Queensland Competition Authority

Regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland 2025–26

Appendices

March 2025

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Appendix A: Minister's delegation

The Hon. David Janetzki MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

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Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
GPO Box 2257
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Email: [redacted]

Dear Professor Menezes

Pursuant to section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I am delegating to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) the functions under section 90(1) of the Act for the determination of regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland for the 2025–26 Tariff Year.

The enclosed Delegation No. 1 2024 is for the setting of notified prices for existing retail tariffs in the usual manner. To achieve this, I ask QCA to consider applying the same cost build-up methodologies it used in setting prices for 2024–25 for all current tariffs.

Additionally, pursuant to section 93 of the Act, I direct the QCA to decide the flat rate regional Queensland solar feed-in tariff (FiT) for the 2025–26 Tariff Year.

As you are aware, the Queensland Government's uniform tariff policy (UTP), as described in the Delegation, provides an important and longstanding mechanism to ensure people living in regional Queensland pay equivalent prices to those in South East Queensland (SEQ) – despite the actual higher costs of delivering electricity to those areas.

As such, I require the QCA continue to apply the UTP and to consider the SEQ Default Market Offer (DMO) price to be a cap – meaning the standard flat rate tariffs should be set no higher than the equivalent SEQ DMO. For the removal of doubt, this means a negative Standing Offer Adjustment (SOA) can be applied if necessary to deliver on the Queensland Government's UTP. When applying any SOA adjustment, retention of bill relativity remains important and is to be maintained for more complex small customer tariffs, including those for which equivalent DMOs are not determined by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

I note the 2025–2030 Energex and Ergon Energy network regulatory reset period will apply from 1 July 2025. As such, the delegation provides that the QCA should consider its approach to incorporating underlying network tariffs in its standard retail tariff decisions, including the option for transitional arrangements where network tariffs will become obsolete or expire, if deemed necessary.

In the enclosed Direction for the regulated FiT, I ask that the QCA continue to apply its avoided cost methodology, consistent with the previous years' decisions. However, for the 2025–26 decision, the QCA may consider including a public consultation process, while undertaking consultation activities for the regulated electricity pricing decision.

The QCA is required to publish its draft determinations within one week after the AER publishes the draft DMO for the 2025–26 tariff year, and to publish its final determinations by 7 June 2025.

Queensland Treasury will be available to consult with the QCA on the 2025–26 price determination and FiT. If you require further information or assistance with this matter, Ms Kaitlyn Stutz, Executive Director, Energy, Queensland Treasury, can be contacted by email at [redacted]

Yours sincerely

DAVID JANETZKI MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

19 / 12 / 2024

Encl. (2)

QUEENSLAND TREASURY

Electricity Act 1994

ELECTRICITY (MINISTERIAL) DELEGATION (NO. 1) 2024

to the Queensland Competition Authority

Preliminary matters

1. The preliminary matters form part of this delegation.
2. ***QCA*** means the Queensland Competition Authority established under the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997*.
3. Section 89A of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act) relevantly provides:
   price determination see section 90(1).
   pricing entity means—
   (a) the Minister; or
   (b) QCA, if the Minister delegates a function of the Minister under section 90(1) to QCA.
4. Section 90(1) of the Act provides:
   *The Minister must, for each tariff year, decide (a **price determination**) the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices, that a retailer may charge its standard contract customers for all or any of the following—*
   (a) customer retail services;
   (b) charges or fees relating to customer retail services;
   Examples—
   •charges or fees for late or dishonoured payments
   •credit card surcharges for payments for the services
   (c) other goods and services prescribed under a regulation.
5. Section 90(5) provides:
   In making a price determination, the pricing entity—
   (a) must have regard to all of the following—
   (i) the actual costs of making, producing or supplying the goods or services;
   (ii) the effect of the price determination on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market;
   (iii) if QCA is the pricing entity—any matter the pricing entity is required by delegation to consider; and
   (b) may have regard to any other matter the pricing entity considers relevant.
6. Section 90AA(1) of the Act provides that the Minister may delegate to the QCA all or any of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act.
7. Section 90AA(2) of the Act provides that delegation to the QCA may state the terms of reference of the price determination.
8. Section 90AA(3) of the Act provides what the terms of reference may specify and how the terms of reference may apply.
9. The terms of reference provided for in sections 90AA(2) and (3) of the Act are contained in the Schedule to this delegation and comprise the matters under section 90(5)(a)(iii) of the Act that the QCA as the pricing entity is required by delegation to consider.

Powers delegated

10. Subject to the conditions of this delegation, I delegate all of the Minister's functions under section 90(1) of the Act to the QCA for the tariff year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

Conditions of delegation

11. The delegated functions of the Minister must only be exercised for the purpose of deciding the prices, or the methodology for fixing the prices that a retail entity may charge its Standard Contract Customers in Queensland, other than Standard Contract Customers in the Energex distribution area.
12. In exercising the delegated functions under section 89A, the QCA, as the pricing entity, must have regard to all of the matters set out in section 90(5)(a) of the Act, which includes the terms of reference in the Schedule to this delegation.
13. In exercising the delegated functions, the QCA must have regard to all relevant statutory provisions, whether referred to in this delegation or not.

Revocation

14. All earlier delegations of the Minister's powers under section 90(1) of the Act are revoked.
15. Unless earlier revoked in writing, this delegation ceases upon gazettal by the QCA of its final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs for the 2025–26 tariff year under section 90AB of the Act.

Note to delegation

16. Statutory references are to be construed as including all statutory provisions consolidating, amending or replacing the statute referred to and all regulations, rules, by-laws, local laws, proclamations, orders, prescribed forms and other authorities pursuant thereto.

This delegation is made by **The Honourable David Janetzki MP,** Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership.

Signed:

The Honourable David Janetzki MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

Dated: 19/12/24

SCHEDULE
Terms of Reference
Section 90(5)(a)(iii) and 90AA of the Act

Period for which the price determinations will apply (section 90AA(3)(a) of the Act)

1. These Terms of Reference apply for the tariff year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

Policies, principles and other matters the QCA must consider when working out the notified prices and making the price determination (sections 90(5)(a)(iii), 90AA(3)(c) and 90AA(3)(d) of the Act)

2. The policies, principles and other matters that the QCA is required by this delegation to consider are:
   (a) *Retail pricing policy:*
      (i) the Government's Uniform Tariff Policy (**UTP**), which provides that, wherever possible, customers of the same class should pay no more for their electricity, and should be able to pay for their electricity via similar common price structures, regardless of their geographic location.
   (b) *Framework:*
   Use of the Network (N) plus Retail (R) cost build-up methodology when working out the notified prices and making the price determination, where N (network cost) is generally treated as a pass-through and R (energy and retail cost) is determined by the QCA.
   When determining the N components for each regulated retail tariff, where retained:
      (i) for residential and small business customer Tariffs 11, 20, 31 and 33 - basing the network cost component on the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex and the relevant Energex tariff structures;
      (ii) for all other residential and small business customer tariffs, except for those set out in (b)(iii) below - basing the network cost component on the price level of the relevant Energex network charges to be levied by Energex, but utilising the relevant Ergon Energy Corporation Limited (EECL) tariff structures;
      (iii) for tariffs 62A, 65A, 66A (if relevant) and all large customer tariffs – basing the network cost component on the relevant EECL network charges to be levied by EECL in the 'East distribution pricing zone – Transmission pricing zone T1.
      (iv) For all other existing standard tariffs – maintaining these tariffs including price structures and access criteria unless otherwise set out in this delegation, and for those that do not have a network tariff of similar structure and access requirements in the tariff year, considering if there is an existing applicable network costs component to apply as the most suitable network tariff consistent with the above.
      (v) In the event of significant uncertainty of both the prices and price structure of network tariffs to apply during the tariff year, and the QCA determines that there is insufficient time for the determination of the N component, use of a price indexation methodology to determine the N component for existing standard tariffs as set out in the current Tariff Schedule.
   (c) *Transitional Tariff Arrangements:*
      (i) Given some network tariffs may become obsolete through the 2025-2030 network regulatory reset period, consider if standard retail tariffs that are based on the

relevant N component will be phased-out transitionally or become obsolete in the Tariff Year.

(d) *Small customer metering costs:*

(i) basing small customer retail metering service costs, an element of R components for each regulated tariff, on the Energex rate for standard Type 6 small customer metering services plus costs incurred by retailers operating in the Energex distribution area for small customer advanced digital metering services;

(ii) having regard to the installation volume of advanced digital meters using Ergon Energy Retail and other electricity retailer forecast deployment information and existing deployed stock levels;

(iii) applying a cost 'true-up' based on any difference between the forecast and actual volume of advanced digital meter installations for the previous tariff year as advised by retailers; and

(iv) setting a series of retail charges generally based on Ergon Energy Retail's averaged costs of manually reading a Type 4A meters associated with each of the electricity feeder types set out in the Electricity Distribution Network Code. The charges should apply to Standard Contract Customers who have voluntarily chosen to have the remote communication function of the advanced digital metering installed at their premises disabled.

