Network tariff application and price guide 2023-24

As approved by the Australian Energy Regulator

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Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
ABN 24 167 357 299
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009

Enquiries regarding this document should be addressed to:
Leader Regulation
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009
Email: regulation@tasnetworks.com.au

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1 Introduction

As Tasmania's licensed distribution network service provider (**DNSP**), TasNetworks offers a range of pricing structures (**network tariffs**) to customers connected to its distribution network. The range of tariffs reflects the characteristics of different types of customers, the demands that their energy use places on the network and the typical costs of serving those customers.

This 2023-24 Network Tariff Application and Price Guide (**Guide**) provides information for customers and retailers seeking to identify and understand the network tariff which is best suited to the circumstances of individual customers and the criteria for the application of those tariffs. This Guide:

- outlines the terms and conditions applying to the network tariffs for standard control services from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. Standard control services are the core network services associated with providing customers with access to the network and the delivery of electricity to customers;
- sets out the distribution use of system (**DUoS**) and transmission use of system (**TUoS**) charges, collectively referred to as Network Use of System (**NUoS**) tariffs, applied by TasNetworks to all customer sites connected to the distribution network in 2023-24;
- explains how TasNetworks assigns customers to tariff classes and the review process which is followed if a customer lodges an objection to a tariff assignment or reassignment; and
- describes the typical metering arrangements required for each network tariff.

More information about network tariffs can be found on TasNetworks' website at https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/poles-and-wires/pricing/Our-prices and in our 2023-24 Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal.

Customers and retailers who are uncertain about the network pricing process or the pricing arrangements that may be applicable to their particular circumstances or those of their customers are encouraged to contact TasNetworks at:

Leader Regulation
Tasmanian Networks Pty Ltd
PO Box 606
Moonah TAS 7009

Email: regulation@tasnetworks.com.au

2 Glossary

Term/Acronym	Description
AER	Australian Energy Regulator.
Any-time maximum demand (ATMD)	A customer's maximum demand recorded at any time during a defined billing period.
AS/NZS	Australia and New Zealand Standards.
Billing period	The period covered by the bill sent by TasNetworks to a retailer or customer.
Connection point	In relation to a Customer, the point at which electricity leaves the Distribution System for delivery to the Customer provided that where the Customer's Electrical Installation is not directly connected to the Distribution System, the Connection Point is the point at which the electricity last leaves the Distribution System before being delivered to the Customer, whether or not the electricity passes through facilities owned or operated by another person before being delivered to the Customer.
Customer	A person to whom TasNetworks provides regulated services.
Deemed Supply Contract	TasNetworks' adopted form of the *deemed standard connection contract*, as amended and published by TasNetworks from time to time.
Distribution network	As defined in the Rules.
Distribution network service provider	A person who engages in the activity of owning, controlling, or operating a Distribution System.
Distribution system	As defined in the Rules.
Distribution use of system (DUoS)	A charge to a Distribution Network User for use of the Distribution System for the conveyance of electricity.
Electrical contractor	A Person or Company licensed as an Electrical Contractor under the Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997 and the Occupational Licensing Act 2005.
Embedded generation	A generation unit connected within a Distribution System and not having direct access to a Transmission System.
Excess demand	The difference between a customer's Specified Demand and their Maximum Demand during a specified period, where the Maximum Demand exceeds the customer's Specified Demand.
Generation unit	The actual generator of electricity and all the related equipment essential to its functioning as a single entity.
HV or high voltage	A voltage exceeding 1,000 volts.
Interval metering services	Reading services for interval meters types 1-5, as defined in the Rules, and provision of other related services.
Irrigation	The provision of water pumping capability that facilitates primary production.
ITC	Individual Tariff Calculation.
Kilovolt-Ampere (kVA)	A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 kVA is equivalent to 1,000 volt-amperes.
kW, kWh	Kilowatt, Kilowatt hour
Load factor	The ratio of a Customer's average electrical load divided by the maximum electrical load.
LV or low voltage	A voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts.
Maximum demand	The highest amount of electrical power delivered (measured over a 15 minute average), or forecast to be delivered, over a defined period (day, week, month, season or year) either at a connection point, or simultaneously at a defined set of connection points.
Megavolt-Ampere (MVA)	A unit of measure of apparent power. 1 MVA is equivalent to 1,000,000 volt-amperes.

Term/Acronym	Description
National electricity market (NEM)	As defined in the Rules.
NECF	National Energy Customer Framework.
NER, or the Rules	National Electricity Rules.
Network	The apparatus, equipment, plant and buildings used to convey, and control the conveyance of electricity to customers (whether wholesale or retail) excluding any connection assets. In relation to a Network Service Provider, a network owned, operated or controlled by that Network Service Provider.
Network tariff	The fees (including the rate or rates) TasNetworks uses to calculate the amount it charges customers, or a class of customers, for network services, as amended from time to time.
Network use of system (NUoS)	Relates to utilisation of the total electricity network (transmission and distribution) to convey electricity to consumers. NUoS charges to network users represent a combination of the transmission and distribution charges (i.e. NUoS = DUoS + TUoS).
Obsolete tariff	Network tariffs that have been superseded but remain in place until such time as they are rescinded or the electrical configuration of a Customer's installation is altered.
Private residential dwelling	A house, unit, town house or apartment that, in the reasonable opinion of TasNetworks, is not classifiable under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) and is used wholly or principally as a place of residence for personal, household or domestic purposes. The ANZSIC system is used to classify businesses and applies to any entity which provides goods and services, including companies, non-profit organisations, government departments and enterprises.
Published tariffs	Those network tariffs published from time to time, usually annually, by TasNetworks.
Registered electrician	A Person or Company licensed under the *Electricity Industry Safety and Administration Act 1997* and the *Occupational Licensing Act 2005* to perform maintenance, alteration or installation work on electrical infrastructure and associated fittings.
Retailer of choice	A customer's current or chosen electricity retailer.
Special meter read	As defined in the Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services Application and Price Guide.
Specified demand	Means the value of the electrical demand at the site to which a Specified Demand network tariff applies, as nominated by the operator of that site to TasNetworks.
Supply voltage	The nominal voltage measured at the Connection Point.
TasNetworks	Unless otherwise stated means TasNetworks Energy Pty Ltd ABN 24 167 357 299 in its capacity as a Distribution Network Service Provider.
Time of use	A tariff that has variable rates depending on the time of day electricity is consumed.
Transmission network	As defined in the Rules.
Transmission system	As defined in the Rules.
Transmission use of system (TUoS)	A charge to a Transmission Network User for use of the Transmission System for the conveyance of electricity.

3 Application of network tariffs

3.1 TasNetworks

All references to TasNetworks within this Network Tariff Application and Price Guide, unless otherwise stated, are to TasNetworks in its capacity as a licensed distribution network service provider in the Tasmanian region of the National Electricity Market (**NEM**) only.

3.2 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All NUoS prices and network tariffs published by TasNetworks, unless otherwise stated, are exclusive of GST.

3.3 Time Zones

All times referred to in this Guide are in Australian Eastern Standard Time (**AEST**). This primarily impacts those network tariffs that include time of use tariff components.

3.4 Metering services charges

Standard charges for the provision of metering services will apply where TasNetworks provides basic metering services to the customer.

Where a customer requires Type 1 – 4 metering services, these services will be provided by a third party Metering Coordinator rather than TasNetworks.

Further information on TasNetworks' metering services tariffs can be found in TasNetworks' 2023-24 Metering Services Application and Price Guide.[1]

3.5 Choice of network tariff

As a general rule, the customer (through their retailer) nominates the network tariff proposed to apply to their installation. If, however, TasNetworks receives a request from a retailer for a network tariff assignment which would be inconsistent with the terms and conditions applying to that tariff, then TasNetworks will reject the tariff request.

If at any time a retailer requests that a customer's supply be reassigned to a different network tariff and TasNetworks approves of that change, the reassignment of network tariff(s) – except in the case of high voltage or demand customers – will apply from the requested date, which must be future dated. Changes of network tariff will not be made retrospectively.

TasNetworks reserves the right to review the assignment of a customer to a particular network tariff in the event of any electrical load changes or changes in connection characteristics, and will notify the customer's retailer regarding any network tariff changes resulting from such a review.

There may be instances where a customer may have a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, under which TasNetworks directly invoices the customer for network use. In such cases, the customer's retailer will provide only energy related commercial services, including billing, meaning

[1] This document can be found at https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/poles-and-wires/pricing/Our-prices.

that the customer will advise TasNetworks directly of their preferred network tariff, rather than through their retailer.

3.6 Default network tariff assignment

Under certain circumstances, there are some installations that may be assigned to a network tariff by default, rather than as the result of a choice made by the customer, and this assignment will be communicated to TasNetworks by the customer's retailer.

To accelerate the take up of cost-reflective network tariffs, the AER has determined that from 1 July 2019, under certain scenarios some residential and small business low voltage customers will be assigned to time of use, consumption based network tariffs by default. The default assignment applies to residential and small business customers that:

- move into newly connected premises from 1 July 2019;
- upgrade their connection to the distribution network from 1 July 2019 (e.g. by changing from a single phase to multi-phase power supply);
- modify their connection to the distribution network from 1 July 2019 (e.g. through the installation of solar panels); or
- have their existing accumulation meter replaced with an advanced meter from 1 July 2019 (e.g. when the existing meter reaches the end of its service life or fails).

