot be used in

conjunction with another primary residential tariff at the same MI.

A *secondary* tariff is any tariff that is not a primary tariff, and can be accessed only when it is in conjunction with a primary tariff at the same MI unless otherwise stated.

A *seasonal* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the month the charge applies. Seasonal tariffs can also include time-of-use based charges.

A *time-of-use* tariff is any tariff for which charges vary depending on the time of day.

A *transitional* tariff can be accessed by eligible customers for a limited period of time.

An *obsolete* tariff can only be accessed by customers who:

- are on the tariff at the date it becomes obsolete; and
- continuously take supply under it.

Transitional and obsolete tariffs will be discontinued no later than the *scheduled phase-out date*. Customers on these tariffs may opt to transfer at any time to applicable standard tariffs.

Any reference in this Tariff Schedule to a time is a reference to Eastern Standard Time.

Weekdays mean Monday to Friday including public holidays.

Summer is the months of December to February inclusive.

Summer peak window is from 4:00pm to 9:00pm on any day within months November to March.

A *daily supply charge* is a fixed amount charged to cover the costs of maintaining electricity supply to a premises, including the costs associated with the provision of equipment (excluding metering and associated services) and general administration. Retailers may use different terms for this charge, for example: Service Charge, Service Fee, Service to Property Charge etc.

A *minimum daily payment* only applies when usage charges for the billing period are less than the total of the minimum daily payment multiplied by the number of days in the billing period. Where the total minimum daily payment is charged, usage charges will not apply.

A *connection charge* reflects the value of the customer's dedicated connection assets and whether these assets were paid for upfront by the customer. The number of connection units allocated to an MI is as advised by the distribution entity.

Demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilowatts (kW) on the associated metering, or as calculated in kilovolt-amperes (kVA) using data recorded on the associated metering. No adjustment to import demand is made for export to the distribution network.

Maximum demand is highest demand during the charging period of the particular tariff as identified by the tariff description. Unless otherwise stated, the maximum demand is the value on which demand charges are based.

A *demand threshold* is the demand value below which demand charges do not apply for billing purposes. Where a demand threshold applies, the chargeable demand is the greater of the maximum demand less the demand threshold, or zero.

Authorised demand is the maximum demand permitted to be imported from, or exported to the network, and is specific to each MI. The value is generally established by agreement between the customer and distribution entity.

Capacity is a demand-based measure of the network supply capability reserved for a customer. Unless otherwise stated, the capacity charge is the greater of the authorised demand, or actual maximum demand.

Reactive demand is the average rate of use of electricity over a 30-minute period as recorded in kilovolt-amperes reactive (kvar) on the associated metering.

Permissible reactive demand for an MI is determined by applying its compliant power factor (as set out by the National Energy Rules) to its authorised demand.

Excess reactive demand (also known as excess reactive power) charges are the greater of the reactive demand occurring at the time of the maximum demand, less the permissible reactive demand, or zero.

Bus customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's zone substation or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Line customers are those taking supply via direct connection to the distribution entity's high voltage electrical wires, cabling, or similar as advised by the distribution entity.

Revenue metering is metering used for billing purposes. Appropriate revenue metering must be in place for each tariff at a MI. If a change to the customer's revenue metering is required to support the applicability of a tariff to a customer, the customer may request the retailer to install the required metering at the customer's cost.

Charges for metering and associated services levied by Ergon Energy Corporation Limited and regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator are not included in notified prices. These will be applied in addition to the notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

The *metrology procedure* is issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator as varied by the Electricity Distribution Network Code.

Standard tariffs

Tariff 15

Customers must nominate the Band to be applied to the customer's account. Customers cannot change to a lower Band less than one year from the application of the nominated Band to the customer's account without the retailer's agreement unless expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. Customers can switch to a higher Band at any time.

Each band sets the amount of electricity that can be used each day during the summer peak window without incurring top-up charges.

Usage charges apply to all metered use in addition to the monthly band charges, including usage in the summer peak window.

If any daily amount of electricity used during the summer peak window exceeds the allowance included in the chosen band, the top-up fee applies. If applicable, the top-up fee applies to the highest daily exceedance in the month it occurs.

Customers must provide explicit informed consent to monthly billing in order to access this tariff.