(e) *Default tariffs:*

(i) if there is an ongoing need for the existing nomination of a primary tariff for each class of small customer to apply to a customer's electricity account in the event the customer does not nominate a primary tariff when opening an electricity account; and

(ii) any need for tariff assignment arrangements where a customer is deemed to have entered a standard contract.

(f) *Customer retail services:*

Continue enabling retailers to also charge Standard Contract Customers for the following customer retail services that are not included in regulated retail tariffs:

(i) Amounts in accordance with a program or scheme for the purchase of electricity from renewable or environmentally-friendly sources (whether or not those additional amounts are calculated on the basis of the customer's electricity usage), but only if:

i. the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;

ii. the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and

iii. the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

Consultation Requirements (section 90AA(3)(e) of the Act)

Interim Consultation Paper

3. The QCA may publish an interim consultation paper identifying key issues to be considered when making the price determination.

4. The QCA may publish a written notice inviting submissions about the interim consultation paper. The notice may state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the price determination.

5. The QCA may consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Consultation Timetable

6. The QCA may publish an annual consultation timetable within two weeks after submissions on the interim consultation paper are due, which can be revised at the discretion of the QCA, detailing any proposed additional public papers and information sessions that the QCA considers would assist the consultation process.

Information Sessions and Additional Consultation

7. In consideration of submissions in response to the interim consultation paper, the QCA must consider the merits of additional public consultation (information sessions and papers) on identified key issues.

8.

Draft Price Determination

8. The QCA must investigate and publish its draft price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs, with each tariff (to the extent practicable) to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure.
9. The QCA must publish a written notice inviting submissions about the draft price determination. The notice must state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the draft price determination.
10. The QCA must consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Final Price Determination

11. The QCA must investigate and publish its final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs, with each tariff (to the extent practicable) to be presented as bundled prices appropriate to the retail tariff structure, and gazette the retail tariffs in the form of a Tariff Schedule.

Time frame for QCA to make and publish reports (section 90AA(3)(b) of the Act)

12. The QCA must make its reports available to the public and, at a minimum, publicly release the papers and price determinations listed in paragraphs 3 to 11.
13. The QCA must publish the interim consultation paper for the 2025–26 tariff year no later than one month after the date of this Delegation.
14. The QCA must publish the draft price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs no later than one week after the publication by the Australian Energy Regulator of its draft Default Market Offer for the 2025-26 tariff year.
15. The QCA must publish the final price determination on regulated retail electricity tariffs for the 2025–26 tariff year and have the retail tariffs gazetted no later than 7 June 2025.

(SCHEDULE ENDS)

Appendix B: Network tariff changes

This appendix provides more details about our draft decision on the network tariff changes and transition periods proposed for affected retail tariffs (see section 3.1 of the main report). As explained in the main report, where we propose a transition period, we have made the affected retail tariff obsolete for a period of 12 months and set a new standard retail tariff based on the updated network tariff structure (unless the network tariff is removed).

Changes to retail tariffs resulting from network tariff changes are discussed below, organised by customer class.

Residential tariffs

Time-of-use tariffs

The residential TOU tariffs (tariffs 12B and 12C) are impacted by changes to the underlying network tariff, as the off-peak window will be adjusted to 11 am to 4 pm, shortening it by 2 hours compared to the current structure. We view this change as minor and consider it does not require a transition period. As retailers can communicate these changes to customers easily, we consider customers can more readily adapt to the changes without a transition period.

Tariff 12C, introduced in 2023–24, is the 'solar soaker' TOU tariff variant. It is based on the same network tariff as 12B, but the retail costs differ, with time-varying energy costs creating larger price differences between peak and off-peak periods. This is intended to encourage customers to use more energy during off-peak periods.[1]

Our draft decision is to keep tariff 12C (updated to reflect the new TOU windows) as a standard tariff. We consider this alternative TOU tariff option may continue to encourage customers to shift their consumption to off-peak periods. However, the future of this tariff may be reassessed in a future determination.

Demand tariffs

The residential demand tariffs (tariffs 14A and 14B) will be impacted by changes to underlying network tariffs as follows:

- tariff 14A – TOU consumption charges will replace the current flat-rate consumption charge
- tariff 14B – the underlying network tariff will be withdrawn.

While the shift to TOU consumption charging to tariff 14A is a significant change, our draft decision is that a transition period is not needed for tariff 14A. This is because:

[1] For further information about this tariff, see QCA, *Regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland 2023–24*, final determination, June 2023, pp 13–15.

- customers who choose a demand tariff are likely to be experienced and comfortable with the addition of TOU charging, as long as they are notified in advance
- customers who prefer not to have TOU consumption charging can switch to a flat-rate tariff (tariff 11)
- there are a small number of customers.[2]

For tariff 14B, our draft decision is to extinguish this tariff immediately without a transition period. Having two demand tariff options was part of EEQ's network strategy during the 2020–25 regulatory period, to offer a tariff with a less pronounced demand price signal.[3] However, this tariff variation is not part of EEQ's 2025–30 network strategy. Affected customers can switch to another demand tariff (tariff 14A), a flat-rate or TOU tariff. Also, a very small number of customers are affected.

Secondary load control tariffs

The secondary load control tariffs for residential and small business customers (tariffs 31 and 33)[4] will be impacted by changes to the underlying network tariffs. Specifically, a fixed daily charge will replace the previous volume-based network charge.

We consider this change will not significantly alter the tariff structure, so our draft decision is to implement it without a transition period. Tariffs 31 and 33 already have fixed charges (based on retail costs), and this change to the network charges will not affect the volume-based charges for the retail cost component.

Small business tariffs

Time-of-use tariffs

The small business TOU tariffs (tariffs 22B and 22C) will be impacted by changes to the underlying network tariff as follows:

- the off-peak window will be adjusted to 11 am to 1 pm (shortened by 5 hours), and the peak window will be adjusted to 5 pm to 8 pm on weekdays (shortened by 2 hours)
- a single daily supply charge will apply, replacing the current daily supply charge with 5 inclining bands.

Unlike for the equivalent residential TOU tariffs, we consider the changes to these small business tariffs to be a significant shift in the tariff structure, warranting a transition period. The reduction of the off-peak window to 2 hours is material, and we consider affected customers should be given time to adjust to the new pricing structure. This will allow them to assess how the new TOU windows will apply to their business operations and consumption patterns, and how to make necessary changes in response.

We also propose retaining the small business 'solar soaker' tariff (tariff 22C) for the same reasons as our decision regarding the equivalent residential version of this tariff. To clarify, a new standard

[2] Based on data supplied to us by EEQ.
[3] Ergon Energy Network, *Ergon Energy Tariff Structure Statement 2020–2025*, August 2020, p 13.
[4] Tariffs 31 and 33 are also available to small business customers, but to avoid duplication, they are only discussed in this section.

'solar soaker' retail tariff (tariff 22E) will be created based on the new TOU windows, while tariff 22C (based on the existing TOU windows) will be made obsolete for 12 months.

Demand tariffs

The small business demand tariffs (tariffs 24A and 24B) will be impacted by changes to the underlying network tariffs as follows:

- tariff 24A:
  - TOU consumption charges will replace the current flat-rate consumption charge
  - the peak demand charge will apply from 5–8 pm weekdays (shortened by 2 hours)
- tariff 24B – the underlying network tariff will be withdrawn.

Our draft decision is to provide a transition period for changes to tariff 24A. While this differs from our approach for the equivalent residential tariff, we consider small business customers should be given time to understand how the new tariff structure will affect them and to adjust their business operations or consumption patterns accordingly. Additionally, more customers are affected by this change than for the equivalent residential tariff, making a transition period more appropriate.

For tariff 24B, we propose to extinguish it immediately without a transition period, for the same reasons as our draft decision regarding the equivalent residential tariff. Only a small number of customers are affected.

Large customer tariffs

The following large business tariffs will be impacted by changes to the underlying network tariffs:

- tariff 44 (large business demand (small threshold)) – the option for kW-based demand charges will be removed, leaving only kVA-based demand charges
- tariff 50A (large business TOU monthly demand) – TOU consumption charges will replace the current flat-rate consumption charge, and new TOU demand charges will apply
- tariff 60B (large business secondary load control) – a fixed daily charge will replace the volume-based network charge
- tariff 45 (large business demand (medium threshold)) and tariff 46 (large business demand (large threshold)) and tariffs 52A, 52B and 52C (seasonal TOU monthly demand for connection asset customers (CAC)) – the underlying network tariffs will be withdrawn.

