



SA Power Networks

# Tariff Information



From 1 July 2019

Version 1



**Copyright © 2019 SA Power Networks.**

**This publication is copyright protected. SA Power Networks reserves to itself all rights in such material. You shall not reproduce any content of this document by any process without first obtaining SA Power Networks permission, except as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968.**

**All rights reserved.**

## Table of Contents

<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Scope and Purpose .....	3
1.2 Rates and Fees Application.....	3
1.3 Terms and Definitions .....	3
1.4 Referenced Documents, Codes and Regulations .....	6
<b>2. REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY RULES AND THE AER’S FINAL DETERMINATION 2015-16 TO 2019-20.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. TARIFF CLASS ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1 Tariffs and Tariff Classes .....	6
3.2 Assignment of new customers to a tariff class.....	8
3.3 Reassignment of existing customers to another existing or a new tariff class during the next regulatory control period. ....	8
3.4 Objections to proposed tariff class assignments and reassignments .....	9
<b>4. TARIFFS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 General .....	10
4.2 Categories .....	12
4.2.1 Residential Use .....	12
4.2.2 Business Use .....	12
4.2.3 Combined Business/Residential Use .....	12
4.2.4 Controlled Load .....	13
4.3 Network Tariffs .....	13
4.3.1 Low Voltage Residential Tariff Class.....	14
4.3.2 Small LV Business Tariffs (<160kMWhs).....	14
4.3.3 Large LV Business Tariffs (>160MWhr).....	16
4.3.4 Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand Tariff (LV).....	17
4.3.5 HV Business Tariffs .....	18
4.3.6 Major Business (11, 33, 66kV) Tariff.....	18
4.3.7 Solar Generation Tariffs.....	22
<b>5. Notes regarding the 2019/20 tariff schedules .....</b>	<b>23</b>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope and Purpose

SA Power Networks has established five standard control services tariff classes into which the tariffs that its customers for direct control services have been separated:

- Major Business
- High Voltage Business
- Large Low Voltage Business
- Small Low Voltage Business
- Residential (including Controlled Load)

SA Power Networks is required to assign a Network tariff to each of a customer's connection points, on the basis of a number of factors set out in the National Electricity Rules (the Rules) and procedures established by the AER. SA Power Networks is also permitted to reassign a customer's tariff class, if appropriate. This assignment and reassignment of customers to tariff classes is required by the National Electricity Rules to be subject to an effective system of assessment and review.

Please refer to our **Tariff Price List** for the current tariff rates, mapping and associated charges.

### 1.2 Rates and Fees Application

The distribution use of system (DUoS) tariffs and alternative control service (ACS) charges will apply from 1 July 2019.

### 1.3 Terms and Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>AEMO</b>	Australian Energy Market Operator. Incorporates the functions of NEMMCO (National Electricity Market Management Company).
<b>AER</b>	Australian Energy Regulator.
<b>Agreed Additional Demand</b>	Is the amount that the Agreed Anytime Demand exceeds the Agreed Annual Demand. If the Agreed Anytime Demand is less than Agreed Annual Demand then the Agreed Additional Demand is zero.
<b>Agreed Annual Demand</b>	Is the highest demand expected to be required in the period 12:00 to 21:00 on working days in November through March (Central Standard Summer Time). This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand.
<b>Agreed Anytime Demand</b>	Is the highest demand expected to be required outside of the times that the Agreed Annual Demand applies. This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand. This may be equal or higher than the Agreed Annual Demand but not less.
<b>Alternative Control Services</b>	These services are customer specific or customer requested services. These services may also have the potential for provision on a competitive basis rather than by a single distributor

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Augmentation</b>	Means works to enlarge the capability of the SA Power Networks distribution network to distribute electricity.
<b>Authorised Capacity</b>	<p>Is the supply capacity that the customer is authorised to use. This is generally the demand capacity specified in SA Power Networks offer letter up to the first three years from connection.</p> <p>The capacity then becomes the agreed demand and could be less than what was agreed to in the offer letter.</p> <p>Where a customer requests a reduction in their Agreed Demands then subject to approval the reduced Agreed Demands also becomes the Authorised Capacity.</p>
<b>Connection</b>	Means a physical link between SA Power Networks distribution system and a customer's premises to allow the flow of electricity.
<b>Connection Point</b>	The physical location of connection between a customer's electrical installation and SA Power Networks distribution system assets.
<b>Customer</b>	Distribution Network User.
<b>kVA</b>	kVA essentially represents demand. kVA includes both Active and Reactive power to give a better indication of the demand on an electrical supply system. (Apparent Power).
<b>kW</b>	Watts are the electrical unit of power, 1kW = 1,000 Watts – A measure of demand however this unit only includes the electrical properties that actually perform electrical work (Also known as Active or Real power).
<b>kVAr</b>	The unit used for the measurement of reactive power.
<b>kWh</b>	The unit used for electrical energy consumed eg 1kW of load used for 1 hour equals 1kWh.
<b>MLF</b>	Marginal Loss Factor – a measure of the percentage of energy lost through line losses in the Transmission system compared to that lost in supplying the Reference Node.
<b>Monthly Off-peak Demand</b>	This is the peak demand reached in the periods outside of the Monthly Shoulder Demand and the Monthly Peak Demand periods.
<b>Monthly Peak Demand</b>	This is the peak demand reached on a week day in the months of November, December, January, February and March in the peak demand period 4pm to 9pm. This demand is reset each month and public holidays are excluded.
<b>Monthly Shoulder Demand</b>	This is the peak demand reached on a week day each month in the shoulder demand period 12 mid day to 4pm. This demand is reset each month.
<b>NER</b>	National Electricity Rules – formerly called NEC.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>NMI</b>	<p>National Metering Identifier.</p> <p>A unique number for a customer’s metered connection point or points. A customer may have more than one metered connection point; therefore, a customer could have more than one NMI.</p> <p>A NMI is 10 characters long with an additional check digit eg SAAAAAXXXX / X or 200XXXXXXXX / X</p>
<b>Off-peak Energy</b>	Energy consumed that is other than peak energy.
<b>Peak Energy</b>	Energy consumed on business days between the hours of 0700 and 2100 (Central Standard Time). For customers with metering that does not recognise specific days, peak energy is energy consumed on each day between the hours of 0700 and 2100 (Central Standard Time).
<b>PF</b>	Power Factor is essentially a type of efficiency measure and is the ratio of Active and Apparent power. ie $PF = kW/kVA$ .
<b>PV</b>	Photovoltaic.
<b>PV JSO</b>	This is a charge to recover the SA Government solar feed in subsidy provided to customers that qualify for the solar feed in tariff.
<b>Standard Control Services</b>	Those distribution services that are central to electricity supply and include network augmentations and, in limited circumstances, network extensions. These services encompass construction, maintenance and repair of the network for existing and new customers.
<b>Sub-Transmission</b>	Is the SA Power Networks 33kV backbone and 66kV network.
<b>Sub-Transmission Tariff</b>	To be eligible for a Sub-Transmission Tariff the customer must take direct supply from the SA Power Networks Sub-Transmission network.
<b>Zone Substation</b>	A Zone Substation is an SA Power Networks premise in which HV supply is converted, controlled or transferred.
<b>Zone Substation Tariff</b>	To be eligible for a Zone Substation Tariff the customer must take direct supply from an SA Power Networks Zone Substation and have a minimum demand of 5,000kVA. The supply is taken from the secondary side of the transformer located at the substation.

