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27 March 2015

Committee Secretary
Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Senate Committee on The Performance and Management of Electricity Network Companies (the Committee).

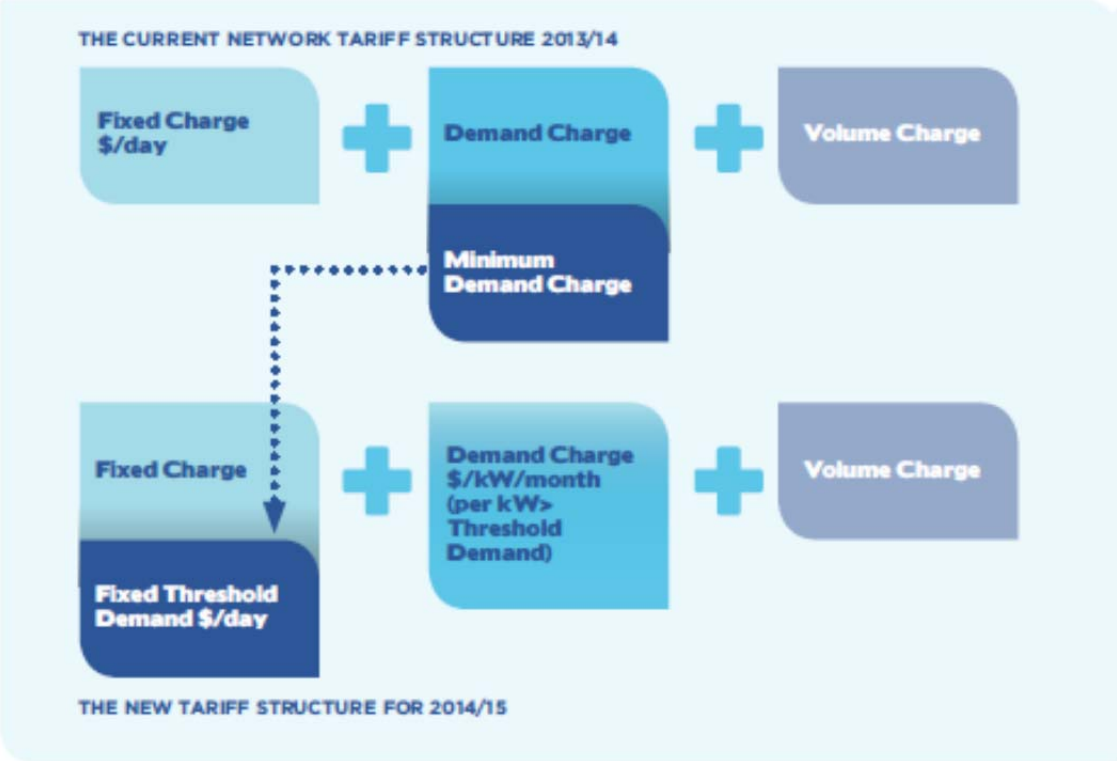
At the public hearing on 16 February 2015, Ergon Energy took a number of queries on notice. This letter addresses each of those items, and also contains some additional information in relation to the Committee's queries in relation to tariff 46.

Additional Information Regarding Tariff 46

The Committee queried why the service fee on Retail tariff 46 had been maximised, and why customers should pay so much for reading the meter. Ergon Energy can advise that Tariff 46 is a regulated retail tariff that is set by the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA). This tariff is calculated on an N + R approach which means an underlying network tariff is selected and then retail costs including energy are added to this. For this tariff, Ergon Energy's network tariff applicable to customers who consume more than 100 MWh per annum with a large demand was selected.

In 2012-13, Ergon Energy developed a network tariff strategy to move its network tariffs to a more cost reflective basis. This was done as more cost reflective tariff structures allows customers to make informed choices around electricity usage at times of high network supply cost. Where this leads to reduced peak demand and deferral of a distributor's capital expenditure, future network costs will also be lower which will allow us to ensure we can maintain viable networks for our customers into the future.

As part of this work, a number of changes to tariff structures were submitted to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) and approved for the 2014-15 year. One of these changes was to the network tariff that underpins retail tariff 46. Essentially prior to 2014-15 the network tariff was made up of a fixed charge, a demand charge and an energy volume charge. The demand charge was a minimum chargeable demand. What this means is that regardless of the actual demand used by a customer a minimum demand charge would apply with additional charges where the minimum demand is exceeded. In essence this was a fixed demand charge. In 2014-15 the minimum demand charge was moved to the fixed charge – essentially placing the two fixed charges together. This change is depicted below. Further details are contained in **Attachment 1** which Ergon Energy published as part of our consultation on the proposed changes.