Tariff 44

The removal of the option for a kW-based demand charge may impact customers, potentially requiring them to upgrade equipment to accommodate kVA-based charges.[5] EEQ indicated that around 600 customers will need meter upgrades, with many sites requiring current transformer metering at the customer's expense. As such, EEQ has proposed that a 12-month transition period apply for tariff 44.[6]

QFF proposed a transition period as well as:

[5] EEQ, sub 4, p 3; QFF, sub 6, p 6.
[6] EEQ, sub 4, p 3.

- restricting kVA-based charges to customers with a power factor of 0.85 or higher to mitigate the impact on agricultural customers struggling to improve power factor efficiency
- implementing an opt-in volumetric threshold, where kVA charges would only apply if annual consumption exceeds 160 MWh
- the Queensland Government collaborating with EEQ to provide targeted support for agricultural customers with poor power factor efficiency.[7]

Our draft decision is to provide a 12-month transition period for the changes to tariff 44. This will give customers time to prepare for the introduction of kVA-based charging and make any necessary equipment upgrades. We also encourage retailers to engage with these customers during the transition period.

While we note QFF's other suggestions, as discussed in chapter 3 of the main report, implementing changes such as introducing a threshold for kVA-based charging would not align with the N+R framework for notified prices. We encourage QFF to raise its proposal for targeted support for agricultural customers with the Queensland Government.

Tariff 50A and tariffs 45, 46, 52A, 52B and 52C

For the changes to tariff 50A and the withdrawal of tariffs 45, 46, 52A, 52B and 52C, our draft decision is to provide a 12-month transition period for affected customers. We consider it is important to allow these customers time to adjust to the new tariff structures, which will give them the opportunity to assess how the changes will affect their business and consumption patterns. While some of these tariffs have relatively few affected customers (particularly for the CAC tariffs), we consider the level of consumption justifies a transition period to allow for adequate consideration of their options.

Tariff 60B

Our draft decision is to not provide a transition period for tariff 60B. Although the change to the underlying network tariff will shift the network charge from a volume-based to a fixed daily charge, we do not consider this a material change. Given the sophistication of large customers, we consider they can adapt to this change without a transition period.

Existing obsolete tariffs

Tariff 50 (seasonal TOU monthly demand) and tariffs 62A, 65A and 66A (irrigation tariffs) are already obsolete retail tariffs. These tariffs were made obsolete in previous determinations, but no phase-out date was set until the withdrawal of the underlying network tariffs was confirmed.

The underlying network tariffs for these tariffs will be withdrawn as follows:

- tariff 50 – withdrawn immediately (from 1 July 2025)
- tariffs 62A, 65A and 66 – withdrawn on 30 June 2026.

Our draft decision is to set the phase-out date for these tariffs as 30 June 2026. While customers on tariff 50 have been informed that their tariff would eventually be extinguished, no phase-out date was established until now. We consider these customers should be given adequate time to review

[7] QFF, sub 6, p 6.

their options and transition to an alternative tariff. This is particularly important as other large customer tariffs are also changing, and affected customers will need time to consider how these changes will impact them.

Appendix C: N component indexation approach

This appendix outlines the method used to determine the N component for retail tariffs that no longer have an underlying network tariff in 2025–26, based on the indexation approach (see section 4.1 of the main report).[8]

The network prices for 2025–26 submitted to the AER for approval generally include distribution, transmission, jurisdictional scheme and legacy (accumulation) metering costs.[9] These costs are considered when estimating the N component for retail tariffs without an underlying network tariff.

To calculate the distribution and transmission costs for 2025–26, we used a price indexation method – specifically the 'X-factor' approach – to escalate the approved 2024–25 costs. The 2024–25 costs were approved by the AER through the annual network pricing process.[10] The AER's X-factors represent the rate of change in expected annual revenue for distribution and transmission businesses from one year to the next.[11] By applying the nominal X-factors to escalate 2024–25 costs,[12] we account for expected changes in costs (including for inflation) as determined by the AER.

For our draft determination, the following 2025–26 X-factors were applied:

- **distribution costs**:
  - 6.9% nominal X-factor for small customer tariffs specific to Energex[13]
  - 6.2% nominal X-factor for large customer tariffs and the existing obsolete tariffs specific to Ergon Distribution[14]
- **transmission costs:**
  - 2.32% nominal X-factor specific to Powerlink.[15]

At this stage, draft X-factors have been applied to distribution costs. We intend to use the AER-approved X-factors in our final determination, subject to the availability and timing of this information. To determine the jurisdictional scheme and legacy metering costs, we used the draft 2025–26 costs provided by Ergon Energy Network and Energex (AER-approved prices will be used in the final determination, subject to availability and timing of this information). Although there are no underlying network tariffs, jurisdictional scheme and legacy metering costs are set for specific tariff categories. For example, jurisdictional scheme costs are uniform across residential network tariffs, allowing us to include the applicable costs in the N component.[16]

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[8] There will be no underlying network tariff for an existing retail tariff in 2025–26 if the AER approves material changes to, or removes, the underlying network tariff as part of its 2025–30 regulatory review. In many cases, we are proposing to maintain the existing retail tariffs for a 12-month period, to allow customers time to transition to alternative retail tariffs. The list of existing retail tariffs we propose to maintain without an underlying network tariff is set out in section 3.1 of the main report.
[9] Legacy metering costs will be captured in network prices in 2025–26 (see section 4.1 of the main report).
[10] For example, see AER, *Statement of reasons: Energex's Annual Pricing Proposal*, May 2024.
[11] The AER determines X-factors for the purposes of revenue smoothing.
[12] While the AER's X-factors present the real rate of change, a nominal X-factor can be produced using the $CPI\ minus\ X$ price formula.
[13] AER, *Energex Distribution Determination 2025 - 2030 (Att 1)* , draft decision, September 2024.
[14] AER, *Ergon Energy Distribution Determination 2025 - 2030 (Att 1)*, draft decision, September 2024, p 2.
[15] The nominal X-factor of 2.32% was calculated using the $CPI\ minus\ X$ formula and the Powerlink-specific CPI of 2.65% and real X-factor of 0.33%. See AER, *Powerlink Queensland Determination 2022-27*, final decision, April 2022, pp 33, 40.
[16] We have not added metering costs to tariffs 52A–52C. This is because connection asset customers (CAC) do not incur metering costs.

Appendix D: SRES cost pass-through approach

We include small-scale renewable energy scheme (SRES) cost pass-through amounts in the draft notified prices.[17] The method for calculating these costs involves two key steps:

1. estimating the under- or over-recovery of SRES costs in 2024–25
2. calculating SRES costs to be passed through in the 2025–26 notified prices.

Over-recovery of SRES costs in 2024–25

We estimate an over-recovery of SRES costs in 2024–25 by comparing:

- the actual cost of SRES compliance during 2024–25, based on the Clean Energy Regulator's (CER's) final small-scale technology percentage (STP) for 2024 and 2025
- the estimated SRES allowance included in 2024–25 notified prices, based on the CER's final STP for 2024 and a non-binding STP for 2025.

This results in an over-recovery of $0.450/MWh (0.0450 c/kWh) (Table 1).

Table 1: SRES over-recovery, 2024–25

Allowance vs actual costs	Period	STP		Clearing house price ($/MWh)[a]	SRES cost ($/MWh)	Average SRES cost ($/MWh)
		Final (%)	Non-binding (%)			
2024–25 final determination allowance	1 Jul – 31 Dec 2024	21.26		40	8.504	7.480
	1 Jan – 30 Jun 2025		16.14	40	6.456	
2024–25 actual cost	1 Jul – 31 Dec 2024	21.26		40	8.504	7.030
	1 Jan – 30 Jun 2025	13.89		40	5.556	
Over-recovery in 2024–25 (before adjusting for energy losses, the time value of money, variable retail cost allocators and the standing offer adjustment/headroom)						**0.450**

a Determined by the Clean Energy Regulator.

SRES costs included in the 2025–26 notified prices

We adjusted the over-recovery amount (described above) for:

- **energy losses** – to determine the SRES liabilities based on energy acquired, we applied the relevant transmission and distribution loss factors used in the 2024–25 determination

[17] Discussed in section 5.2 of the main report.

- **time value of money** – to restore the real value of the over-recovered amount, we applied a nominal weighted-average cost of capital of 9.15%[18]
- **variable retail cost allocators and standing offer adjustment** – these were adjusted consistent with how the allowances were applied in the 2024–25 determination.