## 1.4 Referenced Documents, Codes and Regulations

The following documents have been referenced in this document:

- The South Australian Electricity Distribution Code <sup>1</sup>
- South Australian Electricity Metering Code <sup>2</sup>
- National Electricity Rules <sup>3</sup>
- AER Final Decision for South Australia <sup>4</sup>
- SA Power Networks Pricing Proposal <sup>5</sup>

## 2. REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICITY RULES AND THE AER'S FINAL DETERMINATION 2015-16 TO 2019-20

SA Power Networks 2019/20 Pricing Proposal was prepared in accordance with Clause 6.18.2 of the Rules<sup>6</sup>. The Pricing Proposal defines the five tariff classes into which customers of its standard control services are separated.

Pursuant to the principles set out in clause 6.18.4 of the Rules, the AER agreed to assign all existing SA Power Networks customers to these five tariff classes in 2015-20.

Appendix B of the AERs Final Decision set out the procedures which SA Power Networks must follow in assigning customers to tariff classes or reassigning customers from one tariff class to another during the 2015-20 regulatory control period. The procedures also cover the following matters pertaining to tariff class assignment and reassignment:

- Assignment of new customers to a tariff class
- Reassignment of existing customers to another existing or a new tariff class
- Objections to proposed assignments and reassignments

## 3. TARIFF CLASS ASSIGNMENT PROCEDURES

This section sets out the tariff and tariff class assignment procedures to be followed by SA Power Networks in the 2019/20 regulatory year.

### 3.1 Tariffs and Tariff Classes

SA Power Networks' regulated services are classified in accordance with the Rules as direct control services and include its network services and some metering services. These services have been further classified into:

- Standard control services (network services); and
- Alternative control services (metering services).

Each of these classifications of service is subject to separate regulatory determinations by the AER.

SA Power Networks' standard control services tariffs have been grouped into five tariff classes. This grouping is illustrated below.

<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://www.aer.gov.au/node/11641>

<sup>2</sup> Available at: <http://www.escosa.sa.gov.au/library/101221-ElectricityMeteringCode EMTc07.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> National Electricity Rules Version 80, 26 May 2016

<sup>4</sup> Australian Energy Regulator, Final decision – SA Power Networks determination 2015-16 to 2019-20

<sup>5</sup> SA Power Networks Pricing Proposal 2019-20, March 2019

<sup>6</sup> National Electricity Rules 6.18.2(a)(2) Ver 65. Note: the former rules apply (Ver 65) for year 2 of the regulatory control period on account of transitional Rule 11.73.1(b) Ver 80.

**SA Power Networks standard control services tariff classes**

Type 1-4 meter	Type 5-6 meter	Type 5-6 meter	Type 7 (unmetered)
<b>Monthly billing</b>	<b>Monthly billing</b>	<b>Quarterly billing</b>	<b>Monthly billing</b>
<b>Major Business (11, 33, 66 kV)</b> kVA demand (locational TUoS) STN kVA demand (locational TUoS) ZSN kVA demand Zone ZSN			
<b>HV business</b> kVA demand HV kVA demand HV HV400 (<400kVA) kVA Actual demand HBD			
<b>Large business</b> kVA demand LV kVA Actual demand BD kVA transitional actual demand BDT			
<b>Small business</b> kVA Actual demand SBD kVA transitional Actual demand SBDT Energy only 2 rate SB2R124 Energy only SBSR124	kVA Actual demand SBD kVA transitional Actual demand SBDT Energy only 2 rate SB2R124 Energy only SBSR124	Energy only 2 rate SB2R124 Energy only SBSR124	LVUU LVUU24
<b>LV Residential</b> KW monthly single rate MRSR With Controlled load MRSROPCL KW monthly actual demand	MRSR With Controlled load MRSROPCL	QRSR With Controlled load QRSROPCL	

SA Power Networks’ alternative control services tariffs have all been grouped into a single tariff class. This arrangement is illustrated below.

**SA Power Networks alternative control services tariff classes**

Alternatice Control Services Tariffs
Type 1-4 Exceptional remotely read
Type 5-6 CT connected, manually read
Type 5-6 WC manually read



### 3.2 Assignment of new customers to a tariff class

Upon receipt of an Application the provision of a new or altered network connection, the SA Power Networks Project Officer responsible for managing the Application for Connection will determine the tariff and tariff class to be applied to the new or upgraded customer connection.

The tariff and tariff class to be assigned, or reassigned, to a customer will be chosen by the Project Officer in accordance with the requirements set out in Sections 4 of this document. This tariff and tariff class assignment takes into account one or more of the following factors<sup>7</sup>:

Customers with similar connection and usage profiles are treated equally; and

Customers that have micro-generation facilities are not treated less favourably than customers with similar load profiles without such facilities.

#### Customer notification of tariff class assignment

The Project Officer is responsible for notifying the customer who lodged the Application to Connect, of the proposed network tariff and tariff class assignment. These details are to be provided together with SA Power Networks connection offer to the customer.

The connection offer will include the additional information set out in Section 3.4.

### 3.3 Reassignment of existing customers to another existing or a new tariff class during the next regulatory control period.

SA Power Networks Major Customer Manager is required to carry out a bi-annual review of the consumption of customer. This review is intended to identify whether:

- An existing customer's load or connection characteristics have changed, such that it is no longer appropriate for that customer to be assigned to the current tariff class; or
- A customer no longer has the same or materially similar load or connection characteristics as other customers on the customer's existing tariff class.

In the event that this review identifies customers whose tariff class is no longer appropriate, then SA Power Networks Major Customer Manager may propose to reassign that customer to another tariff class.

#### Customer notification of tariff class reassignment

The Major Customer Manager is responsible for using best endeavours in notifying any customers in writing of the proposed reassignment of their network tariff. If the identity of the customer is not known, then the customer's retailer is to be notified instead.

The tariff reassignment advice will include the additional information set out in Section 3.4.