It is important to note that the fixed charge does not reflect the cost of reading a meter. Tariffs are required to be set having regard for Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC). This requirement has been strengthened in a recent rule change by the Australian Energy Market Commission. Ergon Energy reflects the LRMC through its demand charges. However, as Ergon Energy's costs are largely fixed, after having regard to LRMC, there is still a residual amount to recover. This is done through a mix of fixed and energy charges. Therefore the fixed charge is used to recover some of the fixed costs of running the electricity network and not the cost of reading meters.

Irrigation Tariffs

The Committee queried the different tariff treatment of small and large irrigators and questioned whether the majority of irrigators are large customers. Ergon Energy can advise that the majority of irrigators are classified as small customers. As noted above, regulated retail tariffs are set by the QCA. There are three types of regulated retail tariffs being:

- Tariffs based on Energex's network tariffs (small customers);
- Tariffs based on Ergon Energy's network tariffs (large customers); and
- Transitional tariffs

The transitional tariffs are not cost-reflective. They are historical tariffs that are not based on underlying network tariffs. They have been retained by the QCA for a period of 7 years to allow customers to transition to cost reflective tariffs over time. The irrigation tariffs contained in the regulated retail tariffs are transitional tariffs and are therefore not cost reflective. All customers regardless of size are able to access these transitional tariffs. Therefore whether the consumption of an irrigation customer is less than or greater than 100MWh per annum they will receive the same tariff and tariff rates while they are on transitional irrigation tariffs.

Carbon Price Removal

The Committee queried the impact of network prices on retail bills at the time the carbon price was removed and what the annual average household electricity bill in a regional Queensland city was before the abolition of the carbon price. The QCA has released a number of fact sheets that provide information on this impact. Two of these fact sheets are set out in **Attachments 2 and 3** for information and **Attachment 4** contains the substantiation statement that Ergon Energy's retail arm supplied to the ACCC regarding removal of the carbon impact.

Renewable Energy Target (RET)

The Committee queried whether Ergon Energy had modelled the impact of retaining the RET on retail bills. At the time I indicated to the Committee that I was not aware that Ergon Energy had undertaken any modelling work in this area, but that I would double-check with our officers. Further checks have confirmed my advice to the Committee that Ergon Energy has not done any modelling in this regard.

Yours sincerely

Ian McLeod
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

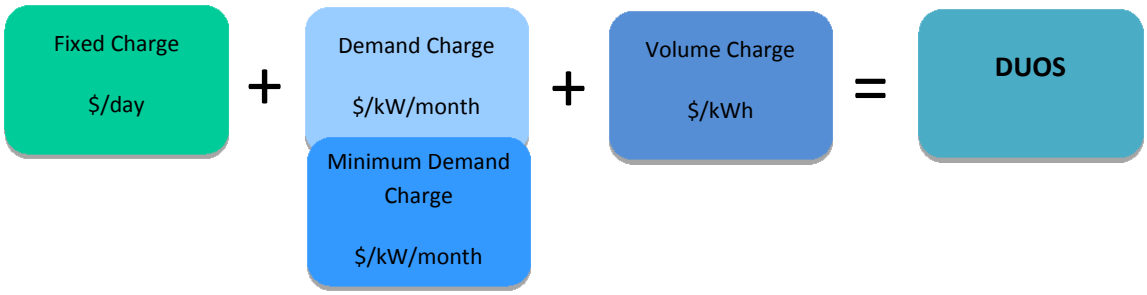
Enc *Attachment 1 – Standard Asset Class Large – 2014/15 Network Tariff Rebalancing Summary*
Attachment 2 – QCA Fact Sheet - Electricity bills and the carbon tax – updated 24 July 2014
Attachment 3 – QCA Fact Sheet - Electricity prices from 1 July 2014 – updated 24 July 2014
Attachment 4 – Ergon Energy - Carbon Tax Removal Substantiation Statement – EEQ Pty Ltd

Standard Asset Class Large – 2014/15 Network Tariff Rebalancing Summary

Purpose: This document provides an explanation of the proposed rebalancing of the 2014/15 Standard Asset Class – Large Distribution Use of System (DUOS) charges and the introduction of a threshold demand mechanism to replace the minimum chargeable demand.