Under the AER's direction, however, the default assignment of these customers to a time of use consumption based network tariff will be delayed by 12 months from the 'trigger' date (e.g. installation of the meter). The delay is intended to enable the collection of time of use metering data, which can be used to inform the customer's choice about the retail tariffs and, by association, the network tariffs they want to be supplied under in the future. At the end of the 12 month delay period, customers will have a further two months in which to make that tariff choice, in conjunction with their retailer. This process is discussed further in section 5.2.

In the case of a new dwelling or business premises, the delay process means that the network tariff(s) initially requested by the customer's retailer will apply to that customer for 12 months, at which point TasNetworks will reassign the customer's installation to the relevant default tariff, unless otherwise notified.

In the case of a customer that upgrades their connection, modifies their connection or has their meter replaced, the network tariff(s) applying to the customer's installation before the change will continue to apply for a further 12 months after the change, at which point TasNetworks will then reassign the customer's installation to the relevant default tariff, unless otherwise notified.

Once assigned to the applicable default network tariff, that tariff will continue to apply until such time as the customer for the installation in question elects to be reassigned, through their retailer, to a different network tariff.

Affected customers may also choose to exercise their choice of network tariff, through their retailer, before the 12 month delay period ends, including the option of pre-emptively 'opting-out' of the default tariff assignment. However, in the event that TasNetworks receives a request from a retailer during the course of the 12 month data sampling period for a customer to remain on a flat consumption based network tariff (and not be reassigned to the default network tariff at the conclusion of that period), that direction will be subject to confirmation during the two month notification period that follows on from the 12 month data sampling period. This is discussed further in section 5.2.

Customers who choose to be assigned to either a consumption or demand based time of use network tariff at any point in the 12 month delay period will not be required to confirm that tariff assignment following the conclusion of the 12 month data sampling period, or be reassigned to the default consumption based alternative applying to their tariff class after that period has concluded.

3.7 Mandatory network tariff assignment

TasNetworks does not currently assign any customers to a network tariff on a mandatory basis.

3.8 Obsolete tariffs

There are a number of network tariffs that have been declared by TasNetworks to be obsolete. Obsolete network tariffs are no longer available to new installations or able to be applied to an existing installation not already assigned to the obsolete tariff.

Customers moving into premises formerly occupied by another customer will, in general, be assigned to the same network tariff(s) as the previous occupant of those premises, unless they opt to change their network tariff through their retailer. There are, however, exceptions to this rule and the specific terms and conditions applying to obsolete network tariffs take precedence over this general principle. Retailers, customers and their agents should refer to the specific terms and conditions relating to each obsolete tariff.

TasNetworks currently has three obsolete network tariffs:

- TAS61 – Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost;
- TAS92 – Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption; and
- TAS101 – Residential low voltage pay as you go consumption.

Eligibility to remain on these obsolete tariffs is covered later in this Guide in section 13.2 for TAS61, section 7.6 for TAS92 and section 7.5 for TAS101.

3.9 Standby electricity supply

Where customers with critical electricity supply needs require standby electricity supply capability, the network charges applying to that connection will be negotiated between TasNetworks and the customer. In such a situation, network charges will be determined considering the assets and network capacity required to be kept in reserve to accommodate the standby supply.

3.10 Embedded generation

NUoS charges for embedded generation will be individually calculated (refer to section 18 of this Guide).

4 How are network prices determined

4.1 What is a network tariff

Network tariffs are the rates used to determine how much each customer connected to the distribution network is charged for their connection to the network and the delivery of the electricity they use. However, rather than billing customers directly, TasNetworks – like distribution network service providers elsewhere in Australia – charges electricity retailers on behalf of their customers.

Retailers then pass those costs on to their customers, usually bundled together into retail tariffs, along with the cost of the energy each customer consumes and a contribution towards the retailer's own costs. It is these retail tariffs that customers see in their electricity bills.

Currently network charges currently make up about 38 per cent of an average household electricity bill, including the costs associated with metering services.

There are a number of key concepts and terms relating to network tariffs which people need to be familiar with in order to understand how TasNetworks develops prices and charges retailers. These are explained below.

4.2 Network tariff classes

Customers with similar characteristics are grouped together so that similar customers pay similar prices. These groupings are known as our 'network tariff classes'.

There are currently ten network tariff classes:

- Residential low voltage
- Small business low voltage
- Large business low voltage
- Irrigation
- Large business high voltage
- Individual tariff calculation
- Uncontrolled energy
- Controlled energy
- Unmetered supply
- Street lighting

Customers within a network tariff class are assigned to the same network tariff, or group of network tariffs. Each network tariff class will have one or more network tariffs which can be applied to customers within that class, although there are a small number of network tariffs which customers in multiple tariff classes may be eligible for.

In setting the prices of our network tariffs we allocate to each network tariff class the amount of TasNetworks' allowable revenue that reflects the cost of supplying that part of our customer base. We then allocate an amount of the revenue to be recovered from each tariff class to the network tariff(s) applying to each tariff class.

4.3 Network tariff structure

Network tariffs are usually made up of a number of components, or charges, which together are referred to as the network tariff structure. All network tariffs will have at least one charging component, like a service charge, but most have more. Network tariff structures determine how we calculate how much an individual customer is charged for using our network.

Once customers are grouped into network tariff classes and assigned to network tariffs, the structure for each network tariff is determined. The use of appropriate tariff structures enables us to recover from each network tariff an amount of revenue that reflects the costs of providing network services to the customers in a particular tariff class.

The right network tariff structures can also send customers appropriate price related signals about how their usage of electricity, such as at peak times, impacts on the cost of the network.

Network tariff structures are not updated often, and will only be updated after consulting with customers. Changes to the network tariff structures are only considered when there is a need to reflect changes in market conditions or to improve price signals for customers.

4.4 Network tariff components

A network tariff structure can comprise one or many tariff components. Possible network tariff components include:

- Service charges – charges designed to recover the costs that arise from the connection and management of each customer. This sends a signal to customers about the value of the network connection, and sets a constant and foreseeable price that assists customers in making a decision to connect and remain connected to the network.
- Consumption charges – charges based on the energy consumed by the customer (and delivered via the network), multiplied by a per unit rate (price).
- Demand charges – charges based on the maximum amount of energy used by a customer at a given moment during a particular period (often an average maximum demand figure, to avoid customers being charged on the basis of instantaneous spikes in the amount of energy they draw). More information about how TasNetworks' applies demand based charges is available in sections 20 and 21 of this Guide.

4.5 Charging parameters

Specific characteristics called charging parameters are also defined for each network tariff component, such as the time periods that will apply to a particular tariff component or other eligibility criteria.

For example, some tariff components include peak and off-peak charging parameters which ensure customers receive appropriate price signals about how their usage affects the network at times when the network is working at its hardest. Tariff components that utilise different time periods are called Time of Use (ToU) tariff components.

Other network tariffs may be applied chronologically, on a daily or monthly basis for example, and others might be applied on a take or pay basis, which means that the customer might pay for a nominated level of service, whether they utilise that capacity in full or not.

5 Assigning and reassigning customers to network tariffs

Each customer is assigned to at least one tariff class. Assignment to tariff classes is based on:

- the nature of the customer's connection;
- the customer's forecast/expected usage and size, or typical usage by customers in the same customer class; and
- the principle that customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated on a consistent basis.

For each tariff class, there will be at least one network tariff to which customers in that tariff class can be assigned.

- Embedded network operators are not eligible to have the embedded network's connection with our network (sometimes referred to as the 'parent' meter) assigned to residential network tariffs.

5.1 Reassignment of network tariffs

Once a customer has been assigned to a network tariff, they may be eligible to request, through their retailer, reassignment to another network tariff, provided they meet the criteria set out below and that reassignment to the nominated tariff would be consistent with the terms and conditions applying to that tariff. There are, however, restrictions on the frequency with which customers can request reassignment to a different network tariff.

Previously, customers who were reassigned to another network tariff were required to remain on the 'new' tariff for a minimum of 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. This requirement no longer applies, except in the case of HV customers, who must continue – unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks – to remain on their network tariff of choice for a minimum of 12 months after reassignment. This condition prevents customers from taking advantage of seasonal variations in both their load profile and network tariffs by changing network tariffs in order to avoid contributing towards the cost of the network in a way that reflects their usage over a full 12 month cycle.

Residential and LV business customers are, however, permitted to change their network tariff more frequently.

Customers seeking tariff reassignment must:

(a) be eligible for tariff reassignment;

(b) provide TasNetworks with advance notification of their request to change the network tariff; and

(c) pay any applicable tariff change fee.[2]

[2] TasNetworks' fee-based services tariffs for tariff alterations are discussed in TasNetworks' *Ancillary Services – Fee Based Services Application and Price Guide*. As is the case with network charges, TasNetworks does not bill customers directly for tariff alteration fees, instead charging the customer's retailer, with the retailer then recovering the cost from their customer.

Except in the case of customers with a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, tariff reassignment requests must be made through the customer's retailer, in which case the retailer notifies TasNetworks via a Service Order Request.

In the case of customers with a separate connection agreement with TasNetworks, the customer's retailer will usually provide only energy-related commercial services, including billing, meaning the customer will advise TasNetworks directly of their preferred network tariff, rather than their retailer.

Tariff reassignment will not be made retrospectively.

5.2 Default assignment

To accelerate the take up of cost-reflective network tariffs, under certain scenarios customers within the residential and small business low voltage tariff classes will be assigned to a time of use consumption based network tariff by default in response to a number of 'trigger' events, which are listed below.