One month's notice is to be provided to the customer or retailer of a proposed tariff class reassignment unless the change advantages the customer then it will be made as soon as possible.

---

<sup>7</sup> In the event that a future regulatory obligation requires remotely-read interval metering or other similar metering technology to be installed at the customer's premises, this procedure may be modified.

### 3.4 Objections to proposed tariff class assignments and reassignments

Information provided to customers concerning tariff class assignment and reassignment

Where SA Power Networks notifies customers of a tariff class assignment or reassignment, the notification will include reference to the web address from which this document may be obtained. The notification will also explain that:

- The customer may request further information from SA Power Networks’ Manager Regulation;
- The customer may object in writing to SA Power Networks’ Manager Regulation concerning the proposed tariff or tariff class assignment;
- In the event that the customer is not satisfied with SA Power Networks’ internal resolution of such an objection, the customer may be entitled to appeal to the Energy Industry Ombudsman (South Australia). Typically, small customers (<160 MWh) have access to the Ombudsman; and
- In the event that an objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under SA Power Networks’ internal review system, then the customer is entitled to seek resolution via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the NEL.

Upon receipt of a request for further information concerning a tariff class assignment or reassignment, SA Power Networks’ Manager Regulation is to arrange the provision of relevant information to the customer concerning the tariff class assignment or reassignment, provided that such information is not confidential.

#### Internal review process of tariff class assignment and reassignment

Upon receipt of an objection by a customer to a tariff class assignment or reassignment, SA Power Networks’ Manager Regulation will reconsider the relevant tariff class assignment or reassignment, having regard to the following:

- The basis of the customer’s objection;
- The principles for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in clauses 6.18.3 and 6.18.4 of the Rules;
- The procedures for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in Attachment 14, of the AER’s Final Determination; and
- The process and guidelines for tariff assignment and reassignment set out in Sections 3 and 4 of this document.

The SA Power Networks’ Manager Regulation will notify the customer of the outcome of SA Power Networks’ internal review and the reasons for accepting or rejecting the customer’s objection to the tariff class assignment or reassignment. The notification by the Manager Regulation will also advise that:

- In the event that the customer is not satisfied with SA Power Networks’ internal resolution of such an objection, the customer may be entitled to appeal to the Energy Industry Ombudsman (South Australia); and
- In the event that an objection is not resolved to the satisfaction of the customer under the SA Power Networks internal review system, then the customer is entitled to seek resolution via the dispute resolution process available under Part 10 of the NEL.

#### External review of tariff class assignment and reassignment

If a customer’s objection to a tariff class assignment or reassignment is upheld by a relevant external dispute resolution body, then any adjustment which needs to be made to prices will be done by SA Power Networks as part of the next annual review of prices.

## 4. TARIFFS

### 4.1 General

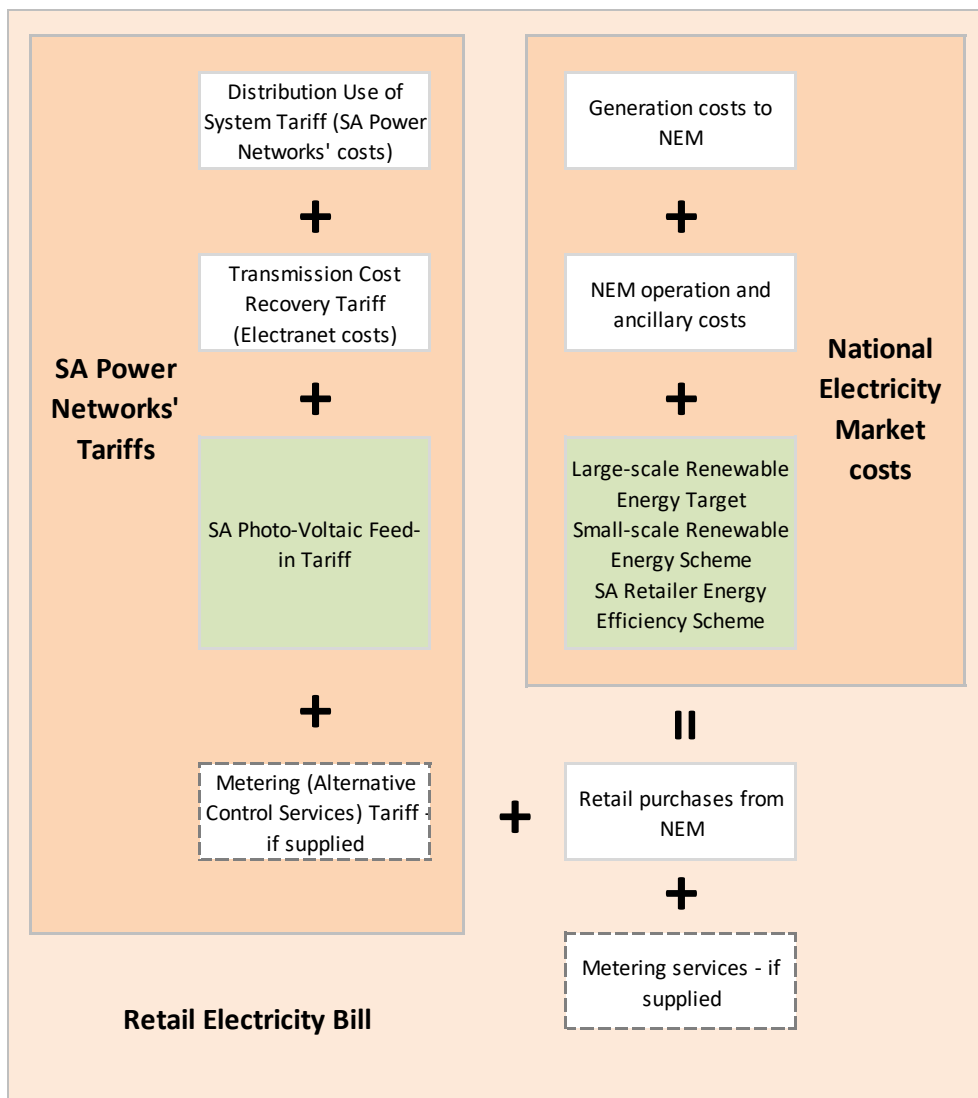
A customer's retail electricity bill will generally comprise the following components, although particularly for smaller customers, these components may not be separately itemised:

- Retail charges;
- NEM charges;
- Network charges; and
- Metering charges.

Retail charges cover the cost of a retailer buying energy from the national pool or directly from a generator and selling it to the customer. The retail charge is the component that a customer negotiates a pricing plan for when entering into a market contract.

The components of a customer's retail electricity bill are shown in the following illustration. With regard to metering services, certain components of the metering service may be provided by SA Power Networks, may be supplied by the retailer or may be procured directly by the customer.