Overview: SAC Large customers cover a wide variety of customers with energy consumption typically greater than 100MWh pa who are not otherwise classified as an Individually Calculated Customer (ICC energy use more than 40GWh pa), Connection Asset Customers (CAC energy use more than 4GWh pa) or Embedded Generator (EG). The tariff structure applying to these customers currently comprises the following:

Current 2013/14 Structure

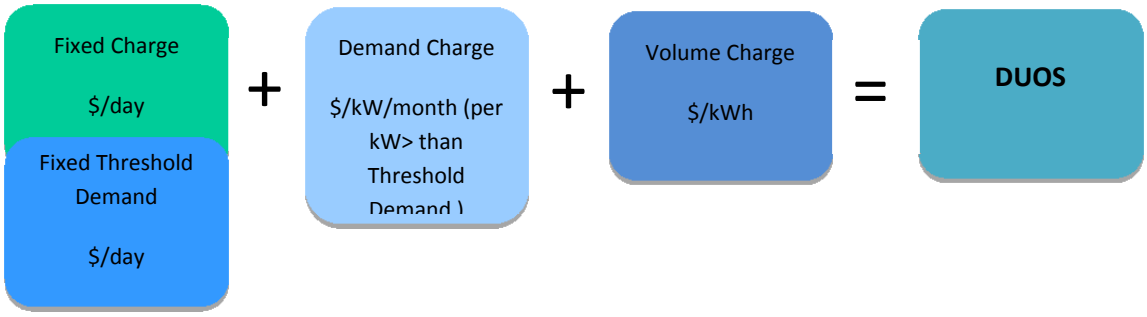


There are three network charge categories (Demand Large, Demand Medium and Demand Small) applicable to all SACs >100MWh pa not connected to the high voltage network[1]. An important characteristic of this tariff is that the network charge category applicable to a customer will be as nominated by the customer or their retailer, with customers' load characteristics determining the optimum category.

Proposed 2014/15 Structure

The definition and tariff structure for SAC-Large is not proposed to change. However the minimum chargeable demand mechanism that is currently a feature of this tariff is discontinued. In its place the revenue which the minimum charge ensured was recovered each month has been incorporated into the fixed charge. To avoid over-recovery of revenue, each tariff now has a threshold demand applicable to the tariff. The monthly demand charge is only applied to the kW amount by which the actual monthly kW demand is greater than the demand threshold applicable to that tariff.

[1] Demand (high voltage) is the primary tariff available to high voltage metered customers who are not otherwise classified as an ICC, CAC or EG.



The impact for customer of adopting the threshold demand mechanism is minimal and the option for customers to "self-select" their preferred tariff category will remain. However, in addition to moving to the threshold mechanism, a transition process of rebalancing to lower the rate per kW and increase the fixed charges has commenced to improve cost reflectivity.

The change to a threshold demand means the application of the tariff demand charge rate to the metered monthly maximum demand to calculate SAC-Large network charges will change.

Definition

SACs >100MWh pa are those customers with energy consumption greater than 100MWh pa who are not otherwise classified as an ICC, CAC or EG.

Network Charge Categories

There are four network charge categories applicable to SACs >100MWh pa:

- Demand High Voltage (EDH, WDH or MIDH);
- Demand Large (EDL, WDL or MIDL);
- Demand Medium (EDM, WDM or MIDM); and
- Demand Small (EDS, WDS or MIDS).

The network charge category applicable to a SAC-Large customer will be as nominated by the customer or their retailer. Demand Large, Demand Medium and Demand Small are available to all SACs >100 MWh p.a. These categories are self-selecting, with customers' load characteristics determining the optimum category.

Demand High Voltage is available to customers who have high voltage metering and take supply at high voltage. This category is not available to customers with non-standard or significant connection arrangements, who have distribution transformer(s) provided by Ergon Energy, or to customers who are not metered at high voltage.

DUOS Tariffs

DUOS tariffs for all SACs >100MWh pa are based on:

- The average value of the connection assets;
- The average value of the shared distribution network assets; and
- Whether the customer is located in the East, West or Mount Isa Zone of Ergon Energy's network.

DUOS tariffs incorporate a:

- Fixed Charge ($/day)
- Actual Demand Charge ($/kW/month) and
- Volume Charge ($/kWh).

Current Approach 2013/14

A Minimum Chargeable Demand will be applied for each month where the monthly maximum demand fails to exceed the Minimum Chargeable Demand value. The Minimum Chargeable Demand applicable to each Network Charge Category is shown in the following table.