However, this assignment won't be applied immediately. The default assignment of these customers to the applicable time of use network tariff will be delayed by 12 months from the trigger event date.[3] The triggers for opt-out tariff assignment for both residential and small low voltage customers include where a customer:

- moves into newly connected premises;
- changes their connection characteristics or arrangements (i.e. existing customers upgrading their connection to three-phases or an existing customer who installs solar PV); and
- receives an advanced[4] meter but does not otherwise alter their connection arrangements (i.e. meter replacement).

The 12 month data sampling period will provide customers with the opportunity to better understand their electricity usage, including variations over the year.[5] A detailed understanding of electricity usage will help customers make more informed network tariff decisions.

5.2.1 Opt out assignment

Following the 12 month data sampling period, TasNetworks will inform the retailer of the intention to reassign a customer to the default time of use network tariff. Customers will have a further two-month notification period in which to consider their usage profile and inform their retailer of their decision to either transition to a time of use network tariff or remain on their existing tariff arrangement. If TasNetworks does not receive an opt-out request from a customer's retailer during the notification period then the customer will be reassigned to the applicable default network tariff (either TAS93 or TAS94). TasNetworks will begin billing based on a time of use network tariff from the subsequent network billing period. The standard tariff change fee will be waived if a customer moves to a time of use network tariff by default assignment.

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[3] Note: one trigger event will be applied per residential or small business installation, as it is recorded at the national metering identifier (NMI) level.

[4] An advanced meter refers to an electricity meter capable of measuring electricity usage in specific time intervals, enabling the application of network (and retail) tariffs that can vary by time of day.

[5] Note: Some customers may have access to less than 12 months of data (e.g. if a customer moves into a property during the data sampling period).

In certain circumstances, a customer's retailer may notify TasNetworks of an early opt-out decision, prior to the completion of the data sampling period. This decision will be recorded on an opt-out decision register. However, the retailer will need to confirm the customer's opt-out decision following the 12 month delay and notify TasNetworks during the two month notification period. If TasNetworks does not receive confirmation of a customer's early opt-out decision prior to the expiry of the notification period then this customer will be moved to the applicable time of use network tariff, regardless of the earlier opt-out decision.

Alternatively, a customer can elect to move to a time of use network tariff, or any eligible alternative network tariff offering, prior to the end of the delay period and before default tariff reassignment occurs. If a customer wishes to move to a time of use network tariff prior to the default tariff reassignment then the standard tariff change fee will apply.

5.2.2 Tariff changes after the notification period

Following the notification period's expiry, a retailer may inform TasNetworks of a customer request to opt-out of the time of use default assignment, change to a different network tariff or move back to their previous pricing arrangements. A customer is able to change tariffs following the notification period, however the retailer is required to submit a service order request to TasNetworks and the standard tariff change fee will apply.

5.2.3 Mandatory network tariff assignment

TasNetworks does not currently assign any customers to a network tariff on a mandatory basis.

6 Network tariffs for Standard Control Services

Table 1 sets out the Standard Control Services network tariffs that TasNetworks will offer in the 2023-24 regulatory year.

Table 1: Standard control services network tariffs

Network tariff class	Network tariff	Network tariff code	Type
Residential	Residential low voltage time of use consumption	TAS93	Published tariff
	Residential low voltage general light and power	TAS31	Published tariff
	Residential low voltage time of use demand	TAS87	Published tariff
	Residential low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS97	Published tariff
	Residential low voltage pay as you go consumption	TAS101	Published obsolete tariff
	Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption	TAS92	Published obsolete tariff
Small business low voltage	Small business low voltage time of use consumption	TAS94	Published tariff
	Small business low voltage general light and power	TAS22	Published tariff
	Small business low voltage time of use demand	TAS88	Published tariff
	Small business low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS98	Published tariff
Large business low voltage	Large business low voltage kVA demand	TAS82	Published tariff
	Large business low voltage time of use demand	TAS89	Published tariff
Irrigation	Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption	TAS75	Published tariff
Large business high voltage	Large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA	TASSDM	Published tariff
	Large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA	TAS15	Published tariff
Uncontrolled energy	Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water	TAS41	Published tariff
Controlled energy	Controlled low voltage energy – night period only	TAS63	Published tariff
	Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost	TAS61	Published obsolete tariff
Unmetered supply	Unmetered supply low voltage general	TASUMS	Published tariff
Street lighting	Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting	TASUMSSL	Published tariff
Individual tariff calculation	Individual network tariff calculation	ITC	Negotiated tariff
Feed-in-tariffs	Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable	TASX4I	Published tariff
	Business low voltage import fair and reasonable	TASX5I	Published tariff
	Non-qualifying import	TASX6I	Published tariff
	Residential low voltage import transitional	TASX1I	Published obsolete tariff
	Business low voltage import transitional	TASX2I	Published obsolete tariff

7 Residential

7.1 Residential low voltage time of use consumption (TAS93)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

An installation that is supplied under this tariff may be reassigned to network tariff TAS31 – residential low voltage general light and power, provided it remains a private residential dwelling.

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the network tariff TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.[6]

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

7.1.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applying to this network tariff comprise the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system:

  (i) a service charge; and

  (ii) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day that energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 2; and

(b) Transmission use of system:

  (i) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods in Table 2.

7.1.2 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

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[6] A customer with combination network tariffs TAS93 and TAS63 is able to access an import tariff linked to the TAS93 circuit only.

7.1.3 Time of use periods

Table 2 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 2: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use (TAS93)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 1 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am), and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for the TAS93 network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 1: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use (TAS93)

7.1.4 Network tariff prices

The prices applicable to this network tariff are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Tariff prices for residential low voltage time of use consumption (TAS93) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	61.702	-	61.702
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	11.485	3.519	15.004
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	2.354	0.721	3.075

7.2 Residential low voltage general light and power (TAS31)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations located at premises that are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this network tariff provided that the connection is through the meters of the farm residence.

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water;
- TAS61 – controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

7.2.1 Network tariff prices

The prices applicable to this network tariff are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Tariff prices for residential low voltage general light and power (TAS31) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	56.440	-	56.440
Anytime energy charge	c/kWh	6.262	1.861	8.123

7.3 Residential low voltage time of use demand (TAS87)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

To encourage customers to take up of this demand based time of use tariff on an opt-in basis, an incentive is being applied to the TAS87 network tariff until 30 June 2024. For 2023-24, the off-peak demand charge component of the TAS87 tariff will be reduced by 10 per cent, and no incentive will be offered from 1 July 2024. TasNetworks will fund the incentive, meaning that its cost will not be passed on to other customers.

7.3.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution use of system

  i. A service charge;

  ii. Demand-based charges calculated according to the method given in sections 7.3.2, 7.3.3 and 7.3.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 5.

(b) Transmission use of system

  i. Demand-based charges calculated according to the method given in sections 7.3.2, 7.3.3 and 7.3.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 5.

7.3.2 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS87.

(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS87.

Further information on the four highest peaks is provided in section 20.2.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

7.3.3 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 7.3.2.

7.3.4 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 7.3.2.

7.3.5 Time of use periods

Table 5 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 5: Time periods for residential time of use demand

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 2 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 2: Time periods for residential low voltage time of use demand

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00			Off-peak						Peak - 16:00 - 21:00					Off-peak		
Weekend	Off-peak																							

7.3.6 Network tariff prices

Table 6 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 6: Tariff prices for residential low voltage time of use demand (TAS87) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	62.782	-	62.782
Peak demand charge	c/kW/day	21.270	4.884	26.154
Off-peak demand charge[7]	c/kW/day	6.375	1.464	7.839

[7] 20 per cent incentive has been applied

7.4 Residential low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS97)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings where electricity storage, generation or electricity management devices – collectively referred to as "distributed energy resources" (**DER**) – have been deployed behind the meter.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

To encourage customers to take up this new demand-based time of use tariff on an opt-in basis, an incentive is being applied to the TAS97 network tariff until 30 June 2024. In 2023-24 the off-peak demand charge component of the TAS97 tariff will be reduced by 10 per cent, and no incentive will be offered from 1 July 2024. TasNetworks will fund the incentive, meaning that its cost will not be passed on to other customers.

7.4.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution use of system

i. A daily service charge;

ii. A daily demand-based charge for peak period usage, calculated according to the method given in section 7.4.3. The peak time periods applying to the TAS97 tariff are identified in Table 7.

iii. A daily demand-based charge for off-peak usage, calculated according to the method given in section 7.4.4. The off-peak time periods applying to the TAS97 tariff are identified in Table 7.

(b) Transmission use of system

i. A daily demand based charge for peak period usage, calculated according to the method given in section 7.4.3. The peak time periods applying to the TAS97 tariff are identified in Table 7.

ii. A daily demand-based charge for off-peak period usage, calculated according to the method given in section 7.4.4. The peak time periods applying to the TAS97 tariff are identified in Table 7.

7.4.2 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods with apply to TAS97.
(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods with apply to TAS97.

Further information on the four highest peaks is provided in section 20.2.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

7.4.3 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for a customer on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge (NUoS) applying to peak period by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 7.4.2.

7.4.4 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge applying to off-peak periods (NUoS) by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and
(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 7.4.2.