The resulting pass-through amounts are included in all draft notified prices (Table 2).[19]

Table 2: SRES pass-through amounts

Residential tariffs[a]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.076
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15
D	Over-recovery before the application of standing offer adjustment and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0529
E	Variable retail cost allowance (residential) in 2024–25 (%)	7.25
F	Standing offer adjustment in 2024–25 (%)	−1.10
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0561
Residential load control tariffs[b]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.076
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15
D	Over-recovery before the application of standing offer adjustment and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0529
E	Variable retail cost allowance (residential) in 2024–25 (%)	7.25
F	Standing offer adjustment in 2024–25 (%)	−4.54
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0541
Small business, load control and unmetered supply tariffs[c]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.076

[18] Based on our latest internal analysis.
[19] To ensure all customers benefit (including those who opt-in to new retail tariffs), the pass-through amount is included in both existing and new retail tariffs.

C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15
D	Over-recovery before the application of standing offer adjustment and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0529
E	Variable retail cost allowance (small business) in 2024–25 (%)	18.70
F	Standing offer adjustment in 2024–25 (%)	−5.80
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0591
Existing limited access obsolete tariffs[d]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.074
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15
D	Over-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0528
E	Variable retail cost allowance (small business) in 2024–25 (%)	18.70
F	Headroom allowance in 2024–25 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0626
Large business, load control, street lighting and existing obsolete tariffs[e]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.074
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15
D	Over-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0528
E	Variable retail cost allowance (large business) in 2024–25 (%)	6.0445
F	Headroom allowance in 2024–25 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0559
Very large business tariffs[f]		
A	Negative allowance for SRES over-recovery in 2024–25 (c/kWh)	−0.0450
B	Energy losses in 2024–25 (total loss factor)	1.012
C	Discount rate (time value of money) (%)	9.15

D	Over-recovery before the application of headroom and variable retail cost allowance (2025–26 c/kWh)	−0.0497
E	Variable retail cost allowance (very large business) in 2024–25 (%)	6.0445
F	Headroom allowance in 2024–25 (%)	–
G	SRES cost pass-through for 2025–26 (c/kWh)	−0.0527

a Tariffs 11, 12B, 12C and 14A.
b Tariffs 31 and 33.
c Tariffs 20, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 24A, 24C, 34 and 91.
d Tariffs 62A, 65A and 66A.
e Tariffs 43, 44, 44A, 45, 46, 50, 50A, 50B, 60A, 60B and 71.
f Tariffs 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D, 52A, 52B, 52C, 52D, 52E, 52F, 52G and 53.
Note: The SRES cost pass-through amounts were calculated using the formula: $G = A \times B \times (1 + C) \times (1 + E) \times (1 + F)$.

Appendix E: Data used to estimate customer impacts

Typical customer figures are based on the annual consumption of the median customer on each tariff in regional Queensland. The median customer is the middle customer in terms of consumption out of all customers on each tariff. As such, half of all customers will use less electricity than the median customer, and half will use more.

Consistent with previous determinations, Ergon Retail has provided actual usage data, gathered from its customer base of over 700,000 electricity customers in regional Queensland (Table 3). The data reflects median usage at 30 June 2024.

Table 3: Median usage data used to determine customer impacts

Retail tariff	Usage (kWh per year)	Demand (kW per month)	Demand threshold (kW per month)
T11	4116	–	–
T31	1652	–	–
T33	1509	–	–
T20	5222	–	–
T44	157982	81	30
T45	562353	275	120
T46	1597860	610	400

Appendix F: Build-up of draft notified prices

Table 4: Draft notified prices – residential customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 11– residential (flat-rate)	Network	79.900	9.568			
	Energy	3.274	18.321			
	Fixed retail	62.350				
	Variable retail		2.022			
	Standing offer adjustment	4.869	1.001			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.056			
	Total	**150.393**	**30.856**			
Tariff 12B – residential time-of-use	Network	77.600	0.503	6.467	18.612	
	Energy	3.274	18.321	18.321	18.321	
	Fixed retail	62.350				
	Variable retail		1.365	1.797	2.678	
	Standing offer adjustment	4.792	0.675	0.890	1.325	
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.056	-0.056	-0.056	
	Total	**148.016**	**20.808**	**27.419**	**40.880**	
	Network	77.600	0.503	6.467	18.612	
	Energy	3.274	5.971	16.948	27.939	

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 12C – residential time-of-use	Fixed retail	62.350				
	Variable retail		0.469	1.698	3.375	
	Standing offer adjustment	4.792	0.232	0.840	1.670	
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.056	-0.056	-0.056	
	Total	**148.016**	**7.119**	**25.897**	**51.541**	
Tariff 14A – residential time-of-use demand	Network	57.000	0.503	6.467	2.612	7.000
	Energy	3.274	18.321	18.321	18.321	
	Fixed retail	62.350				
	Variable retail		1.365	1.797	1.518	0.508
	Standing offer adjustment	4.103	0.675	0.890	0.751	0.251
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.056	-0.056	-0.056	
	Total	**126.727**	**20.808**	**27.419**	**23.146**	**7.759**
Tariff 31– night rate (super economy)	Network	15.000				
	Energy		12.775			
	Fixed retail					
	Variable retail		0.926			
	Standing offer adjustment	0.502	0.458			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.054			
	Total	**15.502**	**14.106**			
	Network	15.000				

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 33 – controlled (supply economy)	Energy		13.633			
	Fixed retail					
	Variable retail		0.988			
	Standing offer adjustment	0.502	0.489			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.054			
	Total	**15.502**	**15.056**			

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 5: Draft notified prices – small business and unmetered supply customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 20 – business (flat-rate)	Network	113.800	10.555			
	Energy	3.274	18.321			
	Fixed retail	77.963				
	Variable retail		5.400			
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.623	-0.812			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059			
	Total	**190.415**	**33.404**			

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 24A – business (time-of-use demand)	Network	89.889	6.845			5.271
	Energy	3.274	18.321			
	Fixed retail	77.963				
	Variable retail		4.706			0.986
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.056	-0.708			-0.148
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059			
	Total	**167.070**	**29.105**			**6.109**
Tariff 24C – business (time-of-use demand)	Network	104.300	0.503	8.857	2.227	7.000
	Energy	3.274	18.321	18.321	18.321	
	Fixed retail	77.963				
	Variable retail		3.520	5.082	3.842	1.309
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.398	-0.530	-0.765	-0.578	-0.197
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059	-0.059	-0.059	
	Total	**181.140**	**21.755**	**31.437**	**23.753**	**8.112**
Tariff 34 – business (interruptible supply)	Network	104.300	5.454			
	Energy	3.274	15.700			
	Fixed retail	77.963				
	Variable retail		3.956			
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.398	-0.595			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059			

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)
	Total	**181.140**	**24.455**			
Tariff 91– unmetered	Network		8.875			
	Energy		18.321			
	Fixed retail					
	Variable retail		5.086			
	Standing offer adjustment		-0.765			
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059			
	Total		**31.457**			

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 6: Draft notified prices – small business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed band[a]					Usage		
		Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 4	Band 5	Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak
		(c/day)	(c/day)	(c/day)	(c/day)	(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)
Tariff 22B – small business time-of-use inclining band	Network	89.889	121.998	154.108	186.427	218.639	4.446	14.809	20.284
	Energy	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	18.321	18.321	18.321
	Fixed retail	77.963	77.963	77.963	77.963	77.963			
	Variable retail						4.258	6.195	7.219
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.056	-4.817	-5.578	-6.344	-7.108	-0.641	-0.932	-1.086

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed band[a]					Usage		
		Band 1 (c/day)	Band 2 (c/day)	Band 3 (c/day)	Band 4 (c/day)	Band 5 (c/day)	Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)
	SRES cost pass-through						-0.059	-0.059	-0.059
	Total	**167.070**	**198.419**	**229.767**	**261.320**	**292.769**	**26.325**	**38.334**	**44.679**
Tariff 22C – small business time-of-use inclining band	Network	89.889	121.998	154.108	186.427	218.639	4.446	14.809	20.284
	Energy	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	3.274	6.471	18.465	27.939
	Fixed retail	77.963	77.963	77.963	77.963	77.963			
	Variable retail						2.042	6.222	9.018
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.056	-4.817	-5.578	-6.344	-7.108	-0.307	-0.936	-1.357
	SRES cost pass-through						-0.059	-0.059	-0.059
	Total	**167.070**	**198.419**	**229.767**	**261.320**	**292.769**	**12.593**	**38.501**	**55.825**

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 7: Draft notified prices – small business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a] (c/day)	Usage		
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Shoulder (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)
Tariff 22D – small business time-of-use	Network	113.300	0.503	10.218	21.227
	Energy	3.274	18.321	18.321	18.321
	Fixed retail	77.963			