Network Charge Category	Minimum Chargeable Demand
Demand High Voltage (EDH, WDH or MIDH)	400kW
Demand Large (EDL, WDL or MIDL)	400kW
Demand Medium (EDM, WDM or MIDM)	120kW
Demand Small (EDS, WDS or MIDS)	30kW

Proposed Approach 2014/15

From 2014/15 a demand threshold will apply to each SAC-Large tariff and the Actual Demand Charge will be applied to the kW amount by which the actual monthly maximum demand is greater than the demand threshold applicable to that tariff. Where the monthly metered maximum demand is less than the demand threshold, the chargeable demand is set to zero and no demand charge is payable for that month. The threshold demand applicable to each Network Charge Category is shown in the following table.

Threshold demand by Network Charge Category

Network Charge Category	Threshold Demand
Demand High Voltage (EDH, WDH or MIDH)	400kW
Demand Large (EDL, WDL or MIDL)	400kW
Demand Medium (EDM, WDM or MIDM)	120kW
Demand Small (EDS, WDS or MIDS)	30kW

TUOS (Transmissions Use of System) & NUOS (Network Use of System Charges)

Complementary changes have been so that the same demand threshold calculation mechanism applies for TUOS charges. This results in the same approach to the calculation of customer demand charges for SAC-Large TUOS and NUOS (DUOS plus TUOS) as described below for DUOS.

Changes to calculating DUOS

The only tariff calculation change from 2013/14 applies to the Actual Demand Charge. Currently this rate is multiplied directly with the monthly metered maximum demand. To apply the new rates correctly the threshold demand (applicable to the assigned network tariff of 30kW, 120kW, or 400kW) is to be subtracted from the metered demand before applying to the Actual Demand Charge rate.

Current formula (13/14 Network Tariffs):

$$\text{Actual Demand Charge} = \text{Metered Demand} \times \text{Actual Demand Charge Rate}$$

Proposed (14/15) formula:

$$\text{Actual Demand Charge*} = (\text{Metered Demand} - \text{Threshold Demand}) \times \text{Actual Demand Charge Rate}$$

*Note: For instances where the metered demand minus the Threshold Demand is less than zero, zero will be used resulting in no Actual Demand Charge.

Some working examples follow.

Current DUOS Calculations

Current Structure 2014/15 Indicative DUOS Rates

Indicative Distribution Use Of System (DUOS) Prices for East Zone Standard Asset Customers > 100MWh					
Tariff Description	**Network Charge Category**	**Minimum Chargeable Demand**	**Fixed Charge (NDFC) $/day**	**Actual Demand Charge (NDADC) $/kW/month**	**Volume Charge (NDVC) $/kWh**
Demand High Voltage	EDH	400	$22.822	$22.832	$0.00557
Demand Large (DL)	EDL	400	$38.337	$28.456	$0.00557
Demand Medium (DM)	EDM	120	$21.319	$29.750	$0.00557
Demand Small (DS)	EDS	30	$2.423	$34.540	$0.00557

Working Example 1:

Note: these indicative prices relate to Ergon Energy's East Pricing Zone only. Indicative prices for the West and Mount Isa Zones have not yet been prepared.

Customer in the East assigned to DM, for September, metered maximum demand 110kW and metered energy 15,000kWh. DUOS rates calculated:

Fixed Charge	$21.319 DM Fixed Charge Rate	x	30 Days in September	=	$639.57
Actual Demand Charge	$29.75 DM Actual Demand Charge Rate	x	110 Metered Maximum Demand for the month	=	$3,570.00
Volume Charge	$0.00557 DM Volume Charge Rate	x	15,000 Metered energy for September	=	$83.55
			Total DUOS bill for September	=	$3,998.62

Working Example 2:

Customer in the East assigned to DM, for September, metered maximum demand 150kW and metered energy 20,000kWh. DUOS rates calculated:

Fixed Charge	$21.319 DM Fixed Charge Rate	x	30 Days in September	=	$639.57
Actual Demand Charge	$29.75 DM Actual Demand Charge Rate	x	150 Metered Maximum Demand for the month	=	$4,462.50
Volume Charge	$0.00557 DM Volume Charge Rate	x	20,000 Metered energy for September	=	$111.40
			Total DUOS bill for September	=	$5,213.47

Proposed Revised Approach to DUOS Calculations

Indicative 2014/15 DUOS Rates

Indicative Distribution Use Of System (DUOS) Prices for East Zone Standard Asset Customers > 100MWh					
Tariff Description	**Network Charge Category**	**Threshold Demand**	**Fixed Charge (NDFC) $/day**	**Actual Demand Charge (NDADC) $/kW/month**	**Volume Charge (NDVC) $/kWh**
Demand High Voltage	EDH	400	$356.28	$18.22	$0.00557
Demand Large	EDL	400	$415.11	$24.90	$0.00557
Demand Medium	EDM	120	$138.72	$29.78	$0.00557
Demand Small	EDS	30	$40.19	$32.47	$0.00557

Working Example 1:

Customer in the East assigned to DM, for September, metered maximum demand 110kW and metered energy 15,000kWh.