7.4.5 Time of use periods

Table 7 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 7: Time periods for residential time of use demand

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 3 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekend, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 3: Time period for residential low voltage time of use demand (TAS97)

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00			Off-peak						Peak - 16:00 - 21:00					Off-peak		
Weekend	Off-peak																							

7.4.6 Network tariff prices

Table 8 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 8: Tariff prices for residential low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS97) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	62.782	-	62.782
Peak demand charge	c/kW/day	21.270	4.884	26.154
Off-peak demand charge[8]	c/kW/day	6.375	1.464	7.839

[8] 20 per cent incentive has been applied

7.5 Residential low voltage pay as you go consumption (TAS101)

This network tariff applies to low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and were supplied in accordance with Aurora Energy's Pay As You Go (PAYG) prepayment metering product prior to 1 July 2013. Any installation connected to prepayment metering after 30 June 2013 and supplied under Aurora Energy's PAYG product, or premises with prepayment metering connections that have been altered after that date, are supplied under network tariff TAS92 – residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TAS101. In the event that a meter exchange or replacement involving a time of use capable meter (advanced meter) is required, the installation will be reassigned to the default residential network tariff using the delayed tariff reassignment process discussed in section 5.2. Alternatively, if the customer chooses to opt out of the PAYG prepayment metering product, the installation will be reassigned to an appropriate alternative network tariff.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

7.5.1 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.
- Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

7.5.2 Network tariff prices

Table 9 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 9: Tariff prices for residential low voltage pay as you go consumption (TAS101) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	56.440	-	56.440
All energy charge	c/kWh	6.262	1.861	8.123

7.6 Residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption (TAS92)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations at premises which are used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and are supplied with a prepayment metering product.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TAS92. Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2019, assigned to TAS92 are able to remain assigned to this network tariff and TAS92 will continue to apply to customers who move in to those premises after that date.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

Standard metering services do not apply for this tariff.

Farm outbuildings may be connected on this tariff provided that the connection is through the meters for the farm residence.

This network tariff may be used in conjunction with TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.[9]

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

7.6.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff comprise the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system:

  (i) a service charge; and

  (ii) an energy based charge, where the rate varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods defined in Table 10; and

(b) Transmission use of system:

  (i) an energy based charge which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 10.

7.6.2 Requirements of water heating systems

To be connected on this network tariff water heating systems:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

[9] A customer with combination network tariffs TAS92 and TAS63 is able to access an import tariff linked to the TAS92 circuit only.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

7.6.3 Time of use periods

Table 10 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 10: Time periods for residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption (TAS92)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 4 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm). In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for TAS92 only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 4: Time periods for residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption (TAS92)

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00			Off-peak						Peak - 16:00 - 21:00					Off-peak		
Weekend	Off-peak																							

7.6.4 Network tariff prices

Table 11 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 11: Tariff prices for residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption (TAS92) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	61.702	-	61.702
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	11.485	3.519	15.004
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	2.354	0.721	3.075

8 Small business low voltage

8.1 Small business low voltage time of use consumption (TAS94)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may be used in conjunction with the network tariff TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.[10]

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

8.1.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff comprises the following elements:

(a) Distribution use of system:

  (i) a service charge; and

  (ii) an energy based charge; where the rate of the charge varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 12; and

(b) Transmission use of system:

  (i) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 12.

8.1.2 Requirements of water heating systems

To be connected on this network tariff, a water heating system:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

8.1.3 Time of use periods

Table 12 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

[10] A customer with combination network tariffs TAS94 and TAS63 is able to access an import tariff linked to the TAS94 circuit only.

Table 12: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use consumption (TAS94)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
Shoulder	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	07:00 – 22:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All times not covered above

Figure 5 shows how the time of use periods for business customers differ from the residential time periods discussed above. As can be seen, the main difference is the inclusion of a shoulder period that operates in the middle of the day on weekdays and between 07:00 hours (7am) and 22:00 hours (10pm) on weekends.

Figure 5: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use consumption (TAS94)

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 10:00															Off-peak	

8.1.4 Network tariff prices

Table 13 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 13: Tariff prices for small business low voltage time of use consumption (TAS94) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	73.815	-	73.815
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	8.623	2.217	10.840
Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	5.174	1.330	6.504
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	1.293	0.333	1.626

8.2 Small business low voltage general light and power (TAS22)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations located on premises that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may also be used in conjunction with the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS41 – uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water;
- TAS61 – controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost; and
- TAS63 – controlled low voltage energy – night period only.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

8.2.1 Network tariff prices

Table 14 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 14: Tariff prices for small business low voltage general light and power (TAS22) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	56.118	-	56.118
All energy charge	c/kWh	7.542	1.861	9.403

8.3 Small business low voltage time of use demand (TAS88)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installation on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

To encourage customers to take up of this demand based time of use tariff on an opt-in basis, an incentive is being applied to the TAS88 network tariff until 30 June 2024. In 2023-24 the off-peak demand charge component of the TAS88 tariff will be reduced by 10 per cent, and no incentive will be offered from 1 July 2024. TasNetworks will fund the incentive, meaning that its cost will not be passed on to other customers.

8.3.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution use of system

  i. A service charge;

  ii. Demand-based charges calculated according to the method given in sections 8.3.2, 8.3.3 and 8.3.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 15.

(b) Transmission use of system

  i. Demand-based charges calculated according to the method given in sections 8.3.2, 8.3.3 and 8.3.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 15.

8.3.2 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS88.

(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS88.

Further information on the four highest peaks is provided in section 20.2.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

8.3.3 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 8.3.3.

8.3.4 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 8.3.3.

8.3.5 Time of use periods

Table 15 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

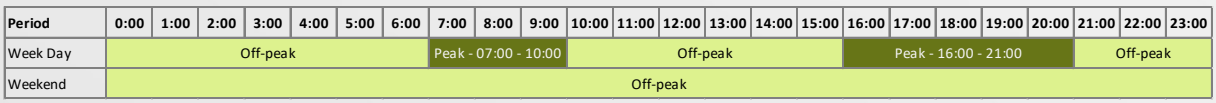
Table 15: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use demand (TAS88)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 6 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 6: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use demand (TAS88)



8.3.6 Network tariff prices

Table 16 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 16: Tariff prices for small business low voltage time of use demand (TAS88) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	81.640	-	81.640
Peak demand charge	c/kW/day	48.792	10.979	59.771
Off-peak demand charge	c/kW/day	14.623	3.290	17.913

8.4 Small business low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS98)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings and where electricity storage, generation or electricity management devices – collectively referred to as "distributed energy resources" (**DER**) – have been deployed behind the meter.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installation on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

To encourage customers to take up this new demand-based time of use tariff on an opt-in basis, an incentive is being applied to the TAS98 network tariff until 30 June 2024. In 2023-24 the off-peak demand charge component of the TAS98 tariff will be reduced by 10 per cent, and no incentive will be offered from 1 July 2024. TasNetworks will fund the incentive, meaning that its cost will not be passed on to other customers.

8.4.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution use of system

  i. A service charge;

  ii. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in sections 8.4.3 and 8.4.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 17.

(b) Transmission use of system

  i. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in sections 8.4.3 and 8.4.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 17.

8.4.2 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The maximum demand figure applying to peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of the month during the peak periods which apply to TAS98.

(b) The maximum demand figure applying to off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle is an average of the four highest peaks in demand recorded for the customer over the course of a month during the off-peak periods which apply to TAS98.

Further information on the four highest peaks is provided in section 20.2.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

8.4.3 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand charge for a customer on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge (NUoS) applying to peak periods by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 8.4.2.

8.4.4 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand charge for a customer on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the demand charge applying to off-peak periods (NUoS) by the number of days in the monthly billing cycle; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the maximum demand calculated for off-peak periods during the monthly billing cycle, as per section 8.4.2.

8.4.5 Time of use periods

Table 17 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 17: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS98)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 7 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for this network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 7: Time periods for small business low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS98)

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00			Off-peak						Peak - 16:00 - 21:00					Off-peak		
Weekend	Off-peak																							

8.4.6 Network tariff prices

Table 18 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 18: Tariff prices for small business low voltage time of use demand DER (TAS98) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	81.640	-	81.640
Peak demand charge	c/kW/day	48.792	10.979	59.771
Off-peak demand charge[11]	c/kW/day	14.623	3.290	17.913

[11] 20 per cent incentive has been applied

9 Large business low voltage

9.1 Large business low voltage kVA demand (TAS82)

This network tariff is for installations taking low voltage multi-phase supply that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings. There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, storage water heating, etc.). This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kilovolt-Amperes (kVA). Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 20 of this Guide.

9.1.1 Calculation of demand charges

For each billing period, the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are calculated by:

(a) multiplying the sum of the daily demand based charges (NUoS) by the number of days in the billing period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the anytime maximum demand recorded during the billing period.

9.1.2 Network tariff prices

Table 19 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 19: Tariff prices for large business low voltage kVA demand (TAS82) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	382.470	-	382.470
All energy charge	c/kWh	1.884	0.551	2.435
All demand charge	c/kVA/day	22.805	12.060	34.865

9.2 Large business low voltage time of use demand (TAS89)

This network tariff is for installations taking a for low voltage multi-phase supply that are not used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff, however is eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A remote read interval meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

Consistent with market requirements, for customers assigned to this tariff, cumulative total energy (kWh) will be displayed on the meter.

9.2.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff is composed of the following charging components:

(a) Distribution use of system

  i. A service charge;

  ii. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in sections 9.2.2, 9.2.3 and 9.2.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 20.