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage		
			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)
	Variable retail		3.520	5.337	7.395
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.611	-0.530	-0.803	-1.113
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059	-0.059	-0.059
	Total	**189.926**	**21.755**	**33.014**	**45.772**
Tariff 22E – small business time-of-use	Network	113.300	0.503	10.218	21.227
	Energy	3.274	5.559	16.819	26.899
	Fixed retail	77.963			
	Variable retail		1.134	5.056	9.000
	Standing offer adjustment	-4.611	-0.171	-0.761	-1.354
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.059	-0.059	-0.059
	Total	**189.926**	**6.966**	**31.273**	**55.712**

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 8: Draft notified prices – large business and street lighting customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand						Excess demand
			Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)
Tariff 44 – over 100 MWh small (demand)	Network	4224.492	4.030			27.744			24.968			
	Energy	3.274	13.833									
	Fixed retail	446.191										
	Variable retail		1.080			1.677			1.509			
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**4673.958**	**18.887**			**29.421**			**26.477**			
Tariff 44A – over 100 MWh small (demand)	Network	4157.900	5.000						21.746			
	Energy	3.274	13.833									
	Fixed retail	446.191										
	Variable retail		1.138						1.314			
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**4607.366**	**19.916**						**23.060**			
Tariff 45 – over 100 MWh	Network	13769.342	4.036			27.483			24.734			
	Energy	3.274	13.833									
	Fixed retail	1227.125										

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand						Excess demand
			Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)
medium (demand)	Variable retail		1.080			1.661			1.495			
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**14999.742**	**18.893**			**29.144**			**26.229**			
Tariff 46 – over 100 MWh large (demand)	Network	36238.010	3.572			26.910			24.219			
	Energy	3.274	13.833									
	Fixed retail	3121.605										
	Variable retail		1.052			1.627			1.464			
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**39362.890**	**18.402**			**28.537**			**25.683**			
Tariff 49 – large business time-of-use energy	Network	6092.400	2.387	17.587	21.387							
	Energy	3.274	13.833	13.833	13.833							
	Fixed retail	401.833										
	Variable retail		0.980	1.899	2.129							
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056	−0.056	−0.056							

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand						Excess demand
			Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)
	Total	**6497.507**	**17.145**	**33.263**	**37.293**							
Tariff 50A – large business time-of-use demand	Network	18602.993	4.596						17.770			1.842
	Energy	3.274	13.833									
	Fixed retail	401.833										
	Variable retail		1.114						1.074			0.111
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**19008.100**	**19.487**						**18.844**			**1.953**
Tariff 50B – large business time-of-use demand	Network	1486.400	2.387	4.830	2.387		7.868	19.571		8.742	21.746	
	Energy	3.274	13.833	13.833	13.833							
	Fixed retail	401.833										
	Variable retail		0.980	1.128	0.980		0.476	1.183		0.528	1.314	
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056	−0.056	−0.056							
	Total	**1891.507**	**17.145**	**19.735**	**17.145**		**8.343**	**20.754**		**9.270**	**23.060**	
Tariff 60A – large	Network	1486.400	9.017									
	Energy	3.274	13.492									

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand						Excess demand
			Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kW/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)	($/kVA/ mth)
business flat-rate interruptible supply (primary)	Fixed retail	446.191										
	Variable retail		1.361									
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**1935.866**	**23.813**									
Tariff 60B – large business flat-rate interruptible supply (secondary)	Network	1474.900										
	Energy		13.492									
	Fixed retail											
	Variable retail		0.815									
	Headroom											
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total	**1474.900**	**14.251**									
Tariff 71– street lighting	Network		17.908									
	Energy		13.833									
	Fixed retail											
	Variable retail		1.919									
	Headroom											

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Demand						Excess demand
			Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	Off-peak /flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056									
	Total		**33.604**									

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 9: Draft notified prices – very large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a] (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit ($/day/unit)	Capacity ($/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand ($/kVA/mth)
Tariff 51A – high voltage (CAC 66 kV)	Network	19932.900	2.864	7.963	3.630	4.162
	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	3090.050				
	Variable retail		0.877	0.481	0.219	0.252
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.053			
	Total	**23026.224**	**15.331**	**8.444**	**3.849**	**4.414**
Tariff 51B – high voltage (CAC 33 kV)	Network	11972.200	2.864	7.963	4.253	4.305
	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	3090.050				

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a] (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit ($/day/unit)	Capacity ($/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand ($/kVA/mth)
	Variable retail		0.877	0.481	0.257	0.260
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.053			
	Total	**15065.524**	**15.331**	**8.444**	**4.510**	**4.565**
Tariff 51C – high voltage (CAC 22/11kV Bus)	Network	10467.900	2.864	7.963	4.779	5.235
	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	3090.050				
	Variable retail		0.877	0.481	0.289	0.316
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.053			
	Total	**13561.224**	**15.331**	**8.444**	**5.068**	**5.551**
Tariff 51D – high voltage (CAC 22/11kV Line)	Network	9544.500	2.864	7.963	8.893	10.516
	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	3090.050				
	Variable retail		0.877	0.481	0.538	0.636
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.053			
	Total	**12637.824**	**15.331**	**8.444**	**9.431**	**11.152**
Tariff 53 – high voltage (ICC)	Network	19932.900	2.864		3.630	4.162
	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	2876.513				

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a] (c/day)	Usage (c/kWh)	Connection unit ($/day/unit)	Capacity ($/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand ($/kVA/mth)
	Variable retail		0.877		0.219	0.252
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053			
	Total	**22812.687**	**15.331**		**3.849**	**4.414**
ICC site-specific – high voltage	Energy	3.274	11.643			
	Fixed retail	2876.513				
	Variable retail		0.877		0.219	0.252
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053			
	Total	**2879.787**	**12.467**		**0.219**	**0.252**

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 10: Draft notified prices – very large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage		Connection unit	Capacity	Demand			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Peak			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/day/unit)	($/kVA of AD/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 52A – high voltage (CAC STOUD 33-66kV)	Network	8627.847	6.336	1.326	7.413	6.615			16.505	
	Energy	3.274	11.643	11.643						
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		1.087	0.784	0.448	0.400			0.998	

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a] (c/day)	Usage		Connection unit ($/day/unit)	Capacity ($/kVA of AD/mth)	Demand			Demand ($/kW/mth)
			Off-peak/flat (c/kWh)	Peak (c/kWh)			Off-peak/flat ($/kVA/mth)	Shoulder ($/kVA/mth)	Peak ($/kVA/mth)	
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053	−0.053						
	Total	**11721.172**	**19.013**	**13.701**	**7.861**	**7.015**			**17.502**	
Tariff 52B – high voltage (CAC STOUD 22/11kV Bus)	Network	8627.847	6.336	1.326	7.413	4.747			52.668	
	Energy	3.274	11.643	11.643						
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		1.087	0.784	0.448	0.287			3.184	
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053	−0.053						
	Total	**11721.172**	**19.013**	**13.701**	**7.861**	**5.034**			**55.851**	
Tariff 52C – high voltage (CAC STOUD 22/11kV Line)	Network	8627.847	6.336	1.326	7.413	8.483			62.542	
	Energy	3.274	11.643	11.643						
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		1.087	0.784	0.448	0.513			3.780	
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053	−0.053						
	Total	**11721.172**	**19.013**	**13.701**	**7.861**	**8.996**			**66.323**	

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage		Connection unit	Capacity	Demand			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Peak			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/day/unit)	($/kVA of AD/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 52D – high voltage (CAC 66 kV)	Network	49756.700	1.348		7.963			4.019	5.741	2.091
	Energy	3.274	11.643							
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		0.785		0.481			0.243	0.347	0.126
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053							
	Total	**52850.024**	**13.724**		**8.444**			**4.262**	**6.088**	**2.217**
Tariff 52E – high voltage (CAC 33 kV)	Network	21117.300	1.348		7.963			4.019	5.741	2.091
	Energy	3.274	11.643							
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		0.785		0.481			0.243	0.347	0.126
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053							
	Total	**24210.624**	**13.724**		**8.444**			**4.262**	**6.088**	**2.217**
Tariff 52 F – high voltage (CAC HV Bus)	Network	15705.100	1.348		7.963			8.873	12.676	2.091
	Energy	3.274	11.643							
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		0.785		0.481			0.536	0.766	0.126

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage		Connection unit	Capacity	Demand			Demand
			Off-peak/flat	Peak			Off-peak/flat	Shoulder	Peak	
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/day/unit)	($/kVA of AD/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kVA/mth)	($/kW/mth)
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053							
	Total	**18798.424**	**13.724**		**8.444**			**9.409**	**13.442**	**2.217**
Tariff 52G – high voltage (CAC 9HV Line)	Network	12383.400	1.348		7.963			13.145	18.779	2.091
	Energy	3.274	11.643							
	Fixed retail	3090.050								
	Variable retail		0.785		0.481			0.795	1.135	0.126
	Headroom									
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.053							
	Total	**15476.724**	**13.724**		**8.444**			**13.940**	**19.914**	**2.217**