Fixed Charge	$138.720 DM Fixed Charge Rate	x	30 Days in September	=	$4,161.60
Actual Demand Charge	$29.78 DM Actual Demand Charge Rate	x	Metered Maximum Demand for the month is less than the Threshold Demand so there is no Demand Charge	=	$0.00
Volume Charge	$0.00557 DM Volume Charge Rate	x	15,000 Metered energy for September	=	$83.55
			Total DUOS bill for September	=	$4,245.15

Working Example 2:

Customer in the East assigned to DM, for September metered maximum demand 150kW and metered energy 20,000kWh.

Fixed Charge	$138.720 DM Fixed Charge Rate	x	30 Days in September	=	$4,161.60
Actual Demand Charge	$29.78 DM Actual Demand Charge Rate	x	150 - 120 Metered Maximum Demand for the month minus the threshold demand	=	$893.34
Volume Charge	$0.00557 DM Volume Charge Rate	x	20,000 Metered energy for September	=	$111.40
			Total DUOS bill for September	=	$5,166.34

Queensland Competition Authority

FACT SHEET

Electricity bills and the carbon tax – updated 24 July 2014

The QCA sets retail electricity prices for customers who have chosen to stay on regulated tariffs rather than switch to market contracts offered by retailers.

Nearly all residential customers outside south east Queensland are on regulated tariffs; about 30% of customers in south east Queensland remain on regulated tariffs.

The prices set for regulated tariffs reflect the costs involved in supplying electricity to customers. In recent years, one of these costs has been the carbon tax.

On 17 July 2014, the Commonwealth Government repealed the carbon tax with effect from 1 July 2014. This means that regulated prices in 2014–15 will be lower than those determined in the QCA's final price determination released in May 2014.

In preparation for the possible repeal of the carbon tax, the QCA prepared two sets of prices for each regulated tariff in 2014–15. The first set of prices included the carbon tax. A second set of prices without the carbon tax was also produced, which could be applied once the carbon tax was repealed.

After the carbon tax was repealed, the Queensland Minister for Energy and Water Supply determined that the carbon-exclusive retail prices would apply in 2014–15. These prices will be backdated so that they apply from 1 July 2014.

This fact sheet explains the impact of removing the carbon tax and summarises the analysis in our final decision.

How will my bill be affected?

The typical tariff 11 residential customer can expect to save about $120 over twelve months compared to the annual bill they would have faced if the carbon tax remained in force. For the typical tariff 11 residential customer, removing the carbon tax will reduce the 2014–15 increase from 13.6% to 5.1%. This means the typical tariff 11 customer will see their 2014–15 bill increase by $72 rather than $191 had the carbon tax remained.

However, removing the carbon tax affects only one of the factors driving electricity prices.

Unfortunately, most other costs are rising. As noted in our overview fact sheet, the non-carbon part of wholesale energy costs, solar feed-in tariffs and network charges account for about 75% of the typical tariff 11 residential bill. In 2014–15, these three factors are expected to increase by a combined 17.2% or $163. The increase in these costs means that electricity bills for typical customers supplied under most tariffs will still increase even though the carbon tax has been removed.

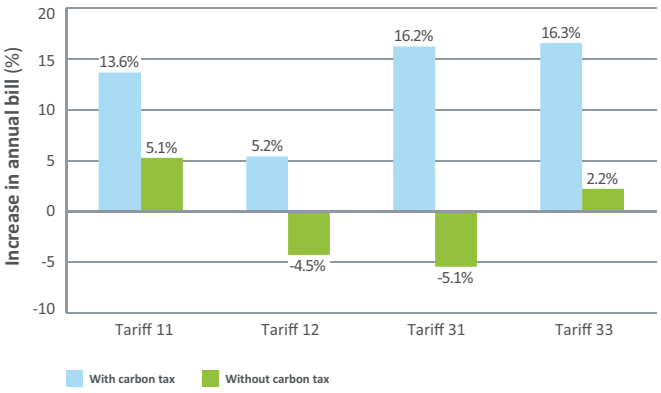
The removal of the carbon tax reduces the variable or consumption component of regulated prices, because it was a cost incurred by retailers based on the amount of electricity consumed. The fixed charge component is unchanged for all tariffs with the exception of transitional and obsolete tariffs, which are adjusted on a different basis.