Interruptible supply tariffs

General:

These tariffs are applicable when electricity supply is:

- (a) connected to approved apparatus (e.g. pool pump) via a socket-outlet as approved by the retailer; or
- (b) permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric hot water system) as approved by the retailer (but not applicable if provision has been made to supply the apparatus under a different tariff during the supply interruption period).

The retailer will arrange the provision of load control equipment on a similar basis to provision of the required revenue metering.

Tariff 31

In addition to the general requirements above, this tariff is also applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved specified parts of apparatus (e.g. hot water system booster heating unit), as approved by the retailer, but not applicable if provision has been made to supply the specified part under a different tariff during the supply interruption period except as agreed by the retailer (e.g. for a one-shot booster for a solar hot water system), in which case it must be metered under and charged at the primary tariff of the premises concerned, or if more than one primary tariff exists, the tariff applicable to general power usage at the premises.

Tariff 33

In addition to the general requirements above, this tariff is also applicable as a primary tariff at the absolute discretion of the retailer.

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 24.

Transitional and obsolete tariffs

Tariff 20 (large)

This tariff cannot be accessed by small customers.

Tariff 21

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 22, 22A, 24 or 62.

Tariff 37

This tariff is applicable when electricity supply is permanently connected to approved apparatus (e.g. electric storage hot water system, apparatus for the production of steam) as approved by the retailer.

Tariff 47

Supply under this tariff will be at a standard high voltage, the level of which shall be prescribed by the distribution entity. Credits for high voltage supply are not applicable to this tariff.

Tariff 62

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with Tariff 20, 21, 22, 22A or 24.

Tariff 65

The *daily pricing period* is a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and the customer from the range 7.00am to 7.00pm; 7.30am to 7.30pm; or 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Sunday inclusive.

No alteration to the agreed daily pricing period is permitted until a period of twelve months has elapsed from the previous selection.

Tariff 66

The annual fixed charge is determined by the larger of the connected motor capacity used for irrigation pumping, or 7.5 kW.

Any customer taking supply under this tariff who requests a temporary disconnection will not be reconnected unless an amount equivalent to the fixed charge that would have otherwise applied corresponding to the period of disconnection, has been paid.

Unmetered supply tariffs**Tariff 71**

Street lighting customers as defined in Queensland legislative instruments, are State or local government agencies for street lighting loads.

Street lights are deemed to illuminate the following types of roads:

- *Local government* controlled roads comprising land that is:
 - (a) dedicated to public use as a road; or
 - (b) developed for (or has as one of its main uses) the driving or riding of motor vehicles and is open to, or used by, the public; or
 - (c) a footpath or bicycle path; or
 - (d) a bridge, culvert, ford, tunnel or viaduct,
 and excludes State-controlled roads and public thoroughfare easements; and
- *State-controlled roads* declared as such under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Qld).

All usage will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure.

Tariff 91

It is available only to customers with small loads other than street lights as approved by the retailer, and applies where:

- (a) the load pattern is predictable;
- (b) for the purposes of settlements, the load pattern (including load and on/off time) can be reasonably calculated by a relevant method set out in the metrology procedure; and
- (c) it would not be cost effective to meter the connection point taking into account:
 - (i) the small magnitude of the load;
 - (ii) the connection arrangements; and
 - (iii) the geographical and physical location.

Charges are based on usage determined by the retailer.

Charges for installation, maintenance and removal of supply to an unmetered installation may apply in addition to the charge for electricity supplied. These charges are unregulated.

Tariff changes

Customers previously supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) will be supplied under other tariffs appropriate to their installations.

Customers on seasonal and/or transitional time-of-use tariffs cannot change to another tariff less than one year from the application of the tariff to the customer's account without the retailer's agreement unless expressly allowed or permitted by energy law.

Prorating of charges on bills

Where appropriate, charges on bills will be calculated on a pro rata basis having regard to the number of days in the billing cycle that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. Retailers can advise customers of which charges on their bills are subject to prorating, and the methodology used.