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 11: Draft notified prices – large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage[b]	
			Below threshold	Above threshold
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)
Tariff 43 – Business customer (over 100 MWh)	Network	4157.900	6.052	4.012
	Energy	3.274	13.833	13.833
	Fixed retail	446.191		
	Variable retail		1.202	1.079
	Headroom			
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.056	−0.056
	Total	**4607.366**	**21.031**	**18.868**

a Charged per metering point.
b Usage (below threshold) – up to 97,000 kWh per year; usage (above threshold) – 97,000 kWh per year and above.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 12: Draft limited-access obsolete tariffs – small business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Capacity	
			Block 1/ Peak	Block 2	Off-peak/flat	Up to 7.5 kW	Over 7.5 kW
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW)	($/kW)
Tariff 62A – time-of-use declining block tariff[b]	Network	89.300	51.651	40.984	6.978		
	Energy	3.274	13.833	13.833	13.833		
	Fixed retail	55.318					
	Variable retail		12.246	10.251	3.892		
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.063	−0.063	−0.063		

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage			Capacity	
			Block 1/ Peak	Block 2	Off-peak/flat	Up to 7.5 kW	Over 7.5 kW
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW)	($/kW)
	Total	**147.893**	**77.667**	**65.005**	**24.640**		
Tariff 65A – time-of-use tariff[c]	Network	88.800	37.499		12.810		
	Energy	3.274	13.833		13.833		
	Fixed retail	55.318					
	Variable retail		9.599		4.982		
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through		−0.063		−0.063		
	Total	**147.393**	**60.869**		**31.563**		
Tariff 66A – dual-rate demand tariff	Network	251.900			11.290	3.816	11.521
	Energy	3.274			13.833		
	Fixed retail	55.318					
	Variable retail				4.698	0.714	2.154
	Headroom						
	SRES cost pass-through				−0.063		
	Total	**310.493**			**29.759**	**4.530**	**13.675**

a Charged per metering point.
b Block 1: 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays (first 10,000 kWh per month); block 2: 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays (remaining kWh per month); off-peak – all other times.
c Peak: a fixed 12-hour period as agreed between the retailer and customer from the range 7 am to 7 pm, 7.30 am to 7.30 pm or 8 am to 8 pm; off-peak – all other times.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Table 13: Draft existing obsolete tariffs – large business customers (excl GST)

Retail tariff	Tariff component	Fixed[a]	Usage		Demand	
			Off-peak/flat	Peak	Off-peak/flat	Peak
		(c/day)	(c/kWh)	(c/kWh)	($/kW/mth)	($/kW/mth)
Tariff 50 – over 100 MWh small (demand)	Network	3750.857	7.637	1.533	11.800	80.043
	Energy	3.274	13.833	13.833		
	Fixed retail	401.833				
	Variable retail		1.298	0.929	0.713	4.838
	Headroom					
	SRES cost pass-through		-0.056	-0.056		
	Total	**4155.965**	**22.712**	**16.238**	**12.513**	**84.881**

a Charged per metering point.
Note: Totals may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Appendix G: Draft gazette notice

Queensland Government Gazette

Electricity Act 1994

RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR STANDARD CONTRACT CUSTOMERS

This Gazette notice replaces the Retail Electricity Prices for Standard Contract Customers notice dated ~~97~~ June 2023~~4~~.

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 Energy~~, Renewables and Hydrogen~~ (dated ~~14~~19 December 2023~~4~~) and
sections 90 and 90AB of the Electricity Act, I hereby state that the Queensland Competition Authority decided that, on and from 1 July 2024~~5~~, 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 DD~~7th~~ day of ~~June~~ MM 2024~~5~~.

Flavio Menezes, 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 1994 (Queensland)* (the Electricity Act) and the *National Energy Retail Law (Queensland)* (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

Any reference to a tariff is a reference to a retail tariff in the Tariff Schedule unless otherwise explicitly stated in the Tariff Schedule.

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. However, retailers must not pass through to customers the default network tariff assignment criteria.

Additional customer descriptions:

- A *Connection Asset Customer (CAC)* is a large business customer whose installed capacity generally exceeds 1000 kVA and is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 11 kV, but not exceeding a nominal voltage of 66 kV as classified by the distribution entity.
- An *Individually Calculated Customer (ICC)* is a large business customer whose installed capacity generally exceeds 10 MVA and is connected to the distribution network at a minimum nominal voltage of 33 kV, but not exceeding a nominal voltage of 132 kV as classified by the distribution entity. A customer taking supply at these voltages, but with installed capacity less than 10 MVA, may request to be classified as an ICC if it satisfies specific criteria set out in the distribution entity's approved Tariff Structure Statement.

CAC or ICC customers can only access tariffs where specifically stated in the tariff description.

Emergency is as defined in the *National Energy Retail Rules* as applied in Queensland.

The *QECMM (Queensland Electricity Connection and Metering Manual)* as required in the *Metrology Procedure: Part A, National Electricity Market*, or similar document setting out the minimum requirements for connection of supply to customer premises as intended by the QECMM.

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 continuous supply primary tariff at that MI. All large customer tariffs are MI exclusive tariffs unless otherwise stated.

A retailer must assign the applicable *default tariff* to a small customer in the event the small customer does not nominate a tariff when they become a Standard Contract Customer of the retailer except where any existing metering configuration at the MI is for a primary interruptible supply tariff, in which case the small customer must expressly nominate a suitable primary tariff. Such assignment does not alter a small customer's ability to access other tariffs in the event the small customer requests assignment to another tariff.

The default tariff is:

- For residential customers–Tariff 11
- For small business customers–Tariff 20.

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, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 24A, ~~24B,~~ 24C, 34, 62A, 65A or 66A) 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.

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.

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

Weekdays mean Monday to Friday including public holidays.

Summer is the months of December to February inclusive.

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 (for large customers, 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 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 recorded or 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 the 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.

For large customer tariffs in Part 2 listing charge parameter options in both kW and kVA, the applicable charging parameter is to be kVA except for:

- MI with type 6 metering – kW;
- MI where type 6 metering is replaced with type 1 to 4 metering due to fault, age, distributor initiated customer reclassification, or other action not initiated by the customer – kW or kVA at the customer's choice until the first anniversary of the type 6 meter replacement, and kVA from that time;
- MI with type 1 to 4 metering and the tariff assigned to that MI changes from an obsolete tariff to a standard tariff – kW or kVA at the customer's choice until the first anniversary of the tariff change, and kVA from that time.

Once a retailer applies the kVA demand charging parameter to an MI, a kW demand charging parameter can no longer be applied to the MI unless otherwise permitted by energy law.

A *demand threshold* is the demand value below which demand charges for a tariff 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.

Excess demand for the billing period is the greater of the maximum demand outside the peak demand window minus the maximum demand during the peak demand window, or zero.

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.

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.

Continuous supply standard tariffs

Tariff 11

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with any other primary residential tariff.

Tariff 20

This tariff shall not apply in conjunction with any other primary business tariff.

Tariffs 22B and 22C

The applicable daily supply charge for each customer's bill is determined by multiplying the customer's total average daily usage for all meter registers at the MI for the billing period by the number of days in the calendar year. Average daily usage is calculated on a pro rating basis having regard to the number of days in the billing period that supply was connected as expressly allowed or permitted by energy law. The applicable daily supply charge for the billing period is that which corresponds with the applicable annual usage Bands:

- Band 1 – up to 20,000 kWh/y
- Band 2 – 20,000 up to 40,000 kWh/y
- Band 3 – 40,000 up to 60,000 kWh/y
- Band 4 – 60,000 up to 80,000 kWh/y
- Band 5 – 80,000 kWh/y and above

~~***Tariffs 14A and 24A***~~

~~Customers choosing these tariffs should be aware that the underlying network tariffs may be subject to larger annual price changes compared to other network tariffs as distribution entities move them toward the network prices that underpin Tariffs 14B and 24B respectively. It is likely the network tariffs will then be extinguished. This process will likely impact future prices and access to Tariffs 14A and 24A.~~

Tariff 43

This tariff is only available to large business customers with basic metering (type 6) where that metering is not capable of measuring electricity usage under an alternative applicable standard tariff.

Tariff 49

This tariff is only available to large business customers with monthly peak demand greater than 120 kVA and consumption less than 160 MWh per annum.