The final decision explains the impact on typical residential and business customers of removing the carbon tax. The impact on individual customers will vary depending on their consumption.

For more information on prices for 2014–15, please see our household, business and transitional tariff fact sheets.

Most residential customers on tariff 11 also use an off-peak tariff (tariffs 31 and 33). These tariffs do not include a fixed service charge (paid as part of tariff 11 by the customer) and therefore tariff 31 will actually decrease with removal of the carbon tax, while the increase in tariff 33 will be much lower. The typical customer on tariff 33, for example, can expect a saving over 12 months of around $56 compared to their annual bill had the carbon tax remained.

Change in electricity bills in 2014–15 for typical residential customers

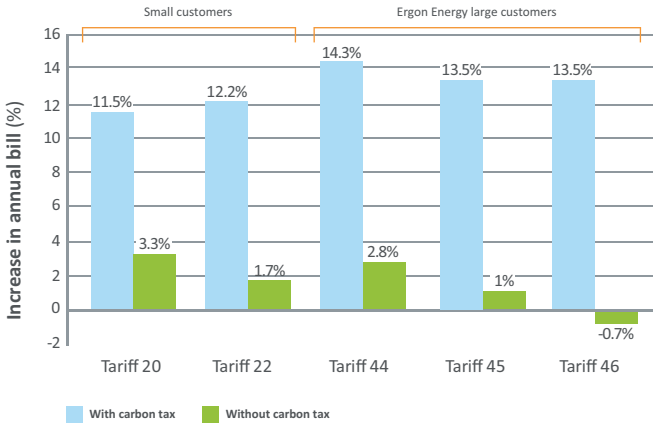


Electricity bills and the carbon tax – updated 24 July 2014

Business customers

Business customers can expect similar changes in their annual bills. Most small businesses are supplied under tariff 20: their bills would increase by 3.3% with the carbon tax removed, rather than 11.5% had the carbon tax remained. Removing the carbon tax will save the typical small business on tariff 20 around $156 during 2014–15.

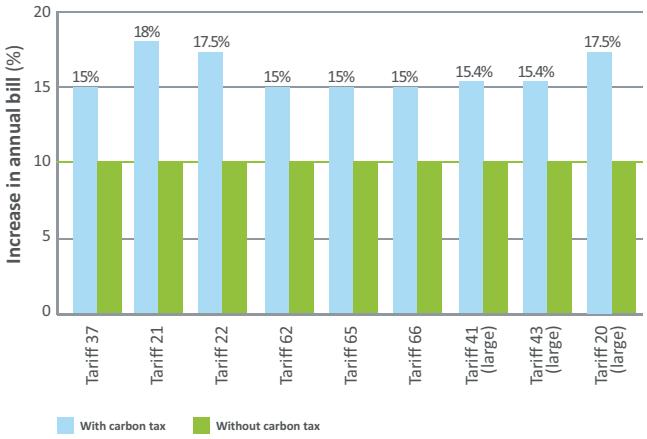
Change in electricity bills in 2014–15 for typical business customers



Transitional customers

Customers on transitional tariffs will also face lower price increases with the removal of the carbon tax. However, a minimum percentage increase of 10% will apply to these tariffs in 2014–15 to contain the significant public subsidy paid to these customers. This minimum increase will reduce the benefit of removing the carbon tax.

Change in electricity bills in 2014–15 for customers on transitional tariffs



Queensland Competition Authority

FACT SHEET

Electricity prices from 1 July 2014 – updated 24 July 2014

The QCA sets regulated electricity prices in Queensland.

On 30 May 2014, the QCA released its final decision on regulated electricity prices to apply from 1 July 2014.

On 17 July 2014, the Commonwealth Government repealed the carbon tax with effect from 1 July 2014. This means that this cost is no longer factored into regulated retail prices for 2014–15.

Most residential customers in south east Queensland have switched to market contracts which are often cheaper than regulated tariffs. Many large businesses are also paying market rates. However regulated prices are still important as they effectively set maximum prices for most customers.