Supply voltage

Tariffs in this Schedule can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the *Electricity Regulation 2006* unless it is a designated high voltage tariff, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Where supply is given and metered at high voltage and the tariff applied is not a designated high voltage tariff, after billing the energy and demand components of the tariff a credit will be allowed of:

- 5 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 11kV to 33kV; or
- 8 percent of the calculated tariff charge where supply is given at voltages of 66kV and above,

provided that the calculated tariff charge after application of the credit is not less than the Minimum Payment or other minimum charge calculated by applying the provisions of the applied tariff.

Card-operated meter customers

If a customer is an excluded customer (as defined in section 23 of the Electricity Act), the distribution entity may at its absolute discretion agree with the relevant local government authority on behalf of the customer, and the customer's retailer, that the electricity used by the customer is to be measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter.

If, immediately prior to 1 July 2007, electricity being used by a customer at premises is being measured and charged by means of a card-operated meter, the electricity used at the premises may continue to be measured or charged by means of a card-operated meter.

Residential customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 11 as their primary tariff, and Tariffs 31 and 33 as secondary tariffs.

Small business customers with card-operated meters can access Tariff 20 as their primary tariff.

Charges will be those as set out in Part 2 for the particular tariff.

EasyPay Reward

From 1 December 2017 until 30 June 2020, small customers of Ergon Energy who participate in the EasyPay Reward Scheme will receive annual reward amounts in the form of deferred payments.

The EasyPay Reward Scheme will operate as follows:

1. An eligible customer opts-in to the EasyPay Reward Scheme, and becomes a participating customer, by notifying Ergon Energy that it agrees to comply with all the participation requirements.
2. Subject to paragraph 3, if Ergon Energy receives a notice mentioned in paragraph 1 it must include the relevant annual amount for the participating customer in:
 - (a) the first bill it issues to the customer after receiving the notice under paragraph 1, or otherwise, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter; and

- (b) thereafter until the EasyPay Reward Scheme ends on 30 June 2020—the bill Ergon Energy issues to the customer after each anniversary of the date the customer became a participating customer.

The following table illustrates how the scheme is intended to operate for participating customers other than small, non-reversionary customers:

	Customers who opt in on or before 30.06.18	Customers who opt in after 30.06.18 but before 01.01.19	Customers who opt in before 01.01.20
No. of relevant annual amounts invoiced	3	2	1

3. However, Ergon Energy must ensure that any small non-reversionary customer who becomes a participating customer within six months after a relevant NERL amendment comes into force, receives three relevant annual amounts.
4. Subject to paragraph 5, a participating customer's obligation to pay each relevant annual amount:
- is deferred for the initial period; and
 - ceases to exist when the initial period ends.
5. However, the relevant annual amount may become payable to Ergon Energy if, on or before the end of the initial period:
- the participating customer opts out of having opted in;
 - the participating customer does not maintain payment of bills by direct debit or CentrePay (as relevant); or
 - the participating customer no longer agrees to comply with 1 or more of the participation requirements.

Ergon Energy reserves the right to recover the deferred amount from the customer on their next bill.

Definitions for EasyPay Reward Scheme

Eligible customer means a small customer who has a new or existing account with Ergon Energy under a standard retail contract and who is up to date with their bill payments. A customer with an arrears component or any overdue amount is not eligible for the Scheme.

Ergon Energy means Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (ABN 11 121 177 802)

Initial period means for a period of six months from the date that Ergon Energy issues the bill that includes the first relevant annual amount.

Participating customer means a small customer under a standard retail contract with Ergon Energy who has opted in to the Scheme.

Participation requirements means each of the following:

- agreeing to receive the relevant annual amount in the form of a deferred payment;
- agreeing to receive, and receiving, only electronic bills;
- agreeing to pay, and paying, bills by direct debit or CentrePay;

- agreeing to make, and making, weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments (as agreed) under a *smoothpay* arrangement.

Non-reversionary customer means a person to whom an assigned retailer, prior to the commencement of a relevant amendment, could not provide customer retail services because of section 19C(1)(b)(ii) of the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)*.

Relevant NERL amendment means an amendment to section 19C(1)(b)(ii) of the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* that inserts the words 'if the customer is a large customer' before the words 'the financially responsible retailer for the premises' in section 19C(1)(b)(ii).

Relevant annual amount, for a participating customer, means:

- if the participating customer is a residential customer—\$75; or
- if the participating customer is a business customer—\$120.