### Components of a retail electricity bill



Network Tariffs are set in accordance with the requirements of:

- The Electricity Act
- The NER
- The AER's Determination

SA Power Networks is required to assign a network tariff and tariff class to each customer using the procedure set out in Attachment 14 of the AER's determination. In practical terms, the following factors determine the nature and extent of the customer's usage and the nature of the customer's network connection:

- Type of use (ie residential or business);
- The connection point characteristics (eg low or high voltage); and
- The maximum electrical demand.

Network tariffs include components for:

- Distribution (DUoS – Distribution Use of System)
- Transmission (TUoS – Transmission Use of System)
- PV FiT (photo-voltaic feed-in tariff recovery); and may also include
- Metering Services.

In some cases, a network tariff is required to be assigned and in other cases the customer or retailer can elect a tariff subject to meeting eligibility criteria.

## 4.2 Categories

Tariffs are assigned subject to the requirements specified in the 'Notes accompanying the Distribution Tariffs' as issued from time to time. Customers must advise SA Power Networks of their particular circumstances in order for the correct tariff(s) to be assigned (Distribution Code). For situations not specifically covered, the following general principles apply.

### 4.2.1 Residential Use

Residential use is electricity consumed by a Customer at a domestic dwelling and who lives in that dwelling. This may include consumption from an office located within the home so long as there is no more than one employee normally working within the dwelling. Note: For the purposes of this definition hired domestic help or carers are not to be considered employees.

Residential use can also include:

- Electricity used in outbuildings etc located on the same property as the Customer's dwelling and where the primary use of the outbuilding is domestic;
- Short term accommodation provided due to the nature and location of the property eg shearing quarters (accommodation provided as term of employment); and
- Electricity used in the pumping of water for domestic use (or effluent) for single premises of the same Customer and on the same property (or multiple premises) where eligible for residential tariff – as above.

**Residential use does not include:**

- Boarding houses, nursing homes or accommodation of motel or bed and breakfast type ie short term accommodation or where a fee is charged for the use of facilities;
- A clearly public office or shop attached to a dwelling;
- Temporary supplies; and
- One metered connection for three or more independent (or semi independent) dwelling(s).

### 4.2.2 Business Use

Business use is electricity used for any purpose other than residential. This includes industrial, commercial, accommodation, hospitality and agricultural uses.

### 4.2.3 Combined Business/Residential Use

The customer is responsible for ensuring that facilities are provided for metering the use of electricity for each purpose. Where such facilities are impractical or not provided, the distribution tariff can be assigned on the basis of majority use.

Where it is known that a connection to a dwelling is subject to dual business/residential usage (and separate metering cannot be installed) then, in the absence of any detailed information, the category should be determined by the majority floor space usage of the building for which the electricity supply is provided for.

#### 4.2.4 Controlled Load

Controlled load tariff is only permitted to be used in conjunction with residential tariffs. Where an existing supply has some other tariff in conjunction with Controlled Load then the combination may remain as is. However, if the customer seeks to change business tariff or have an alteration to the site then they will be placed on the current applicable business tariff and they can no longer retain the OPCL component.

OPCL tariff is available for approved applications via some form of control by SA Power Networks. The timing of the OPCL component is subject to change and determined by the SA Power Networks Manager Regulation.

Where a dual element water heating system has a switched OPCL supply for the bottom element and a continuous OPCL supply for the top element, then that arrangement can be retained as is. For new or additional OPCL installations a continuous supply on an OPCL tariff is no longer available; only a switched supply during 1000-1500 CST time period is available.

Approved applications for an OPCL tariff include permanently installed storage water heaters with a capacity of 125 litres or more, underfloor (slab heating), swimming pool or spa heating. For swimming pool or spa applications, the heating element is permitted to be connected to OPCL circuit; pumps and auxiliaries are to be on the accompanying tariff. Electric vehicle charging will also be allowed under certain conditions, for more information refer to the e 'Notes accompanying the Distribution Tariffs'.

### 4.3 Network Tariffs

The network tariff is independent of any retail pricing plan, contract or tariff. There are only a few core tariffs in each group with minor variants.

The variants allow for:

- Optional metering needs (eg type 1-5)
- Monthly/quarterly readings
- Combination with controlled load tariff

The current tariffs and eligibility criteria are listed on the SA Power Networks internet: Please refer to this document and our Tariff Price List document.

### 4.3.1 Low Voltage Residential Tariff Class

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
Low Voltage Residential - Single Rate	Low Voltage Residential - Single Rate - Quarterly	RSR
	Low Voltage Residential - Single Rate Quarterly with Controlled Load	RSROPCL
	Low Voltage Residential - Single Rate - Monthly	RSR
	Low Voltage Residential - Single Rate – Monthly- with Controlled Load	RSROPCL
	Low Voltage Residential – Monthly Demand	MRD
	Low Voltage Residential – Monthly Demand with Controlled Load	MRDOPCL
OPCL	Controlled Load - Tariff Component	Included above

**Note:**

- A retailer may offer a residential customer a time-of-use contract which will require a two-rate meter or interval meter to be installed however, the network tariff will remain as RSR.
- In 2014/2015, SA Power Networks introduced a monthly demand tariff (tariff codes MRD and MRDOPCL). This tariff is available to low voltage residential customers only (on an opt-in basis) and requires a type 1-4 or type 5 monthly read meter.

### 4.3.2 Small LV Business Tariffs (<160kMWhs)

Existing small LV market customers (less than 160kMWhs per annum) connected before 1 July 2015 can remain on their existing tariff including BSR and SLV.

Different arrangements apply to new customers, some existing customers who change their electricity supply arrangements and existing customers who breach the 250kVA threshold.

The following tariffs are obsolete and closed to new applicants:

- Business single rate tariffs (BSR and BSROPCL) are only available to existing BSR customers whilst they remain on that tariff.
- The business annual agreed kVA demand tariff (SLV) is obsolete from July 2016, and is only available to existing SLV customers whilst they remain on that tariff.