This fact sheet explains how electricity prices will change in 2014–15. More detailed fact sheets are available for residential, business and transitional tariffs, as well as how the repeal of the carbon tax has affected electricity prices.

Your electricity bill

There are three main activities involved in supplying electricity to homes and businesses:

- Generating electricity in power stations for sale to retailers
- Delivering electricity through 'poles and wires' to customers
- Selling electricity by retailers to customers.

Components of the energy supply chain

Customers' bills cover the costs of the services provided above. They also include the costs of green schemes, such as the renewable energy target (a requirement for some electricity to come from renewable sources) and the solar bonus scheme (some customers with solar panels are paid to sell the electricity their panels generate).

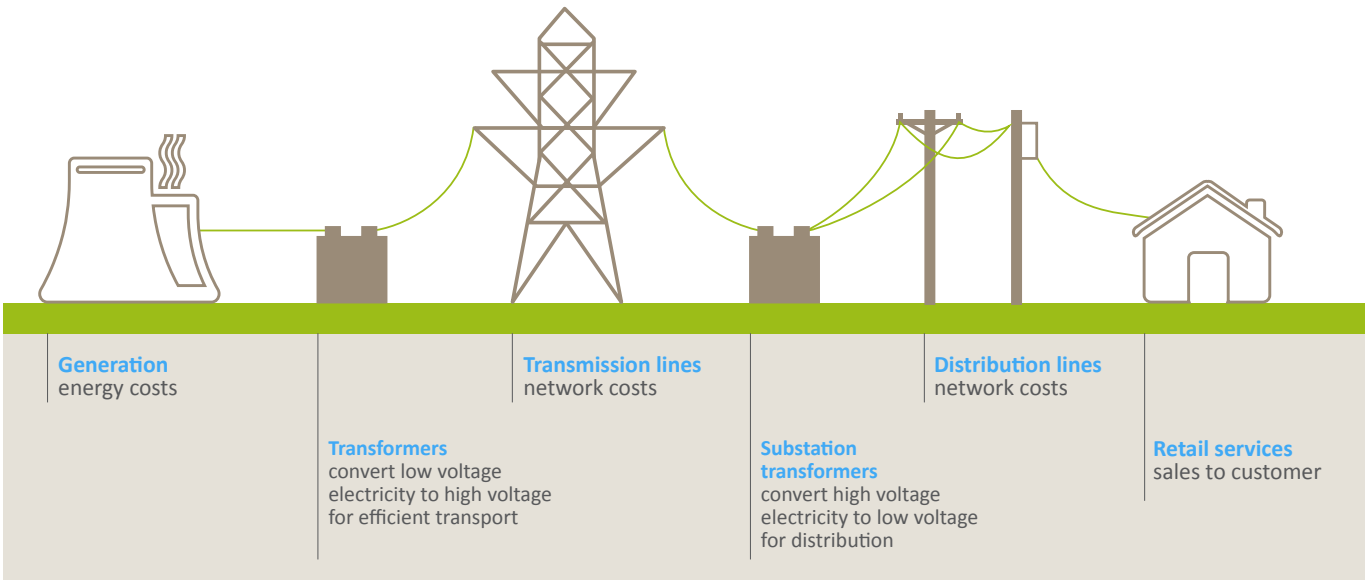
Rising costs means rising prices

Unfortunately, even though the carbon tax no longer applies, many of the other costs outlined above are rising.

The non-carbon part of the wholesale cost of energy, which reflects the price of electricity in the national generation market, is expected to increase by 30% in 2014–15. This accounts for most of the expected increase for the typical tariff 11 customer.

Queensland's Solar Bonus Scheme is the next major cost driver. The scheme pays generous feed-in tariffs to residential customers who sell electricity back into the grid from their solar panels.