Interruptible supply standard tariffs

General

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

Where a customer's aggregate load that is connected to an interruptible supply tariff exceeds 20 amperes per phase, additional load control equipment must be installed in accordance with the QECMM. Such equipment must be installed at the customer's expense.

Availability of supply

Tariff 31

Supply will be available for a minimum of 8 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 5 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. 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.

Tariff 33

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, and 10 hours per day for customers connected to the Essential Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Tariffs 34, 60A and 60B

These tariffs are not available to customers connected to the Essential Energy network within Queensland.

Supply will be available for a minimum of 18 hours per day for customers connected to the Ergon Energy network, but may be reduced in an emergency. Times when supply is available is

subject to variation at the absolute discretion of the distribution entity.

Changes to connected load
Customers must notify their retailer of any change of more than 30 kW to the load connected to its interruptible supply tariff, including if the change is a reduction.

Other access requirements
Tariffs 34 and 60A
These tariffs shall not apply in conjunction with any other tariff.

Tariffs 60A and 60B
These tariffs are only available in areas where the distribution entity's standard load control signalling operates. Access to the tariffs may be subject to a network impact assessment by the distribution entity supporting customer access.

Electrical equipment connected to secondary interruptible supply tariffs
These tariffs are applicable where there is no provision to supply electrical equipment, or any specified part of electrical equipment, that is connected to a secondary interruptible supply tariff via another tariff (e.g. via a change-over switch to a continuous supply tariff), and electricity supply is:

(a) connected to electric vehicle supply equipment (residential customers only), or pool filtration or sanitation systems via a general purpose socket-outlet specifically labelled to indicate that it is connected to an interruptible supply tariff; or

(b) permanently connected to electric or heat pump storage water heaters, boost elements of solar water heaters, electric vehicle supply equipment, pool filtration or sanitation systems, pumping or irrigation equipment, battery energy storage systems, solar power systems, or other appliances (e.g. washing machines or dishwashers).

Where a part (e.g. a one-shot booster or circulating pump for a solar water heater) of electrical equipment connected to a secondary interruptible supply tariff is connected to another tariff, the part 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.

Unmetered supply standard 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
This tariff is only available to customers with small loads other than street lights as set out in the distribution entity's Approved Unmetered Supply Devices list (or equivalent document), 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 not regulated.

Individually Calculated Customers
As an alternative to Tariff 53 set out in Part 2 of this Schedule, Standard Contract Customers classed as ICC can choose to be supplied and billed by their retailer under the ICC site-specific tariff set out in Part 2 of this Schedule.

Obsolete tariffs
Limited-access obsolete tariffs
Small business customers can switch once to a *limited-access obsolete* tariff only if they have accessed the corresponding *discontinued* tariff as set out below at any time between 1 July 2017 and 30 June 2020:

Discontinued Tariff	Limited-access obsolete tariff
Tariff 62	Tariff 62A
Tariff 65	Tariff 65A
Tariff 66	Tariff 66A

Any subsequent tariff change by the customer must be to an applicable standard tariff, and the customer can no longer access a limited-access obsolete tariff.

Obsolete tariffs
Obsolete tariffs can only be accessed by customers who are on the tariff at the date it becomes obsolete and continuously take supply under it.

The *scheduled phase-out date* is the date an obsolete tariff will be discontinued.

Tariff 65A
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 66A
The 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.

Tariff changes

Discontinued or redesignated tariffs

Customers supplied under tariffs which have been discontinued or redesignated (whether by number, letter or name) on the date of the tariff being discontinued or redesignated, and whom have not notified their retailer of their preferred applicable standard tariff, will be transferred to an applicable standard tariff at the discretion of the retailer upon the tariff being discontinued or redesignated.

Seasonal time-of-use tariffs

Customers on seasonal time-of-use tariffs cannot change to another tariff less than one year from the application of the tariff to the customer's account 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 can only be accessed by customers taking supply at *low voltage* as set out in the *Electricity Regulation 2006* unless specifically stated in the tariff description, or otherwise agreed with the retailer.

Metering

General

Revenue metering is metering used for billing purposes. Appropriate revenue metering must be in place for each tariff at a MI, unless otherwise permitted by energy law. Meter wiring and equipment to house meters is the customer's responsibility and must be installed and maintained at the customer's expense.

All data used for billing purposes will be determined in accordance with the metrology procedure unless otherwise permitted by energy law. The use of data substitutes or estimates is permissible, where in accordance with energy law.

The *metrology procedure* is the metrology procedure as issued by the Australian Energy Market Operator, and as added to by the *Electricity Distribution Network Code (Queensland)*.

A *type 4A* meter is a type 4 advanced digital meter which has the remote communications functions disabled.

Charges for customer metering services regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator and levied by the distribution entity are:

- for large customers, not included in notified prices. These will be applied to customers with metering other than types 1 to 4, in addition to the applicable notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.
- for small customers, included in notified prices (except for distribution entity alternative control services for metering services in relation to solar PV) and cannot otherwise be charged to the customer.

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.

Other retail fees and charges

A retailer may charge its Standard Contract Customers the following:

(a) if, at a customer's request, the retailer provides historical billing data which is more than two years old:
– a maximum of **$30**

(b) retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **$15**

(c) financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment:
– a maximum of **the fee incurred by the retailer**

(d) 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:
(i) the customer voluntarily participates in such program or scheme;
(ii) the additional amount is payable under the program or scheme; and
(iii) the retailer gives the customer prior written notice of any change to the additional amount payable under the program or scheme.

(e) if the customer refuses telecommunications and a type 4A meter is installed at the customer's explicit voluntary choice:
– a maximum of **$67.67~~43.05~~ per meter read**

In the absence of a notified price, a retailer may charge a customer for the provision of distribution entity alternative control services at the prices regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator, or as otherwise modified by energy law, for those services on a cost pass through basis. These charges may be applied to a customer's bill in addition to the notified prices contained in this Tariff Schedule.

Concessional application

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

1. 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.

2. Residential institutions:

(a) 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

(b) that are:

(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) have a service agreement for homelessness funding administered by the State; 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.

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	30.856	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	150.393	c
12B	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	40.880	c/kWh
		Day (~~9~~11am – 4pm)	20.808	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	27.419	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	148.016	c
12C	Residential time-of-use primary tariff	Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	51.541	c/kWh
		Day (~~9~~11am – 4pm)	7.119	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	25.897	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	148.016	c
14A	Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	7.759	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage:		
		Peak (4pm – 9pm)	23.146	c/kWh
		Day (11am – 4pm)	20.808	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	27.419	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	126.727	c
~~14B~~	~~Residential time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.~~	~~Demand:~~		
		~~Peak (4pm – 9pm)~~	~~9.544~~	~~$/kW~~
		~~All other times~~	~~0.0~~	~~$/kW~~
		~~Usage~~	~~24.259~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~122.364~~	~~c~~
20	Small business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	33.404	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	190.415	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
22D~~8~~	Small business time-of-use ~~inclining band~~ primary tariff.	Usage: Peak (~~4~~5pm – ~~9~~8pm weekdays)	45.772	c/kWh
		Day (~~9~~11am – ~~1~~4pm)	21.755	c/kWh~~c/kWh~~
		Night (all other times)	33.014	c/kWh~~c/kWh~~
		Daily supply charge~~:~~	189.926	c~~c/kWh~~
		~~Band 1~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 2~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 3~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 4~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 5~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
22E~~C~~	Small business time-of-use ~~inclining band~~ primary tariff.	Usage: Peak (~~4~~5pm – ~~9~~8pm weekdays)	55.712	c/kWh
		Day (~~9~~11am – ~~1~~4pm)	6.966	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	31.273	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge~~:~~	189.926	c
		~~Band 1~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 2~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 3~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 4~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
		~~Band 5~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
24C~~A~~	Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (~~4~~5pm – ~~9~~8pm weekdays)	8.112	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	23.753	c/kWh
		Day (11am – 1pm)	21.755	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	31.437	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	181.140	c

~~8~~

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
~~24B~~	~~Small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.~~	~~Demand:~~ ~~Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)~~ ~~All other times~~ ~~Usage~~ ~~Daily supply charge~~	 ~~11.505~~ ~~0.0~~ ~~28.144~~ ~~148.036~~	 ~~$/kW~~ ~~$/kW~~ ~~c/kWh~~ ~~c~~
31	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage Daily supply charge	14.106 15.502	c/kWh c
33	Small customer flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage Daily supply charge	15.056 15.502	c/kWh c
34	Small business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage Daily supply charge	24.455 181.140	c/kWh c