New small LV business customers with a three phase supply will be assigned to an Actual Demand tariff.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
<p>Obsolete tariff only available to existing customers connected before 1 July 2015</p> <p><b>Low Voltage Business Single Rate</b></p> <p><b>Controlled Load - Tariff Component</b></p>	Low Voltage - Business Single Rate - Quarterly	BSR
	Low Voltage - Business Single Rate – Quarterly with Controlled Load	BSROPCL
	Low Voltage - Business Single Rate - Monthly	BSR
	Low Voltage - Business Single Rate – Monthly with Controlled Load	BSROPCL
	Obsolete tariff for Business tariff customers (subject to qualification)	OPCL
<b>Low Voltage Business Two Rate</b>	Low Voltage Business Two Rate - Quarterly	B2R
	Low Voltage Business Two Rate – Quarterly with Controlled Load	B2ROPCL
<b>Low voltage Business actual demand</b>	Small Business monthly actual kVA demand	SBD
	Small Business monthly actual kVA demand transition	SBDT
<b>Small business Agreed demand</b>	Small Business Agreed Annual kVA demand Obsolete tariff only available to existing customers connected before 1 July 2015	SLV

Cost-reflective tariffs (eg SBD, SBDT and the obsolete SLV) are required for some small business customers, including:

- Customers with peak demand that has exceeded 250 kVA in the last two years;
- New customers (July 2010 to June 2015) that required CT metering because of their capacity needs;
- Customers with CT metering who altered their supply arrangements since July 2010 (eg obtained increased capacity, installed an inverter and/or installed embedded generation);
- New small LV business customers (from July 2015) that have three-phase supply; and
- Customers with three phase supply who alter their supply arrangements from July 2015 onwards.

Small LV business customers who are not required to use cost-reflective tariffs can elect to use these tariffs (by request to their retailer who will advise SA Power Networks). These customers can also elect to revert back to B2R if they so choose after a minimum of 12 months on cost-reflective tariffs.

Note that installing a new meter is not an alteration of supply by itself.

Note that a small business customer required to use cost-reflective tariffs can elect to use the transition tariff SBDT, by request through their retailer.



### 4.3.3 Large LV Business Tariffs (>160MWhr)

All large business customers are required to use cost-reflective tariffs. Large customers are determined as those who are consuming more than 160 MWh over a 12-month period during the last two years. Where data for a full year is not available, forecast usage data and/or pro-rate usage data to date may be used to determine if usage exceeds 160 MWh pa.

These tariffs all require a Type 1-3 meter, or a Type 4 or Type 5 meter with kVA functionality.

#### Business Monthly Actual kVA Demand Tariff:

This tariff incorporates three demand periods:

- Peak Demand Period

This is the peak demand reached on a work day in the months of November, December, January, February and March in the peak demand period 4pm to 9pm. This demand is reset each month following the meter read. Public holidays are excluded from work days.

- Shoulder Demand Period

This is the demand reached on a work day each month through the year in the shoulder demand period 12 midday to 4pm. This demand is reset each month after the meter is read.

- Off Peak Demand Period

This is the demand reached in the periods outside of the monthly shoulder and peak demand periods. The 2016/17 tariffs have no charge for this period. A customer must remain on this tariff for a minimum of 12 months. It is not permitted to change between the Agreed Demand tariff and the Actual (monthly) Demand tariff during a 12-month period.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Codes
Low voltage business transition (type 6 meter only)	Large Business Single Rate Transition (type 6 meter)	LBSR
	Large Business Two Rate Transition (type 6 meter)	LB2R
Low voltage Business actual demand	Business Monthly Actual kVA Demand	BD
Low voltage Business agreed demand	Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand	LV
	Sportsground Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand	LVSG
	Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Back-up)	LVB
	Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Negotiated service)	LVN

#### 4.3.4 Business Annual Agreed kVA Demand Tariff (LV):

This tariff incorporates two demand periods where a level of demand is agreed with the customer by SA Power Networks. The agreed demand ratchets up in situations where a customer uses more demand than previously agreed.

The setting of the agreed demand is a very important part of the tariff as this then becomes a contractual agreement with the customer for the capacity in kVA that is available to the NMI. The customer can negotiate changes to this agreed demand or capacity and there are processes for these requests. For sites that are still within the revenue rebate period, a demand reduction request will also require a negotiated change to the connection contract and this may result in a one-off charge. An SA Power Networks' Customer Manager needs to be part of these negotiations.

If a customer requests a reduction in demand then they need to apply in writing and if their demand increases within 12 months of the change, then SA Power Networks will back date the increased demand network charges to the date of the reduction. If the customer increases demand beyond 12 months from the requested reduction in demand, then normal processes will be followed and all charges and rebates will be applied.

If the customer wishes to increase their agreed demand or they breach their existing agreed demand, the customer manager will consult with Customer Solutions who will provide an offer letter with all applicable charges for the customer.

- **Peak Demand**

This is the peak demand agreed/reached on a work day in the months of November, December, January, February and March in the peak demand period 12 noon to 9pm. This demand is only reset upon agreement. The customer may request an agreed demand reset through their retailer.

- **Additional Demand**

Additional demand is the difference between the level of demand agreed/reached by a customer at anytime in the year and that agreed/reached during during the peak demand period. This demand is only reset upon agreement. The customer may request an agreed demand reset through their retailer.

**Note:**

There are a few variants used in the billing process to allow for some legacy situations without adversely affecting the customer.

- An Actual Demand kVA Transition tariff (BDT) has been used to manage those large business customers previously using energy tariffs that would otherwise be worse off under actual demand. SA Power Networks has assigned these customers to this tariff during 2015/16. It is not an optional tariff. Customers assigned to BDT can opt-out and select an actual demand (BD) or agreed demand (LV) tariff if they wish. The BDT transition tariff will become increasingly cost-reflective each year, with full cost-reflectivity by July 2020. Customers have a period of transition to either adjust their electrical needs or adapt to a higher cost of electricity.
- The Sportsground annual agreed demand tariff is only for community sporting clubs with a large lighting load demand. The agreed demand is measured on workdays from December to February between 12 noon and 7pm. Additional demand applies to the increment in demand outside of peak times eg from the sportslighting. It may be that tariff BD is financially preferable for some sporting clubs if the lights are not used every month throughout the year.

#### 4.3.5 HV Business Tariffs:

The HV Business tariffs apply to customers taking supply at high voltages (generally at 11kV). The tariff options available use the same concepts as the LV Large Business tariff options, eg Annual Agreed Demand (LV and HV, HV400) and Monthly Actual Demand (BD and HBD). See 4.3.3 for details.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
High Voltage – kVA Actual Demand	High Voltage Actual Demand KVA Monthly	HBD
High Voltage - kVA Agreed Demand	High Voltage Annual Agreed Demand KVA High Voltage Annual Agreed Demand KVA < 400KVA	HV HV400
High Voltage - kVA Demand	High Voltage Demand KVA (Back-up) High Voltage Demand KVA (Negotiated service)	HVB HVN

#### 4.3.6 Major Business (11, 33, 66kV) Tariff

The Major Business tariffs apply to customers taking supply at high voltages from zone substations (ZSN, generally at 11kV) or from sub-transmission voltages (STR, at 33kV or 66kV). The tariff options available use the same concepts as the LV Large Business tariff options, eg Annual Agreed Demand (LV and ZSN, STR). Locational tariffs are used for those customers where the site has used/uses more than 10MVA and/or 40GWh usage pa. See 4.3.3 for details.