Other retail fees and charges

A retailer may charge its Standard Contract Customers the following:

- if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
 - a maximum of **\$30**
- retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **\$15**
- financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
 - a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**
- in addition to the applicable tariff, an additional amount in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not that additional amount is calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:
 - the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
 - the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
 - the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

Concessional application

Tariff 11, Tariff 12A and Tariff 14 are also available to customers where they satisfy the additional criteria set out in any one of **1, 2 or 3**, below:

- Separately metered installations where all electricity used is in connection with the provision of a Meals-on-Wheels service, or for the preparation and serving of meals to the needy and for no other purpose.
- Residential institutions:
 - where the total installation, or that part supplied and separately metered, must be domestic residential (i.e. it must include the electricity usage of the cooking, eating, sleeping and bathing areas which are associated with the residential usage). Medical facilities, e.g. an infirmary, which are part of the complex may be included; and
 - that are:

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- (i) a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of \$2.00 and upwards are tax deductible; and
- (ii) a non-profit organisation that:
- A. imposes no scheduled charge on the residents for the services or accommodation that is provided (i.e. organisations that provide emergency accommodation facilities for the needy); or
 - B. if scheduled charges are made for the services or accommodation provided, then all residents must be pensioners or, if not pensioners, persons eligible for subsidised care under the *Aged Care Act 1997* or the *National Health Act 1953*.
3. Organisations providing support and crisis accommodation which:
- (a) meet the eligibility criteria of the Specialist Homelessness Services administered by the State Department of Housing and Public Works; and
 - (b) are a deductible gift recipient under section 30-227(2) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to which donations of \$2.00 and upwards are tax deductible.
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Part 2—Standard tariffs

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in part 1.

Small customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
11	Residential flat-rate primary tariff	Usage	25.298	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	88.948	c
12A	Residential seasonal time-of-use primary tariff	Summer usage – Peak (3pm–9:30pm)	62.666	c/kWh
		Summer usage – All other times	21.474	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	21.474	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	77.628	c
14	Residential seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Daily demand is the average of the 13 half-hourly demand recordings for each day from 3:00pm to 9:30pm for the Peak period (Summer) and the Off-peak period (all other times). Peak chargeable demand is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. Off-peak chargeable demand is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	62.777	\$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	9.241	\$/kW
		Usage	17.593	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	46.420	c
15	Residential primary tariff Top up charge applies to any consumption that exceeds the summer peak window consumption cap for the account's nominated band. -Band 1 has a 0 kWh cap during the summer peak window -Band 2 has a 5 kWh cap during the summer peak window -Band 3 has a 10 kWh cap during the summer peak window -Band 4 has a 15 kWh cap during the summer peak window -Band 5 has a 20 kWh cap during the summer peak window	Top up charge	4.207	\$/kWh/month
		Usage	18.659	c/kWh
		Fixed charge - band 1	37.221	\$/month
		Fixed charge - band 2	44.382	\$/month
		Fixed charge - band 3	51.543	\$/month
		Fixed charge - band 4	58.704	\$/month
		Fixed charge - band 5	65.865	\$/month
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	26.442	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.963	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
22A	Small business seasonal time-of-use primary tariff.	Summer usage – Peak (10am–8pm)	52.954	c/kWh
		Summer usage – All other times	22.982	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	22.982	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	122.963	c
24	Small business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Daily demand is the average of the 20 half-hourly demand recordings for each weekday from 10:00am to 8:00pm for the Peak period (Summer) and the Off-peak period (all other times). Peak chargeable demand is the average of the four highest peak daily demands in the month. Off-peak chargeable demand is the greater of the average of the four highest off-peak daily demands in the month, or 3kW.	Chargeable demand – Peak	90.312	\$/kW
		Chargeable Demand – Off peak	9.302	\$/kW
		Usage	18.762	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	63.597	c
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply. Supply will be available for a minimum of 8 hours per day, but times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity. In general, this supply will be between the hours of 10.00 pm and 7.00 am.	Usage	17.433	c/kWh
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply. Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day, but times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.	Usage	21.050	c/kWh
41	Small business monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand	23.708	\$/kW
		Usage	16.128	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	529.103	c