(b) Transmission use of system

  i. A demand-based charge calculated according to the method given in sections 9.2.2, 9.2.3 and 9.2.4. The rate of the demand-based charge varies according to the time of day at which the demand occurs, with time periods being identified in Table 20.

9.2.2 Measurement of demand

The peak and off-peak maximum demand figures used to calculate the demand based charges for an installation on this network tariff are measured as follows:

(a) The monthly billing period peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the peak period within the period.

(b) The monthly billing period off-peak demand charge uses the maximum demand recorded during the off-peak period within the period.

The tariff structure includes both a peak demand charge and an off-peak demand charge. The calculation methodology for both is outlined below.

9.2.3 Calculation of peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use peak period, as per section 9.2.2.

9.2.4 Calculation of off-peak demand charge

For each monthly billing period, the off-peak demand based charge for an installation on this network tariff is calculated by:

(a) multiplying the off-peak demand based charge by the number of days in the period; and

(b) multiplying the amount calculated in (a) by the respective maximum demand recorded during the time of use off-peak period, as per section 9.2.2.

9.2.5 Time of use periods

Table 20 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 20: Time periods for large business low voltage time of use demand (TAS89)

Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 10:00 and 16:00 – 21:00
Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All times not covered above
	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day

As can be seen in Figure 8 below, weekday mornings before 07:00 hours (7am) and evenings after 21:00 hours (9pm) are both off-peak periods, as is the period in the middle of the day between 10:00 hours (10am) and 16:00 hours (4pm).

In recognition of the reduced demands that customers place on the network at weekends, the peak time of use periods for the TAS89 network tariff will only apply on weekdays. This means that all weekends will be treated as off-peak.

Figure 8: Time periods for large business low voltage time of use demand (TAS89)

Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 10:00			Off-peak						Peak - 16:00 - 21:00					Off-peak		
Weekend	Off-peak																							

9.2.6 Network tariff prices

Table 21 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 21: Tariff prices for large business low voltage time of use demand (TAS89) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	538.794	-	538.794
Peak demand charge	c/kVA/day	28.883	16.922	45.805
Off-peak demand charge	c/kVA/day	9.618	5.635	15.253

10 Irrigation

10.1 Irrigation low voltage time of use consumption (TAS75)

This low voltage network tariff is for primary producers' business installations that are used solely for the irrigation of crops (including pasture) and classified as ANZSIC class 01.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

A Type 6 meter capable of recording time of use data is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

10.1.1 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff comprises the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system:

(i) a service charge; and

(ii) an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 22; and

(b) Transmission use of system:

(i) an energy based charge, where the rate of the charge varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 22.

10.1.2 Time of use periods

Table 22 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 22: Time periods for irrigation low voltage time of use

Season	Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	**Shoulder**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other summer times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day
Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)	**Peak**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Shoulder	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other winter times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All other winter times

Table 12 shows the time of use periods for low voltage irrigation customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the irrigation low voltage time of use tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

Figure 9: Time periods for irrigation low voltage time of use consumption (TAS75)

Summer Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak																							

Winter Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	

10.1.3 Network tariff prices

Table 23 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 23: Tariff prices for irrigation low voltage time of use consumption (TAS75) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	270.122	-	270.122
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	8.229	2.689	10.918
Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	4.937	1.613	6.550
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	1.234	0.403	1.637

11 Large business high voltage

11.1 Large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA (TASSDM)

This network tariff is for installations taking supply at high voltage, with an expected ATMD less than 2 MVA.

There are no restrictions on the use of the supply (i.e. the supply may be used for general power, heating, water heating, etc.).

The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

Metering of consumption (and demand) for an installation on this network tariff occurs at the high voltage connection point and requires a meter capable of recording interval data.

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kVA. Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 20 of this Guide.

11.1.1 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming and reviewing specified demand, refer to section 20 of this Guide.

11.1.2 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applicable for this network tariff comprises the following components:

(a) Distribution use of system:

- a service charge;
- energy based charges, which vary according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods shown in Table 24; and
- daily demand based charges, calculated according to the method given in section 11.1.3; and

(b) Transmission use of system:

- an energy based charge, with the rate of the charge varying according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the periods identified in Table 24; and
- a daily demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 11.1.3.

11.1.3 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for that day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD exceeds the customer's specified demand by, but not by more than 20 per cent, the demand charge for the day will be the ATMD recorded on that day multiplied by the specified demand rate;
- for any day on which daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand by more than 20 per cent, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
    - 120 per cent of the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
    - the difference between the ATMD and 120 per cent of the specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 10 times the specified demand rate.

11.1.4 Time of use periods

Table 24 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 24: Time periods for large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA (TASSDM)

Season	Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	**Shoulder**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other summer times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day
Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)	**Peak**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Shoulder	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other winter times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All other winter times

Figure 10 shows the time of use periods for business high voltage specified demand customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the business high voltage specified demand tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

Figure 10: Time periods for large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA (TASSDM)

Summer Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak																							

Winter Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	

11.1.5 Network tariff prices

Table 25 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 25: Tariff prices for large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA (TASSDM) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	386.165	-	386.165
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.325	0.827	1.152
Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	0.195	0.496	0.691
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.049	0.124	0.173
Specified daily demand	c/kVA/day	17.203	3.197	20.400
Excess daily demand	c/kVA/day	172.030	31.970	204.000

11.2 Large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA (TAS15)

This network tariff applies to customers with an ATMD in excess of 2 MVA, supplied directly from the TasNetworks distribution network with no TasNetworks owned assets beyond the connection point.

The customer must supply their own transformers and switchgear for installations connected on this network tariff.

A site connected with this network tariff is not eligible for any other network tariff.

Metering of consumption (and demand) for an installation on this network tariff occurs at the HV connection point and requires a meter capable of recording interval data.

One of the components that make up this tariff will be priced on the basis of maximum demand measured in kVA. Additional explanation of maximum demand can be found in section 20 of this Guide.

11.2.1 Negotiation of specified demand

No later than two months prior to the commencement of each financial year, customers on this network tariff are required to reach agreement with TasNetworks on the level of specified demand which will apply to their electrical installation in the coming financial year. Once agreed, this value is used in the calculation of demand charges for the following financial year.

The process of setting the specified demand applying to customers supplied under this network tariff is to be undertaken before the commencement of a new financial year, even when no change in specified demand has been proposed.

Renegotiation of specified demand is limited to one occurrence each 12 months, unless otherwise agreed with TasNetworks. For more information about the process used for setting, confirming and reviewing specified demand, refer to section 21 of this Guide.

11.2.2 Use of system charges

The use of system charges applying to this tariff comprises the following components.

(a) Distribution use of system:

- a service charge;
- an energy based charge, the rate of which varies according to the time of day at which energy is consumed, based on the time periods shown in Table 26; and
- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 11.2.3

(b) Connection:

- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 11.2.3; and

(c) Transmission use of system:

- a demand based charge calculated according to the method given in section 11.2.3.

The TUoS charges for customers connected on this network tariff are based on the actual charges received from the transmission network service provider for the relevant transmission connection point. This provides the greatest cost-reflectivity and preserves the pricing signals within the transmission charges for these customers.

11.2.3 Calculation of demand charges

The monthly demand based charges (DUoS and TUoS) for an installation on this network tariff are the sum of the daily charges applying to that installation for the month, which are calculated as follows:

- for any day where the daily ATMD is less than or equal to the customer's specified demand, the demand charge for the day will be equal to the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified daily demand rate;
- for any day on which the daily ATMD is greater than the customer's specified demand, the daily demand charge will be the sum of:
    - the customer's specified demand multiplied by the specified demand rate; plus
    - the difference between the ATMD and the customer's specified demand, multiplied by the excess demand rate.

For the purposes of this calculation, the excess demand rate is 5 times the specified demand rate.

11.2.4 Time of use periods

Table 26 sets out the time of use periods applicable to this network tariff.

Table 26: Time periods for large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA (TAS15)

Season	Tariff rate	Time periods (AEST)	
Summer (1 Oct – 31 Mar)	**Shoulder**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other summer times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All day
Winter (1 Apr – 30 Sep)	**Peak**	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Shoulder	Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	07:00 – 22:00
	Off-peak	Weekdays (Monday to Friday)	All other winter times
		Weekends (Saturday and Sunday)	All other winter times

Figure 11 shows the time of use periods for business high voltage specified demand customers. Unlike the residential and business time of use tariffs described above, the business high voltage pecified demand > 2 MVA tariff also differentiates between summer and winter months when defining time of use periods.

Figure 11: Time periods for large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA (TAS15)

Summer Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak																							

Winter Period	0:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00
Week Day	Off-peak							Peak - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	
Weekend	Off-peak							Shoulder - 07:00 - 22:00															Off-peak	

11.2.5 Network tariff prices

Table 27 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 27: Tariff prices for large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA (TAS15) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	3,170.000	-
Peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.996	-
Shoulder energy charge	c/kWh	0.598	-
Off-peak energy charge	c/kWh	0.149	-
Specified daily demand charge	c/kVA/day	10.033	As per nodal charge in section 19
Excess daily demand charge	c/kVA/day	50.165	5 times nodal charge
Specified daily demand connection charge	c/kVA/day	0.365	-
Excess daily demand connection charge	c/kVA/day	1.825	-

12 Uncontrolled energy

12.1 Uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water (TAS41)

This network tariff is for low voltage installations.

12.1.1 General conditions

12.1.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating and/or residential space heating and/or domestic indoor pool heating only.

12.1.1.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff is for water heating only.