Tariff Name	Tariff Description	Tariff Code
Zone Sub-station (kVA)	Zone Substation Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Non-locational)	ZSN
	Zone Substation kVA (Back-up)	ZSNB
	Zone Substation Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Locational) (the NMI numbers are shown on these tariffs)	ZSNXXX
Sub Transmission (kVA)	Subtransmission Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Non-locational)	STN
	Subtransmission kVA (Back-up)	STNB
	Subtransmission Annual Agreed kVA Demand (Locational) (the NMI numbers are shown on these tariffs)	STNXXX

**Note:**

There are a few variants used in the billing process to allow for some legacy situations without adversely affecting the customer.

- For connections with very large usage where individual transmission charges apply 'XXX' is replaced with the last three digits of the specific NMI.
- Where SA Power Networks require a minimum of a type 5 meter for a demand based tariff, customers are free to choose another metering provider and have a type 1 to 4 meter.

### Actual Demand Tariff

This tariff has three demand periods Summer peak November to end March  
 Shoulder demand on work days all year and the Off peak demand period at all other times.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Off Peak Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Shoulder Demand Period						
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00	Peak Demand Period (Nov - March)						
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays where there is no Shoulder and Peak demand periods

Summer peak Demand Period 4pm to 9 pm on work days between November to end of March  
 Shoulder Demand Period 12 mid day to 4 pm on work days 12 months of the year  
 Off peak Demand Period is anytime outside of the Peak and Shoulder demand period for 12 months.

## Sports Ground Demand Tariff

Annual Demand Period 12 mid day to 7 pm on work days between December to end of February

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Annual Demand Period						
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays

**Agreed Additional Demand** Is the amount that the agreed anytime demand exceeds the agreed annual demand. If the agreed anytime demand is less than the agreed annual demand, then the agreed additional demand is zero.

**Agreed Annual Demand** Is the highest demand expected to be required in the period 12:00 to 19:00 on working days in December through February (Central Standard Summer time). This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand.

### Annual Demand Tariff

Annual Demand Period 12 mid day to 9 pm on work days between November to end of March

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00	Annual Demand Period						
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00							
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

Except on Public Holidays

**Agreed** Is the amount that the Agreed Anytime Demand exceeds the Agreed Annual Demand.  
**Additional** If the Agreed Anytime Demand is less than Agreed Annual Demand then the Agreed Demand Additional Demand is zero.

**Agreed** Is the highest demand expected to be required in the period 12:00 to 21:00

**Annual** on working days in November through March . (Central Standard Summer Time).

**Demand** This may be determined by agreement or by recorded demand

### Residential Demand Tariff

Summer Demand Period applies in November - March

Winter Peak Demand period applies in April - October

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1:00							
2:00							
3:00							
4:00	Anytime Demand Period						
5:00							
6:00							
7:00							
8:00							
9:00							
10:00							
11:00							
12:00							
13:00							
14:00							
15:00							
16:00	Annual Demand Period						
17:00							
18:00							
19:00							
20:00							
21:00							
22:00							
23:00							
0:00							

### 4.3.7 Solar Generation Tariffs

SA Power Networks is obliged by the provisions of the Electricity (Feed-in Scheme – Solar Systems) Amendment Act to provide a credit in accordance with the Electricity Act requirements for each kWh for power fed back into the grid generated by a qualifying Small Embedded Generator, (conditions apply, refer to the SA Government Energy website for more details). The system shall only measure export when the PV system output exceeds the instantaneous load requirements of the customer’s load at the installation (Net metering).

#### General Requirements

- Customer needs to qualify for small market status (less than 160MWh per annum).
- Customer using an ‘approved’ inverter supplied via a solar panel array.
- Have an approved import / export meter.
- No other generation connected to the export meter.

#### Note:

- This includes both residential and business customers.
- Business customers with 3-phase supply that request an alteration via their electricity retailer (e.g. to install embedded generation) on an energy only business tariff with a multi-phase supply will be shifted to a demand tariff as this is the applicable tariff for a customer with this change in supply. This also applies where the generated export is not eligible for a Government Feed-in Tariff.

#### Government Feed-in Tariff as per Electricity Act

Tariff Name	Tariff Rebate Description
GENR2028	The original Scheme which closed to new applicants in August 2010. The Scheme requires payments to qualifying generators of 44 cents per kWh for all export until 30 June 2028.
GENR2028S	The Scheme announced by the Government in August 2010, for all subsequent qualifying applications and installations till September 2011. The Scheme requires payments to qualifying generators of 44 cents per kWh for all export until 30 June 2028, up to a daily export of 45kWh.

## 5. Notes regarding the 2019/20 tariff schedules

1. Network tariffs are calculated on a GST exclusive basis. GST is added to the distribution tariffs.
2. SA Power Networks must assign each Distribution Network User to a distribution tariff in respect of each of its connection points in accordance with the following principles.

### **Assignment to cost-reflective (demand based) tariffs**

- i. A Distribution Network User that connected to or altered the supply arrangements with the Distribution Network from 1 July 2010 and requiring more than 100 amps (70 kVA) supply must be assigned to a distribution network tariff that includes a demand component in respect of that connection point.
- ii. A Distribution Network User connected to the Distribution Network that has a maximum demand of 250 kVA or more in respect of a connection point, must be assigned to a distribution tariff that includes a demand component in respect of that connection point.
- iii. From 1 July 2015, a Distribution Network User connected to the Distribution Network that would qualify as a large customer (annual usage of 160 MWh or more) must be assigned to a distribution network tariff that includes a demand component in respect of that connection point. If the customer has a Type 6 meter, then a transition business single-rate or transition business 2-rate tariff must be used until a Type 1-5 meter is installed.
- iv. A new Distribution Network Business User connecting or an existing Distribution Network Business User altering the supply arrangements to the Distribution Network from 1 July 2015 and requiring multi-phase supply must be assigned to a distribution network tariff that includes a demand component in respect of that connection point. A Type 1-5 meter is required at such sites. Customers should note that where they choose to have a Type 1-4 meter, they have the right to exercise choice regarding their metering service provider. Installation of a Type 1-5 meter by itself is not an alteration to supply, but installation of an inverter, eg for solar PV equipment or battery storage, is an alteration to supply.

