Fact Sheet:

Embedded Networks

What is an embedded network?

Embedded networks are private networks serving multiple premises and are located within, and connected to, our distribution network through a single connection point.

Embedded network operators are usually commercial ventures that seek to aggregate multiple customers downstream of a single grid connection (or parent meter). This means that embedded network operators take electricity from the distribution network and on-sell it to the members of the embedded network.

Sites that might lend themselves to being setup as embedded networks include shopping complexes, retirement villages, apartment complexes and caravan parks. For example, in the case of a shopping centre, the owner or managing agent may be the embedded network operator and the individual shops are customers of the embedded network.

Figure 1 showcases the key differences between standard and embedded networks:

- An embedded network is supplied through a single connection "parent meter".

- TasNetworks does not know the connection arrangements beyond the parent meter; and

- All electricity that flows through the parent meter is purchased by the embedded network operator and on-sold to its customers within the embedded network.

Figure 1: Comparison of an embedded network connection and a standard network connection
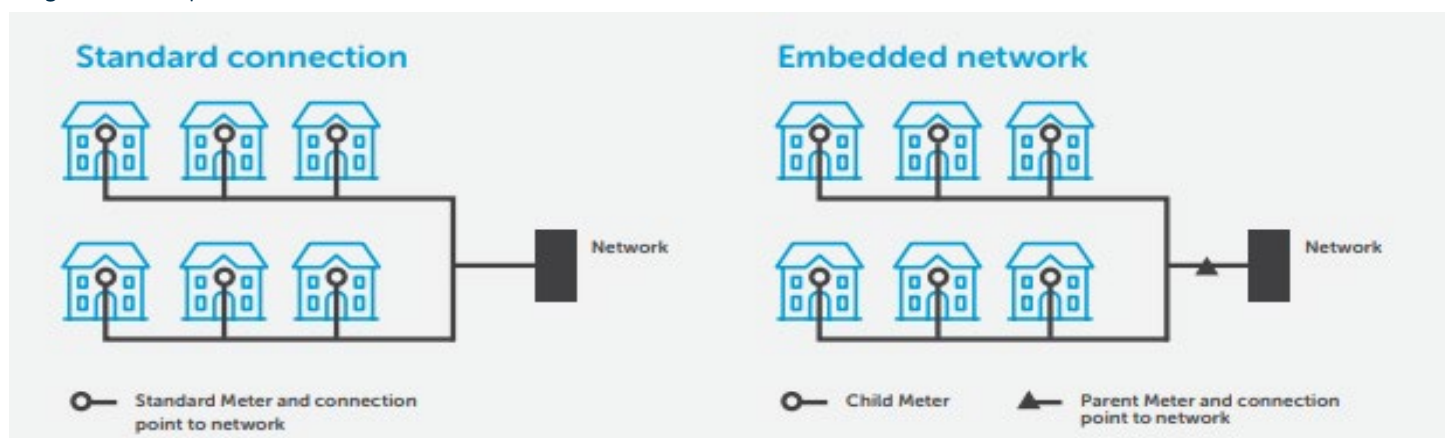
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## How does the embedded network tariff work?

The Embedded Network Tariff has three components:

- Depending on the size of the embedded network connection, an embedded network is assigned to a capacity-based tier to determine the **service charge**.

- The **energy-based charge** (consumption) is charged at the same rate for any time of the day for which energy is consumed.

- The **demand-based charge** is applied based on the maximum demand of the embedded network during peak periods.

Figure 2: Components of the embedded network tariff

Service Charge **+** Demand Charge **+** Consumption Charge
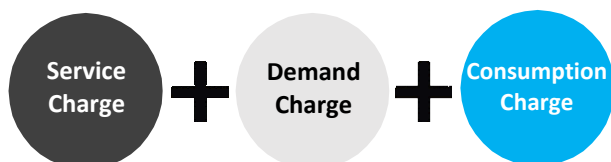
Embedded network operators will determine the required connection capacities in their contracts and the equipment is set up accordingly when the network connection is installed.

There will be some overlap between low voltage and high voltage connection levels depending on where customers will ultimately connect – this will be determined by individual customer circumstances, preferences, and location.

For further information on embedded network tariffs such as the calculation of charges, please refer to TasNetworks' 2024-2029 Network Tariff Application Guide.

Figure 3: Embedded network tiers for HV and LV customers

Tiers	Low Voltage	High Voltage
Tier 1	0-100 kVA [0-140 Amps]	300-750 kVA [400-1000 Amps]
Tier 2	100-300 kVA [140-400 Amps]	750 + kVA [1000 + Amps]
Tier 3	300-750 kVA [400-1000 Amps]	N/A
Tier 4	750 + kVA [1000 + Amps]	N/A

For more information

To find out more visit our website:

https://www.tasnetworks.com.au/Poles-and-wires/Pricing/Our-prices

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