12.1.1.3 All installations

With the exception of thermal storage space heaters or thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

This network tariff is not available on a stand-alone basis and to be eligible for TAS41, customers must also be supplied under one of the following network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general light and power; or
- TAS22 – small business low voltage general light and power.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff.

12.1.2 Requirements of water heating systems

12.1.2.1 Private residential dwellings

To be connected to this network tariff, storage water heating systems in private residential dwellings:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements; and
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 16 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is less than or equal to 500 litres; or
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 32 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is greater than 500 litres.

Non–compliant systems may be refused connection or be disconnected.

Where a private residential dwelling has a water storage heater installed and the storage capacity is greater than 20 litres but less than 100 litres, the limit of 16 Watts per litre may be exceeded by that individual water storage heater. Only one water storage unit with a storage capacity between 20 and 100 litres that exceeds the 16 Watts per litre threshold may be installed at a private residential dwelling.

12.1.2.2 Other installations

To be eligible for the TAS41 network tariff, water heating systems at premises not used as private residential dwellings:

- must comply with Australian Standard 1056, Storage Water Heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements, and
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 16 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is less than or equal to 500 litres; or
- must have an electric heating unit rating not exceeding 32 Watts per litre if the storage capacity of the water heating system is greater than 500 litres.

Non–compliant systems may be refused connection or be disconnected.

Where an installation that is not at a private residential dwelling has two or more water storage heaters installed and the combined storage capacity is greater than 500 litres, the limit of 32 Watts per litre may be exceeded by an individual water storage heater, provided that the ratio of the total wattage of all the water heating units to the total storage capacity does not exceed 32 Watts per litre.

12.1.3 Dairy water heaters

Dairy water heaters containing main and booster heating units may have both heating units connected under this network tariff.

Dairy water heaters are not required to comply with the AS 1056.

The electric heating unit ratings detailed in section 12.1.2 do not apply to dairy water heaters.

12.1.4 Requirements of residential space heating systems

Permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring for any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and acts, and one of the following conditions are met:

- if a residence has a permanently installed “wired-in” electric heater with an output of at least 3.5 kW in a living area, on a single functional switch, then this, and any additional permanently “wired-in” space heaters throughout the residence, may be installed on this network tariff; or
- a total rating of at least 5 kW of the same heating system installed throughout the residence. This heating system must be the priority heating system of the main living area and must have a single functional switch in each heated area throughout the residence. However, where a ducted heating system is installed, the control switch must be located near the heating unit in order to qualify for this network tariff; or
- heating in secondary areas such as bedrooms and hallways if the residence has off-peak storage heating in the living area(s) as its priority source of heating. The secondary heating system should be a permanently connected single propriety heating system with a total minimum heating capacity of 5 kW.

12.1.5 Requirements of domestic indoor pool heating systems

Private domestic indoor swimming pools are allowed to be connected under this network tariff if an installation:

- complies with the residential space heating system rules as provided above; and
- has an electrical input power limit of 400 Watt/m^2 of surface area.

12.1.6 Domestic spa systems

Spas are not eligible for connection to this network tariff.

12.1.7 Network tariff prices

Table 28 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 28: Tariff prices for uncontrolled low voltage heating and hot water (TAS41) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TuoS charge	NuoS charge
Service charge	c/day	6.974	-	6.974
All energy charge	c/kWh	4.252	1.861	6.113

13 Controlled energy

13.1 Controlled low voltage energy – night period only (TAS63)

This network tariff is available for low voltage installations only.

13.1.1 General conditions

13.1.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations that are located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for:

- storage water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other circuits as approved by TasNetworks; and
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

13.1.1.2 Other installations

For installations that are located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for storage water heating and/or space heating and/or other circuits as approved by TasNetworks.

13.1.1.3 All installations

For all installations, this network tariff may be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets.

This network tariff is not available in its own right and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general light and power;
- TAS93 – residential low voltage time of use consumption;
- TAS92 – residential low voltage pay as you go time of use consumption;
- TAS22 – small business low voltage general light and power; or
- TAS94 – small business low voltage time of use consumption.

This network tariff is not eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff, and must be capable of recording time of use data and have the ability to control energy flows.

13.1.2 Time of use availability

This network tariff is a “time of use” tariff. Energy to installations connected on this network tariff will only be available between 22:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day.

13.1.3 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

13.1.4 Network tariff prices

Table 29 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 29: Tariff prices for controlled low voltage energy – night period only (TAS63) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	13.288	-	13.288
All energy charge	c/kWh	0.962	0.417	1.379

13.2 Controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost (TAS61)

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TAS61. Customer installations that were, as at 1 July 2019, assigned to TAS61 will be able to remain assigned to this network tariff, and TAS61 will continue to apply to customers who move in to those premises after that date.

This network tariff is for low voltage installations.

13.2.1 General conditions

13.2.1.1 Private residential dwellings

For installations located on premises used wholly or principally as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for either or both of the following purposes:

- storage water heating and/or residential space heating and/or other "wired in" appliances as approved by TasNetworks; and/or
- heating swimming pools, including those that incorporate a spa, but not separate spas from which the water goes to waste after use.

13.2.1.2 Other installations

For installations located at premises not used as private residential dwellings, this network tariff may be used for water heating and/or space heating and/or other "wired in" appliances as approved by TasNetworks.

13.2.1.3 All installations

With the exception of thermal storage space heaters and thermal storage water heaters, this network tariff may not be applied to any apparatus also connected under another network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used for circuits supplying general purpose outlets, other than existing outlets supplied on this tariff.

This network tariff is not available in its own right and must be used in conjunction with one of the following additional network tariffs:

- TAS31 – residential low voltage general light and power; or
- TAS22 – small business low voltage general light and power.

This network tariff is not eligible to be used in conjunction with import or feed-in-tariffs.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations on this network tariff and must have the ability to control energy flows.

13.2.2 Time of use availability

This network tariff is a "time of use" tariff. For installations connected on this network tariff, energy will be available daily for:

- at least nine hours between 20:00 hours and 07:00 hours the following day; and
- a further two hours between 13:00 hours and 16:30 hours.

TasNetworks will choose the actual times during the periods that the energy will be available.

13.2.3 Requirements of water heating systems

Water heating systems connected on this network tariff:

- must comply with AS 1056, Storage water heaters; and
- should comply with AS/NZS 3500.4:2003, Plumbing and drainage – Heated waters services and AS 3500.4.1 – 1997, National Plumbing and Drainage – Hot water supply systems – Performance requirements.

Non-compliant systems may be refused connection or disconnected.

13.2.4 Requirements of space heating systems

Permanently installed "wired-in" electric heater(s) may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any such electric heater(s) is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and Acts applying at the time of installation.

13.2.5 Requirements of "wired in" appliances

Permanently installed "wired-in" appliances may be eligible for this network tariff on condition that the wiring of any appliance is installed by a registered electrician in accordance with AS/NZS 3000 wiring rules and associated regulations and Acts applying at the time of installation.

13.2.6 Network tariff prices

Table 30 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 30: Tariff prices for controlled low voltage energy – off-peak with afternoon boost (TAS61) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	13.288	-	13.288
All energy charge	c/kWh	1.071	0.522	1.593

14 Individual tariff calculation (ITC)

14.1 Individual tariff calculation

Individual Tariff Calculation (ITC) network prices typically apply to customers with an electrical demand in excess of 2 MVA or where a customer's circumstances indicate that the average shared network charge would be meaningless or distorted. Individually calculated customer network charges are determined by modelling the connection point requirements as requested by the customer or their agents.

ITC prices are based on actual TUoS charges for the relevant transmission connection point (preserving the pricing signals within the transmission charges), plus charges associated with the actual shared distribution network utilised for the electricity supply and connection charges based on the actual connection assets employed. This approach provides the greatest cost reflectivity for this type of customer and is feasible since the number of such customers is relatively small.

ITC pricing is also justified by virtue of the shared distribution network assets being dedicated specifically to meet the requirements of these customers. Where the portion of shared network assets utilised is difficult to determine due to the specific connectivity of the customer, TasNetworks will apply ITC pricing on a mutually agreed basis.

ITC pricing can also be influenced by the load factor of the customer's installation.

ITC pricing for customers with electrical demand of less than 2.0 MVA could occur in any of the following circumstances:

- a customer has a dedicated supply system that is different and separate from the remainder of the supply network;
- there are only a small number of customers in a supply system making average prices inappropriate; or
- inequitable treatment of otherwise comparable customers arises from the electrical demand lower limit of 2.0 MVA.

Selection of these customers will be at TasNetworks' discretion.

15 Unmetered supply

15.1 Unmetered supply low voltage general (TASUMS)

This network tariff is intended to be applied to small, low voltage, low demand installations with a relatively constant load profile, such as:

- illuminated street signs;
- public telephone kiosks;
- electric fences;
- two-way radio transmitters;
- fixed steady wattage installations;
- traffic lights; or
- level crossings.

For an installation to be supplied under this network tariff, the electrical devices being supplied must be permanently connected. An installation containing a general purpose outlet does not qualify for this network tariff.

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff with a calculation methodology used to determine the energy consumed by these installations.

For more information regarding the eligibility of an installation for this tariff and the calculation of network charges, see TasNetworks' *Service and Installation Rules*.[12]

15.1.1 Network tariff prices

Table 31 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 31: Tariff prices for unmetered supply low voltage general (TASUMS) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
Service charge	c/day	56.118	-	56.118
All energy charge	c/kWh	8.359	2.626	10.985

12 https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/Documents/Manual-documents/Contractors/Procedures,-standards-and-further-information/Service-Installation-Rules.