### **General notes applicable to demand tariffs:**

1. Agreed Demand charges for business customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval for:
  1. Agreed Maximum Demand (Annual Peak Demand) on workdays between 1200 and 2100 local time, during November to March only;
  2. Agreed additional maximum demand (Additional Demand), as the difference between the customer's anytime maximum demand and the agreed (peak) maximum demand; and
  3. For business customers on the Sports Ground demand kVA tariff, the Agreed Peak Demand shall be determined on work days between 1200 and 1900 local time, during December to February only. Additional Demand shall be determined using all other times of the year.
2. Actual Demand charges for business customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval since the last meter read (Type 1-4 meters are assumed to be read each calendar month) for:
  1. Summer Peak Demand on work days between 1600 and 2100 local time, during November to March only;
  2. Year-round Shoulder Demand on work days between 1200 and 1600 local time; and
  3. Off-peak Demand at all other times (the price is zero for actual off-peak demand).



3. Actual Demand charges for residential customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval since the last meter read (Type 1-4 meters are assumed to be read each calendar month) for:
  1. Summer Peak Demand on all days between 1600 and 2100 local time during November to March only;
  2. Winter Shoulder Demand on all days between 1600 and 2100 local time; and
  3. Off-peak Demand at all other times (the price is zero for actual off-peak demand).
4. Peak energy is energy consumed on business days between the hours of 0700 and 2100 CST. Type 6 meters typically measure this component during week days whereas Type 1-5 meters will measure this in on work days. For customers with Type 6 metering that does not recognise specific days, peak energy is energy consumed on each day between the hours of 0700 and 2100 CST.
5. Off-peak energy is energy consumed other than peak energy.

#### **Residential tariff notes:**

1. The low voltage residential single rate tariff is currently available to eligible residential customers taking supply at less than 1 kV. These customers ordinarily use a Type 1-6 National Electricity Market (**NEM**) compliant meter. The metered energy consumption is charged in two blocks. Block 1 is 0-4MWh pa, Block 2 is >4MWh pa.
2. The low voltage residential monthly actual demand tariff is available to eligible residential customers taking supply at less than 1 kV. These customers will require a Type 1-5 NEM compliant meter read at least monthly. The metered energy consumption is charged at a single rate. The maximum kW demand charge is based on the actual maximum demand measured over a half hour interval, on any day in the month between 16:00 and 21:00 hours local time. A higher price applies during the summer period (November to March) than the winter period (April to October). Currently, there is no charge for demand that is higher outside of the peak 16:00 and 21:00 local time, time period. The demand charge is applied on a 'per day' basis according to the days in the month.
3. Controlled load is an optional partner tariff component used to control permanently installed hot water services and other appliances (including electric vehicles and battery chargers up to 32A), during off peak times between 23:00-07:00 hours Central Standard Time (CST). Operation anywhere within this window is permitted based on the customer's requirements but with a randomised start time. Where multiple appliances are connected to a single phase of the OPCL circuit, eg hot water, EV batteries, battery storage and under-floor heating, only one appliance can operate at a time on that phase. A solar sponge version is also available between 10:00-15:00 hours CST.

#### **Small business tariff notes:**

1. The low voltage business two rate tariff has a Time of Use (**TOU**) structure with peak and off-peak consumption charges. This tariff is the default tariff for new single-phase customers. Peak charges (at a higher rate) apply work days 07:00-21:00 hours CST with all other times including non-work-days defined as off-peak (charged at a lower rate). Peak and off-peak is charged in single blocks. A Type 1-6 NEM compliant meter is required.
2. The small business monthly actual kVA demand transition tariff is mandatory for new multi-phase small business customers or existing small business customers who upgrade to a multi-phase supply and require a new meter. The usage portion has peak charges (at a higher rate) that apply work days 07:00-21:00 hours local time, with all other times including non-work-days defined as off-peak (charged at a lower rate). The demand charge is based on the actual maximum kVA demand measured over a half hour interval, on any day in the month between 12:00 and 16:00 hours local time, work days, for the shoulder period (12 months). An additional peak demand price applies during the peak period

(November to March) between 16:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. Currently, there is no charge for demand that is higher outside of the peak 16:00 and 21:00 time period. The tariff is a combination of 50% business 2-rate and 50% small business actual demand. These customers require a Type 1-5 interval meter read at least monthly.

3. The small business actual kVA demand tariff is optional to small business customers taking supply at less than 1 kV. Metered energy consumption is charged at a single rate. Shoulder demand (12 months) applies to the monthly workday maximum kVA demand (measured over a half hour interval) between 12:00 and 16:00 hours local time, for each month of the year. Peak demand prices also apply during the peak period (November to March) between 16:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. These customers will require a Type 1-5 interval meter read at least monthly.
4. Unmetered supply tariffs are applicable to supply points that are not metered. Unmetered tariffs comprise of an energy rate that is applied to the calculated electricity consumption using an agreed algorithm from the applicable Metrology Procedure. Unmetered supply tariffs are generally invoiced monthly.
5. The business single rate tariff is a closed tariff that was available for use before July 2010. The consumption is charged on a flat scale (previously inclining block until July 2016).
6. The low voltage agreed kVA demand tariff is a closed tariff that was available for use before July 2016. The peak demand is agreed and measured on work days between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, during the summer months of November to March and is charged on an inclining scale in two demand blocks. Block 1: 0-1000kVA, block 2: >1000kVA. An additional demand applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
7. Controlled load is a closed optional partner tariff component used to control permanently installed hot water services and other appliances, during off peak times between 23:00-07:00 hours CST. Operation anywhere within this window is permitted based on the customer's requirements but with a randomised start time. A solar sponge version is also available between and 10:00-15:00 hours CST.

#### **Large LV business tariff notes:**

1. The large LV business actual kVA demand tariff is the default tariff for large LV business customers. It has a fixed daily charge and a metered energy consumption charged at a single rate. Shoulder demand (12 months) applies to the monthly workday maximum kVA demand (measured over a half hour interval) between 12:00 and 16:00 hours local time, for each month of the year. An additional peak demand price applies during the peak period (November to March) between 16:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. These customers will require a Type 1-5 interval meter read at least monthly.
2. The large LV business agreed kVA demand tariff is an opt-in tariff for large LV business customers. It has a fixed daily charge and a metered energy consumption charged at a single rate. The peak demand is measured on work days between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, during the summer months of November to March and is charged on a declining scale in two consumption blocks. Block 1: 0-1000kVA, block 2: >1000kVA. An additional demand applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
3. The sportsground agreed kVA demand tariff is a special purpose tariff for sportsgrounds with significant floodlighting. It has a fixed daily charge and a metered energy consumption charged at a single rate.

The peak demand is measured on work days between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, during the summer months of December to February and is charged on a declining scale in two consumption blocks. Block 1: 0-1000kVA, block 2: >1000kVA. An additional demand applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.