Large customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
44	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW.	Chargeable demand	36.125	\$/kW
		Usage	14.620	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4588.419	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
45	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW.	Chargeable demand	26.884	\$/kW
		Usage	14.620	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	15235.233	c
46	Large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW.	Chargeable demand	22.031	\$/kW
		Usage	14.608	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	39928.340	c
50	Large business seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Peak is Summer, being 10:00am to 8:00pm on Summer weekdays for determining chargeable demand, and all day each day for usage. Off-peak is all times in non-summer months for determining chargeable demand and usage. Peak demand threshold 20 kW. Off peak demand threshold 40 kW.	Peak chargeable demand	65.285	\$/kW
		Peak usage	14.264	c/kWh
		Off-peak chargeable demand	11.782	\$/kW
		Off-peak usage	16.769	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	3609.432	c
51A	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66kV.	Demand	2.672	\$/kVA
		Capacity	4.500	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage	14.047	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	25306.357	c
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	2.755	\$/kVA
		Capacity	5.502	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage	14.047	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	18481.357	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
51C	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.	Demand	3.340	\$/kVA
		Capacity	6.392	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage	14.051	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	17011.357	c
51D	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.	Demand	6.736	\$/kVA
		Capacity	12.461	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage	14.071	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	16171.357	c
52A	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 or 66kV. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	12.248	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	6.838	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage – Summer	13.578	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	13.979	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	12706.357	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
52B	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	45.014	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	4.834	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage – Summer	13.582	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	13.983	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	12706.357	c
52C	Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariffs only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line. Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays. Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.	Chargeable demand	80.540	\$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	8.842	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage – Summer	13.602	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	14.003	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	10.081	\$/unit
		Daily supply charge	12706.357	c
53	Large business high-voltage primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	6.736	\$/kVA
		Capacity	12.461	\$/kVA
		Excess reactive demand	4.454	\$/kvar
		Usage	14.071	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	15984.499	c

Part 3—Transitional and obsolete tariffs.

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in part 1.

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
20 (large)	Transitional large business flat-rate primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage	37.595	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	76.858	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
21	Transitional business declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage – first 100 kWh/month	49.357	c/kWh
		Usage – next 9,900 kWh/month	46.374	c/kWh
		Usage – all remaining usage	35.303	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	72.631	c
22 (small and large)	Transitional business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays	49.820	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	17.543	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	184.717	c
37	Obsolete business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage – 4:30pm–10:30pm	54.544	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	21.807	c/kWh
		Minimum daily payment	30.623	c
47	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	27.864	\$/kW
		Usage	12.446	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	44689.726	c
48	Obsolete large business high voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC or ICC. Demand threshold 400 kW Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2022	Chargeable demand	28.822	\$/kW
		Usage	12.874	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	46712.140	c
62	Transitional farming business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays first 10,000kWh per month	46.516	c/kWh
		Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays all remaining usage	39.336	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	16.448	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.451	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
65	Transitional irrigation business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	36.894	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	20.321	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	78.003	c
66	Transitional irrigation business fixed annual dual-rate demand primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 1 July 2020	Fixed charge (annual) – first 7.5kW	37.503	\$/kW
		Fixed charge (annual) – remaining kW	112.759	\$/kW
		Usage	19.338	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	171.915	c

Part 4—Unmetered supply tariffs

These tariffs are applicable subject to the matters set out in part 1.

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	31.140	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	0.525	c/lamp
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	24.280	c/kWh

Part 5—Metering charges

Type 1, 2, 3, 4 (advanced digital) meters—large business

Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
Standard asset customer.	Daily metering charge	141.078	c
Connection asset customer.	Daily metering charge	328.542	c
Individually calculated customer.	Daily metering charge	506.502	c

End of Tariff Schedule

FEED-IN TARIFF FOR EXPORTED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) ELECTRICITY IN REGIONAL QUEENSLAND

Electricity Act 1994

Pursuant to section 94 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act) and the Direction Notice from the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (dated 22 January 2018) issued under section 93 of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, the feed-in tariff, as defined in section 92 of the Electricity Act, is 9.369 cents per kilowatt hour.

Dated this 31st day of May 2018

**Professor Roy Green, Chair
Queensland Competition Authority**