16 Street lighting

16.1 Unmetered supply low voltage public lighting (TASUMSSL)

This low voltage network tariff is for the provision of TasNetworks' public lighting services and is available to councils, road authorities and other customers who wish to install contract lighting.

The street lighting tariff rate is based on a "use of system charge" and charged on a per lamp wattage rate. This network tariff charge is an additional charge to that published by TasNetworks for the provision of public lighting services.[13]

This network tariff does not include charges for the installation and/or replacement of lamps. Costs for the installation and/or replacement of lamps are recovered through additional charges which are included in TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs.[13]

This network tariff may not be used in conjunction with any other network tariff.

This is an unmetered network tariff and is treated as a Type 7 metering installation.

16.1.1 Calculation of "use of system charge"

The use of system charges applicable to this network tariff will be calculated as follows:

(a) the use of system charge is the sum of monthly use of system charges for each light type;

(b) the use of system charge for each light type is calculated by multiplying each of the following:

  (i) the number of lights in the light type;

  (ii) the assessed wattage of the light type;

  (iii) the number of days in the billing period; and

  (iv) the published rate.

16.1.2 Network tariff prices

Table 32 sets out the prices applicable to this network tariff.

Table 32: Tariff prices for unmetered supply low voltage public lighting (TASUMSSL) for 2023-24

	Unit	DUoS charge	TUoS charge	NUoS charge
All demand	c/lamp watt/day	0.091	0.025	0.116

Note: does not include charge for light fitting

[13] TasNetworks' public lighting services tariffs are discussed in TasNetworks' *Public Lighting Services Application and Price Guide*.

17 Feed-in tariffs

Prior to 1 January 2020 there had been two types of feed-in tariffs (**FiT**) that were used to pay customers with micro-embedded generation for any electricity that they injected (or exported) into the State's electricity distribution network. One was the 'Transitional' FiT applying to customers who had applied to connect an embedded generation system prior to 31 August 2013, had their embedded generation approved as an eligible embedded generation system and had their embedded generation installed by 31 August 2014. Transitional FiT rates and terms were different for residential and small business customers.

Customers who did not meet the 'Transitional' conditions are only eligible for the 'Standard' or 'Fair and Reasonable' FiT, which is set by the Tasmanian Economic Regulator.

Due to the changes that have occurred over a number of years in the State Government's policy framework in relation to feed-in tariffs, TasNetworks uses a number of network tariff codes to record the quantity of energy exported to the distribution network by retail customers with micro-embedded generation. Assignment to those network tariffs in the past has depended on the FiT for which a customer is eligible.

To meet the State Government's revised feed-in tariff arrangements, the Transitional FiT rate has been set at the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate since 1 January 2020. As a result, from that date all customers with micro-embedded generation have been on the FiT rate set by the Tasmanian Economic Regulator, removing the current two-tiered arrangement.

This change did not require TasNetworks to reassign affected customers to the network tariffs currently used to identify customers receiving the Fair and Reasonable FiT. Because both groups of FiT customers have received the same FiT from that point on, the network tariff used to capture the export of electricity by customers has no bearing on the FiT the customer receives. This means that there was no operational imperative for TasNetworks to assign all residential or small business FiT customers to the same network tariffs.

Nonetheless, over time TasNetworks will transition the customers affected by discontinuation of the Transitional FiT to the network tariffs used to record energy exports for customers receiving the Fair and Reasonable FiT. The change in network tariff will have no impact on the FiT received by the customer.

The network tariffs TasNetworks' uses to capture the export of energy by customers with micro-embedded generation attract no charges relating to customers' use of the network to export electricity.

17.1 Residential low voltage import transitional (TASX1I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations into the distribution system and the customer had been eligible for the transitional FiT rate.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TASX1I. Installations on this tariff will progressively be transitioned to TASX4I, the Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To have been eligible for the TASX1I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems were required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

17.2 Business low voltage import transitional (TASX2I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial/non-residential installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the transitional FiT rate.

This network tariff is obsolete and no longer available to new installations. Existing installations on other network tariffs are also unable to be reassigned to TASX2I. Installations on this tariff will progressively be transitioned to TASX5I, the Business low voltage import fair and reasonable tariff.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To have been eligible for the TASX2I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems were required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

17.3 Residential low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX4I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by residential installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To be eligible for the TASX4I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems are required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

17.4 Business low voltage import fair and reasonable (TASX5I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy by commercial installations into the distribution system and the customer is eligible for the Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

To be eligible for the TASX5I network tariff, customers' embedded generation systems are required to comply with Australian Standard AS4777 and have a maximum generating capacity of 10 kW for a single-phase system or 30 kW for a three-phase system.

17.5 Non-qualifying import (TASX6I)

This network tariff applies to the export of energy from installations into the distribution system and the customer has not been eligible for either a transitional or a Fair and Reasonable FiT rate.

Consistent with the provisions of clause 6.1.4 of the Rules, TasNetworks does not apply a charge for this network tariff.

A Type 6 meter is the minimum required for installations of this type. A charge for the provision of basic metering services may apply.

18 Embedded generation

Network tariff charges for embedded generation connections are calculated on an individual basis.

Clause 5.3A of the Rules requires TasNetworks, in its capacity as a DNSP, to pass through to an embedded generator an amount equal to the locational TUoS charges that would have been payable in relation to its connections points with the transmission network, had the embedded generator not been injecting energy into the distribution network.

TasNetworks calculates the avoided TUoS for all embedded generators that export energy to the distribution network at the same rates for the locational component which would be applied to a load of similar size at the same connection point.

Avoided TUoS payments to embedded generators are recouped through the recovery mechanism for TUoS charges.

19 Locational TUoS charges

Locational TUoS charges for those customers supplied under network tariffs TAS15 – large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA and ITC – Individual Tariff Calculation will apply for the transmission connection sites detailed in Table 33.

Table 33: Transmission connection sites

Transmission node description	Transmission node identifier	Service charge (c/kVA/day)
Arthurs Lake	TAL2	17.322
Avoca	TAV2	13.496
Burnie	TBU3	12.262
Bridgewater	TBW2	13.504
Derwent Bridge	TDB2	144.158
Derby	TDE2	26.661
Devonport	TDP2	14.212
Emu Bay	TEB2	16.497
Electrona	TEL2	17.583
Huon River	THR2	139.876
Kermandie	TKE2	25.468
Kingston 11kV	TKI2	14.434
Kingston 33kV	TKI3	18.555
Knights Road	TKR2	19.095
Meadowbank	TMB2	12.607
New Norfolk	TNN2	16.227
Newton	TNT2	33.046
Port Latta	TPL2	14.689
Palmerston	TPM3	11.854
Queenstown	TQT2	23.657
Railton	TRA2	14.006
Rosebery	TRB2	14.709
Scottsdale	TSD2	28.037
Sheffield	TSH3	11.932
St Marys	TSM2	20.083
Sorell	TSO2	16.673
Savage River	TSR2	2.968
Smithton	TST2	17.854
Triabunna	TTB2	25.806
Tungatinah	TTU2	54.874
Ulverstone	TUL2	12.467

Transmission node description	Transmission node identifier	Service charge (c/kVA/day)
Waddamana	TWA2	-
Wesley Vale	TWV2	14.753
Hobart Virtual	TVN1	13.546
Tamar Virtual	TVN2	11.634

19.1 Virtual nodes

Due to the interconnected nature of the Hobart region, transmission nodes (TCS3, TCR2, TLF2, TMT2, TNH2, TRI4 and TRK2) are averaged as a single Virtual Transmission Node (**VTN**) in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. The transmission node identifier for this VTN is TVN1.

Table 34: Hobart region virtual transmission nodes

Transmission node identifier	Transmission node description
TCR2	Creek Road
TCS3	Chapel Street
TLF2	Lindisfarne
TMT2	Mornington
TNH2	North Hobart
TRI4	Risdon
TRK2	Rokeby

Due to the interconnected nature of the Launceston/Tamar region, transmission nodes (TGT3, THA3, TMY2, TNW2, TSL2 and TTR2) are averaged as a single VTN in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. The transmission node identifier for this VTN is TVN2.

Table 35: Tamar region virtual transmission nodes

Transmission node identifier	Transmission node description
TGT3	George Town
THA3	Hadspen
TMY2	Mowbray
TNW2	Norwood
TSL2	St Leonards
TTR2	Trevallyn

20 Maximum demand application

Many of the network tariffs offered by TasNetworks incorporate elements that charge customers for the maximum load (i.e. demand) they take from the distribution network, as opposed to the quantity of electricity they consume over time. For the purposes of determining a customer's maximum demand for network tariff application the following general rules apply. Further information regarding specific conditions with respect to demand charges related to individual tariffs are detailed under the relevant tariff conditions.

20.1 Definition of maximum demand

Maximum demand refers to electrical demand measured in kVA or kW depending on the tariff. It is calculated as the energy consumption recorded over the demand integration period in hours. TasNetworks' demand integration period is either 15 minutes or 30 minutes depending on the tariff. The measure of demand and the demand integration period for the tariff including a demand based component is detailed in Table 36.