Large customer tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
43	Large business inclining-block primary tariff.	Usage: up to 97,000 kWh per year all remaining usage Daily supply charge	 21.031 18.868 4607.366	 c/kWh c/kWh c
44A	Large business monthly demand primary tariff. Demand threshold ~~30 kW /~~ 35 kVA.	~~Chargeable demand, or~~ Chargeable demand Usage Daily supply charge	 23.060 19.916 4607.366	 $/kVA c/kWh c
49	Large business time-of-use primary tariff.	Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays) Day (11am – 1pm) Night (all other times) Daily supply charge	 37.293 17.145 33.263 6497.507	 c/kWh c/kWh c/kWh c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
~~45~~	~~Large business monthly demand primary tariff~~ ~~Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA.~~	~~Chargeable demand, or~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kW~~
		~~Chargeable demand~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Usage~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
~~46~~	~~Large business monthly demand primary tariff~~ ~~Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA.~~	~~Chargeable demand, or~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kW~~
		~~Chargeable demand~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Usage~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
50~~A~~B	Large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff.	Demand: Peak (~~4~~5pm – ~~9~~8pm weekdays)	23.060	$/kVA
		~~Excess~~Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kVA
		Night (all other times); or	9.270	$/kVA
		Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	20.754	$/kW
		Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kW
		Night (all other times)	8.343	$/kW
		Usage: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	17.145	~~c/kWh~~ ~~c~~ c/kWh
		Day (11am – 1pm)	17.145	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	19.735	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	1891.507	c
51A	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66kV.	Demand	4.414	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.849	$/kVA
		Usage	15.331	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	23026.224	c
51B	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33kV.	Demand	4.565	$/kVA
		Capacity	4.510	$/kVA
		Usage	15.331	c/kWh

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	15065.524	c
51C	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV bus.	Demand	5.551	$/kVA
		Capacity	5.068	$/kVA
		Usage	15.331	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	13561.224	c
51D	Large business high-voltage monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on an 11 or 22kV line.	Demand	11.152	$/kVA
		Capacity	9.431	$/kVA
		Usage	15.331	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	12637.824	c
~~52A~~	~~Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 or 66kV.~~ ~~Chargeable demand is the maximum demand between 10:00am and 8:00pm Summer weekdays.~~ ~~Chargeable capacity excludes all demands occurring during the chargeable demand periods.~~	~~Chargeable demand~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Chargeable capacity~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Usage – Summer~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Usage – All other times~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily connection charge~~	~~XX~~	~~$/unit~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
~~52B~~	~~Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff 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~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Chargeable capacity~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Usage – Summer~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Usage – All other times~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily connection charge~~	~~XX~~	~~$/unit~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
~~52C~~	~~Large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff 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~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Chargeable capacity~~	~~XX~~	~~$/kVA~~
		~~Usage – Summer~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Usage – All other times~~	~~XX~~	~~c/kWh~~
		~~Daily connection charge~~	~~XX~~	~~$/unit~~
		~~Daily supply charge~~	~~XX~~	~~c~~
52D	Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 66 kV.	Time-of-use demand:		
		Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	6.088	$/kVA
		Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kVA
		Night (all other times)	4.262	$/kVA
		Demand	2.217	$/kW
		Usage	13.724	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	52850.024	c
52E	Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied at 33 kV.	Time-of-use demand:		
		Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	6.088	$/kVA
		Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kVA
		Night (all other times)	4.262	$/kVA
		Demand	2.217	$/kW
		Usage	13.724	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	24210.624	c
52F	Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on a bus connection.	Time-of-use demand:		
		Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	13.442	$/kVA
		Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kVA
		Night (all other times)	9.409	$/kVA
		Demand	2.217	$/kW
		Usage	13.724	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	18798.424	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
52G	Large business high-voltage time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff only for customers classified as CAC and supplied on a line connection.	Time-of-use demand: Peak (5pm – 8pm weekdays)	19.914	$/kVA
		Day (11am – 1pm)	0.0	$/kVA
		Night (all other times)	13.940	$/kVA
		Demand	2.217	$/kW
		Usage	13.724	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	8.444	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	15476.724	c
53	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC.	Demand	4.414	$/kVA
		Capacity	3.849	$/kVA
		Usage	15.331	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	22812.687	c
ICC site-specific tariff	Large business high-voltage monthly primary tariff only for customers classified as ICC, where: • the AER approved site-specific network charges are passed-through to customers and • non-network components are chargeable as defined in Part 2 of this Schedule.	AER approved site-specific network charges	Network charges	-
		Demand	0.252	$/kVA
		Capacity	0.219	$/kVA
		Usage	12.467	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	2879.787	c
60A	Large business flat-rate primary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	23.813	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	1935.866	c
60B	Large business flat-rate secondary tariff with interruptible supply.	Usage	14.251	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	1474.900	c

Unmetered supply tariffs

Tariff	Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
71	Business flat-rate primary tariff for street lighting.	Usage	33.604	c/kWh
91	Business flat-rate primary tariff.	Usage	31.457	c/kWh

Part 3—Obsolete tariffs

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

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
22B	Obsolete small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	44.679	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	26.325	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	38.334	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge: Band 1	167.070	c
		Band 2	198.419	c
		Band 3	229.767	c
		Band 4	261.320	c
		Band 5	292.769	c
22C	Obsolete small business time-of-use inclining-band primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Usage: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	55.825	c/kWh
		Day (9am – 4pm)	12.593	c/kWh
		Night (all other times)	38.501	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge: Band 1	167.070	c
		Band 2	198.419	c
		Band 3	229.767	c
		Band 4	261.320	c
		Band 5	292.769	c
24A	Obsolete small business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays)	6.109	$/kW
		All other times	0.0	$/kW
		Usage	29.105	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	167.070	c
44	Obsolete large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 30 kW / 35 kVA. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand; or	29.421	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	26.477	$/kVA
		Usage	18.887	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	4673.958	c
45	Obsolete large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 120 kW / 135 kVA. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand; or	29.144	$/kW
		Chargeable demand	26.229	$/kVA
		Usage	18.893	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	14999.742	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
46	Obsolete large business monthly demand primary tariff Demand threshold 400 kW / 450 kVA. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand; or Chargeable demand Usage Daily supply charge	28.537 25.683 18.402 39362.890	$/kW $/kVA c/kWh c
50	Obsolete 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. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026~~To be confirmed~~	Peak chargeable demand Off-peak chargeable demand Peak usage Off-peak usage Daily supply charge	84.881 12.513 16.238 22.712 4155.965	$/kW $/kW c/kWh c/kWh c
50A	Obsolete large business time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Demand: Peak (4pm – 9pm weekdays) Excess Usage Daily supply charge	 18.844 1.953 19.487 19008.100	 $/kVA $/kVA c/kWh c
52A	Obsolete large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff 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. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand Chargeable capacity Usage – Summer Usage – All other times Daily connection charge Daily supply charge	17.502 7.015 13.701 19.013 7.861 11721.172	$/kVA $/kVA c/kWh c/kWh $/unit c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
52B	Obsolete large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff 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. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand	55.851	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	5.034	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	13.701	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.013	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.861	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	11721.172	c
52C	Obsolete large business high-voltage seasonal time-of-use monthly demand primary tariff 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. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026	Chargeable demand	66.323	$/kVA
		Chargeable capacity	8.996	$/kVA
		Usage – Summer	13.701	c/kWh
		Usage – All other times	19.013	c/kWh
		Daily connection charge	7.861	$/unit
		Daily supply charge	11721.172	c
62A	Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use declining-block primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026~~To be confirmed~~	Usage – 7am to 9pm weekdays:		
		first 10,000 kWh/month	77.667	c/kWh
		remaining	65.005	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	24.640	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	147.893	c
65A	Limited-access obsolete small business time-of-use primary tariff. Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026~~To be confirmed~~	Usage – Peak (daily pricing period)	60.869	c/kWh
		Usage – all other times	31.563	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	147.393	c

Tariff	Description	Charge type	*Rate*	Unit
66A	Limited-access obsolete small business fixed dual-rate demand primary tariff.	Fixed charge (monthly) – first 7.5kW	4.530	$/kW
	Scheduled phase-out date: 30 June 2026~~To be confirmed~~	Fixed charge (monthly) – remaining kW	13.675	$/kW
		Usage	29.759	c/kWh
		Daily supply charge	310.493	c

Part 4—Metering service charges

These charges are applicable subject to the matters set out in Part 1.

Large customer—type 1, 2, 3, 4 (advanced digital) meters

Description	Charge type	Rate	Unit
Standard asset customer (annual consumption 750MWh or less)	Daily metering charge	216.644	c
Standard asset customer (annual consumption greater than 750MWh)	Daily metering charge	260.065	c
Connection asset customer	Daily metering charge	428.707	c
Individually calculated customer	Daily metering charge	374.767	c

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End of Tariff Schedule