4. The back-up agreed kVA demand tariff is special purpose tariff. It has a fixed daily charge and metered energy consumption charged at a single rate. The peak demand is measured on work days between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, during the summer months of November to March and is charged on a flat scale. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
5. The single rate transitional tariff has a fixed daily charge. The metered energy consumption is charged on a flat scale. This tariff is only available to businesses with a Type 6 meter.
6. The two-rate transitional tariff has a fixed daily charge and a TOU structure with peak and off-peak consumption charges. Peak charges (at a higher rate) apply on work days from 07:00-21:00 hours local time, with all other times including non-work-days defined as off-peak (and charged at a lower rate). Peak usage and off-peak is charged in single blocks. This tariff is only available to businesses with a Type 6 meter.
7. A controlled load partner tariff is a closed optional tariff component used to control permanently installed hot water services and other appliances, during off peak times between 23:00-07:00 hours CST. Operation anywhere within this window is permitted based on the customer's requirements but with a randomised start time. A solar sponge version is also available between and 10:00-15:00 hours CST.

#### **High voltage business tariff notes:**

1. The high voltage annual agreed kVA demand tariff is the default tariff for this tariff class. It consists of a single block of peak demand, a single usage price for energy and a significant fixed daily charge. An additional demand applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
2. The high voltage annual agreed kVA demand <400kVA tariff is available on an opt-in basis however the customer's maximum demand must not exceed 400 kVA. It consists of a single block of peak demand, a single usage price for energy and a fixed daily charge.
3. An additional demand charge applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
4. The business monthly actual kVA demand tariff is an opt-in tariff. It has a metered energy consumption charged at a single rate. Shoulder demand applies to the monthly workday maximum kVA demand (measured over a half hour interval) between 12:00 and 16:00 hours central local time every month of the year. An additional peak demand price applies during the peak period (November to March) between 16:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. These customers will require a Type 1-5 interval meter read at least monthly.

5. The back-up annual agreed kVA demand tariff is a special purpose tariff. It consists of a single block of peak demand and a single usage price for energy. An additional demand applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. Customers (through their retailer) can apply for agreed demand to be amended. Reduction requests require supporting evidence. This tariff requires a Type 1-5 interval meter capable of measuring both active and reactive power.
6. The two-rate tariff is closed to new customers. It has a fixed daily charge and a TOU structure with peak and off-peak consumption charges. Peak charges (at a higher rate) apply during work days from 07:00-21:00 hours local time, with all other times including non-work-days defined as off-peak (charged at a lower rate). Peak and off-peak usage is charged in single blocks. This tariff is only available to businesses with a Type 6 meter.

#### **Major business tariff notes:**

1. The sub-transmission and zone substation kVA demand tariff is for business customers that take supply directly from the sub-transmission network or a zone substation but do not utilise locational transmission pricing (ie their demand is < 10 MW and their annual usage is below 40 GWh pa). It consists of a single block of peak demand and a single usage price for energy. The peak demand price applies during the peak period (November to March) between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. An additional demand charge applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. The minimum level of agreed demand (peak plus additional) for this tariff is 5,000 kVA. A Type 1-4 interval meter is required with the ability to measure both active and reactive power.
2. The locational sub-transmission and zone substation kVA demand tariff is for business customers that take supply directly from the sub-transition network or a zone substation and are subject to locational transmission pricing (ie their demand is > 10 MW and their annual usage is above 40 GWh pa). It consists of a fixed daily rate based on locational pricing, a single block of peak demand and a single usage price for energy. The peak demand price applies during the peak period (November to March) between 12:00 and 21:00 hours local time, on workdays. An additional demand charge applies where higher levels of demand are required during the year than are required during the peak demand period. The minimum level of agreed demand (peak plus additional) for this tariff is 5,000 kVA. A Type 1-4 interval meter is required with the ability to measure both active and reactive power.
3. The sub-transmission and zone substation kVA demand back-up tariff is a special purpose tariff for business customers that require additional security of supply. It consists of a single block of peak demand and a single usage price for energy. A Type 1-4 interval meter is required with the ability to measure both active and reactive power is required.
4. Sub-transmission and zone substation customers on locational tariffs have individually calculated charges.

#### **General notes applicable to demand tariffs:**

1. Agreed Demand charges for business customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval for:
  - a. Agreed Maximum Demand (Annual Peak Demand) on workdays between 1200 and 2100 local time, during November to March only;
  - b. Agreed additional maximum demand (Additional Demand), as the difference between the customer's anytime maximum demand and the agreed (peak) maximum demand; and

- c. For business customers on the Sports Ground demand kVA tariff, the Agreed Peak Demand shall be determined on work days between 1200 and 1900 local time, during December to February only. Additional Demand shall be determined using all other times of the year.
2. Actual Demand charges for business customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval since the last meter read (Type 1-4 meters are assumed to be read each calendar month) for:
  - a. Summer Peak Demand on work days between 1600 and 2100 local time, during November to March only;
  - b. Year-round Shoulder Demand on work days between 1200 and 1600 local time; and
  - c. Off-peak Demand at all other times (the price is zero for actual off-peak demand).
3. Actual Demand charges for residential customers are determined based on the maximum half-hour trading interval since the last meter read (Type 1-4 meters are assumed to be read each calendar month) for:
  - a. Summer Peak Demand on all days between 1600 and 2100 local time during November to March only;
  - b. Winter Shoulder Demand on all days between 1600 and 2100 local time; and
  - c. Off-peak Demand at all other times (the price is zero for actual off-peak demand).
4. Peak energy is energy consumed on business days between the hours of 0700 and 2100 CST. Type 6 meters typically measure this component during week days whereas Type 1-5 meters will measure this in on work days. For customers with Type 6 metering that does not recognise specific days, peak energy is energy consumed on each day between the hours of 0700 and 2100 CST.
5. Off-peak energy is energy consumed other than peak energy.

## General notes applicable to metering tariffs:

There are four different combinations of metering fees possible:

- existing customers using SA Power Networks' meters. These customers continue to pay the capital and non-capital charges;
- where an existing customer at June 2015 has the meter replaced by an alternate meter provider eg a type 4 meter, the customer will continue to pay the capital-related charge but will cease paying the non-capital related charge. This will apply to all metering upgrades and replacements undertaken by retailers under metering contestability arrangements post December 2017;
- where an existing customer at June 2015 was not using an SA Power Networks meter but that of an alternate meter provider, eg a type 4 meter, the customer is not liable for any annual metering charges to SA Power Networks; and
- From December 2017 (metering contestability commencement), where a new customer connects to the network the retailer will arrange metering. There will not be any SA Power Networks metering charges applicable. Where new customers have elected to be connected and use a SA Power Networks meter (typically new connections from July 2015 to November 2017), the customer will have incurred an upfront capital charge and will continue to incur the annual non-capital charge.

Under the AER's Final Decision in 2015, these charges continue to June 2020. The AER's 2020-25 Reset will determine the pricing arrangements that will apply from July 2020.