Table 36: Demand integration periods

Network tariff description	Network Code	Measure of demand (kVA or kW)	Demand integration period (minutes)
Residential low voltage time of use demand	TAS87	kW	30
Residential low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS97	kW	30
Small business low voltage time of use demand	TAS88	kW	30
Small business low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS98	kW	30
Large business low voltage kVA demand	TAS82	kVA	15
Large business low voltage time of use demand	TAS89	kVA	30
Large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA	TASSDM	kVA	15
Large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA	TAS15	kVA	15

20.2 Calculation of maximum demand

Where maximum demand is used as the basis for network tariff charges it can be determined using either the maximum demand based on time of day (peak and off-peak time of use periods) or the maximum at any-time during the day (ATMD). All demand charges apply to a customer's export demand.

For network tariffs utilising ATMD the maximum demand charge can be for the entire billing period or for each day during the billing period depending on the tariff. If it is calculated for the entire billing period then the ATMD of an installation during the billing period is taken to be the largest value of the electrical demand during the entire billing period. If it is calculated for each day during a billing period, the ATMD of an installation during the day is taken to be the largest value of the electrical demand during that day of the billing period.

Network tariff TAS89 is a maximum demand tariff based on time of day (peak and off-peak periods) with the maximum demand for this tariff is determined using the largest value of electrical demand during the entire billing period for each of the peak and off-peak periods. Network tariffs TAS87, TAS88, TAS97

and TAS98 are also maximum demand tariffs based on time of day (peak and off-peak periods) but the maximum demand for these tariffs are determined using the average of the largest four values of electrical demands during the entire billing period for each peak and off-peak period.

The largest four values of electrical demand are determined as follows:-

- Each of the four highest demand values used in each of the peak and off-peak calculations has to be from separate days during the bill period (i.e. only one highest 30 minute demand value for peak and off-peak can be used per day).
- Any of the four highest peak days may be the same or different days as the four highest off-peak days.
- Both the monthly peak average and the monthly off-peak average will each be made up of readings from four different days (where the bill period is four days or greater).
- If the billing period is less than four days in duration, then the average is determined based on the number of days in the bill period (i.e. if bill period is one day, then the peak and off-peak demand values from that day will be used. If the bill period is 3 days, then maximum peak and off-peak values from each of the 3 days will be averaged for charge calculation purposes).
- Where there are no periods for the time of use period (i.e. only weekend, so no peak period), the peak demand will be recorded as zero for that period.

As noted in section 3.3, all times referred to in this Guide are in AEST.

Table 37: Calculation of maximum demand methodology

Network tariff description	Network Code	Method	Measurement period
Residential low voltage time of use demand	TAS87	Time of use (average)	Billing period
Residential low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS97	Time of use (average)	Billing period
Small business low voltage time of use demand	TAS88	Time of use (average)	Billing period
Small business low voltage time of use demand DER	TAS98	Time of use (average)	Billing period
Large business low voltage kVA demand	TAS82	ATMD	Billing period
Large business low voltage time of use demand	TAS89	Time of use	Billing period
Large business high voltage specified demand < 2MVA	TASSDM	ATMD	Daily
Large business high voltage specified demand > 2MVA	TAS15	ATMD	Daily

Notes:

1. For TASSDM and TAS15 the demand charge is based on specified demand. ATMD is used to determine whether a customer has exceeded their specified demand and is subject to an excess demand charge.
2. TasNetworks may require a customer to take corrective action where power factor falls outside the relevant performance standards stipulated in the Rules.

20.3 Increases in electrical demand

Where a customer requests a change in network tariff or a change in specified demand due to an increase in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide 20 business days written advice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) to TasNetworks detailing their

new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 10 business days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff.

The increased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the next billing period following expiry of the notice period, subject to any works that are required being completed by TasNetworks.

20.4 Temporary increases in maximum demand

In addition to the requirements of section20.3, temporary increases in electrical demand will also:

- be subject to negotiation and approval by TasNetworks;
- be defined in terms of "additional demand" for a specific period and charged at an agreed demand charge rate;
- apply for one full billing period, except in the case of the commissioning of new plant and equipment by the customer, in which case the duration of the temporary increase may be extended for the duration of the commissioning period; and
- be limited to one occurrence each 12 months, or as otherwise agreed with TasNetworks.

20.5 Reduction in maximum demand

If a customer requests a change in network tariff or change in specified demand due to a reduction in electrical demand at their connection point, the customer must provide TasNetworks with at least six months written notice (prior to the commencement of the next billing period) detailing their new requirements. TasNetworks will notify customers in writing of any revised charges or tariff reassignment within 60 days of receiving requests for a change in network tariff or change in specified demand.

The decreased level of electrical demand shall apply from the commencement of the billing period following expiry of the notice period advised by TasNetworks as part of the notification of TasNetworks' acceptance of the reduced demand.

However, following the installation of load management equipment by a customer (and approved by TasNetworks), or the implementation of a demand management initiative approved by TasNetworks, the six month notice period referred to above may be reduced at the discretion of TasNetworks.

20.6 Customer change during billing period

The standard billing frequency for demand based tariffs is monthly. If the retailer's customer at the site changes on any day other than the commencement of the first day of the month whilst the site remains on a demand tariff, the retailer will need to request TasNetworks to pro-rata network charges for the relevant month based on customer change dates. Retailers can request pro-rata charges by emailing network.tariff@tasnetworks.com.au.

21 Setting, assessing and reviewing specified demand

TasNetworks' processes for setting a customer's specified demand, confirming a customer's specified demand at the start of each regulatory year and assessing a request for change in specified demand during the regulatory year is outlined below.

21.1 Setting a customer's specified demand

Customers on certain network tariffs are able to agree, or nominate, with TasNetworks a specified demand for their electrical installation. Once agreed, this specified demand is used in the calculation of demand charges for the customer.

Specified demand for all new customers is established as part of the customer connection process and will continue to apply until such time as either the customer requests a change in specified demand or TasNetworks identifies that a change is required.

TasNetworks will review each existing customer's specified demand annually, coinciding with the preparation of TasNetworks' Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal. This assessment is based on historical data and tariff specifications for each customer on their specified demand related network tariff.

21.2 Confirming a customer's specified demand

Prior to the commencement of each financial year, confirmation of a customer's specified demand is communicated in writing to the customer (and the customer's retailer) by TasNetworks. If a customer wishes to amend their specified demand they have 10 business days following receipt of the notification from TasNetworks to advise TasNetworks that they wish to amend their specified demand, or the level of specified demand set out in the letter will continue to apply.

The letter to customers from TasNetworks confirms:

- the network tariff the customer has been assigned or reassigned to; and
- that the specified demand will apply for the 12 months from 1 July that year.

A further confirmation letter is sent to the customer (and the customer's retailer) detailing the nominated specified demand and the prices that will apply, once the AER has approved TasNetworks' Annual Distribution Pricing Proposal.

All customers' specific demands are kept confidential by TasNetworks.

21.3 Assessing midyear requests for a change in specified demand

TasNetworks will assess customer requests for a change in specified demand at time other than the annual pricing reset in line with section 20 of this document.

22 Procedure for reviewing complaints and disputes

TasNetworks will ensure that all complaints and disputes are dealt with in accordance with its standard complaints and dispute resolution policy and procedures. TasNetworks' dispute resolution policy is reviewed annually and published on TasNetworks' website.

22.1 Internal procedure for reviewing objections

In the event that TasNetworks receives written notification that a customer has an objection to a proposed tariff assignment or reassignment, the following additional procedures will be followed.

An initial review process must be performed by the customer's retailer and forwarded to TasNetworks for consideration. The initial review by the retailer should include the proposed tariff assignment and an indication of the customer's anticipated annual consumption, along with the expected ATMD for the installation.

TasNetworks will then undertake the following internal review process:

(a) TasNetworks will review all objections to tariff assignment or reassignment within 15 business days of receiving the objection in writing;

(b) additional information provided by the customer (and/or the customer's retailer) will be considered;

(c) TasNetworks will determine the energy and/or demand usage for the customer based on either:

  i. customer (and/or retailer) information; or

  ii. TasNetworks' historical or estimated energy consumption data for that customer;

(d) an assessment of the customer's connection to the network will be made;

(e) TasNetworks will determine the tariff assignment that should apply;

(f) the proposed tariff assignment will be reviewed and approved by the Leader Commercial Solutions; and

(g) the customer (and/or customer's retailer) will be notified in writing of the tariff assignment review outcomes.

22.2 Objections not resolved by internal review

If a customer's objection to a tariff assignment, or reassignment to a tariff class, is not resolved to the customer's satisfaction through TasNetworks' internal review process, and resolution of the dispute is within the jurisdiction of the Energy Ombudsman Tasmania, then the customer is entitled to seek independent resolution of their objection by escalating the matter to the Ombudsman.

If, after independent review by the Ombudsman, the objection is still not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer, then the customer is entitled to seek a decision of the AER via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the National Electricity Law.

22.3 Final tariff class assignment

22.3.1 Initial tariff assignment

In cases where a customer has lodged an objection to the network tariff that they have been assigned as a component of their application to connect to the distribution network, that tariff assignment will remain in force until the resolution of any objection to that tariff assignment, in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in a change in network tariff assignment, the tariff reassignment will be backdated to the original date of assignment and the customer's account will be adjusted in the next billing period.

22.3.2 Tariff reassignment

In instances where a customer has objected to their reassignment to a different network tariff, that reassignment will not occur until the resolution of the objection in accordance with these procedures.

Should the resolution of the customer's objection result in confirmation of the proposed tariff reassignment, the tariff reassignment will occur at the commencement of the next billing period for the customer or the originally notified date, whichever is the later