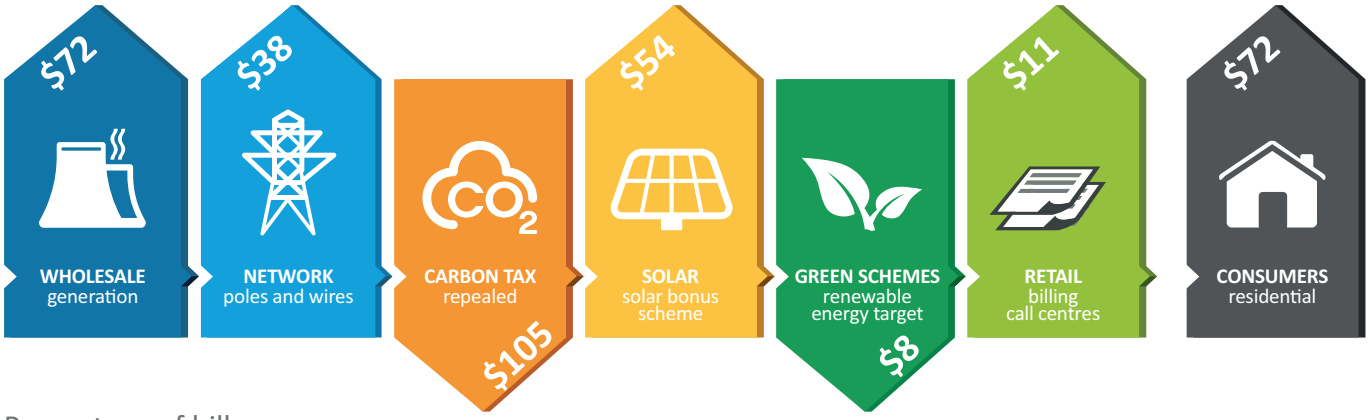
Network charges for the 'poles and wires' are the third largest cost driver. Network charges have been rising sharply in recent years and represent almost half of the typical bill.



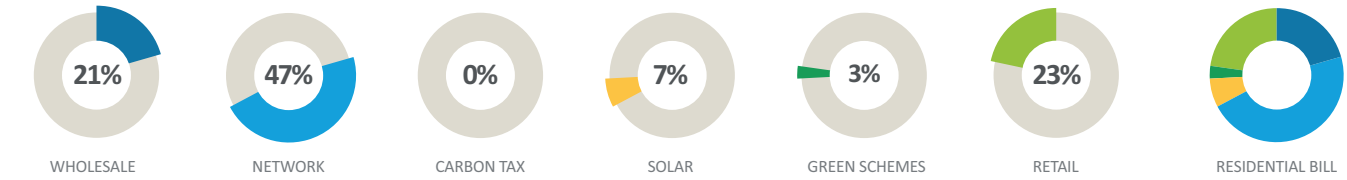
Components of the energy supply chain

Electricity prices from 1 July 2014 – updated 24 July 2014

Changes to a typical bill 2014–15 (after repeal of carbon tax)*



Percentage of bill



* Totals may not add due to rounding.
Does not show $11 in additional costs – rebalancing cross-subsidy from large to small

The carbon tax

The QCA's final determination provided two sets of regulated prices for each tariff; one including the carbon tax and one without the carbon tax.

Following the repeal of the carbon tax, the Queensland Minister for Energy and Water Supply implemented the carbon-exclusive retail prices. These will be backdated so that they apply from 1 July 2014.

Please see our carbon tax fact sheet for more information on how the removal of the carbon tax has affected different tariffs.

Residential customers

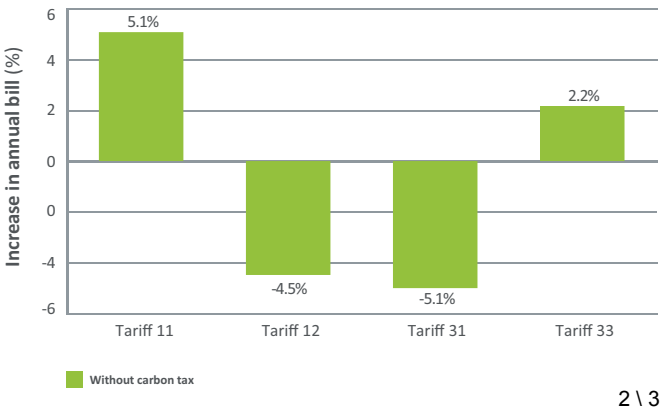
The typical residential customer, consuming about 4,100 kWh per annum, is likely to see an increase of 5.1% or $72 now that the carbon tax has been removed. Some residential customers are supplied under tariff 12 and these customers will typically see a decrease in their annual bill of around 4.5%.

Most residential customers benefit from using cheap off-peak tariffs for water heating and controlled loads such as pool pumps (tariffs 31 and 33). The typical customer bill for tariff 31 will decrease by 5.1% compared to last year, while the increase in the tariff 33 bill will be limited to 2.2%.

The chart below shows the changes in costs for the typical residential customer now that the carbon tax has been removed.

A separate fact sheet provides more details.

Change in electricity bills in 2014–15 for typical residential customers



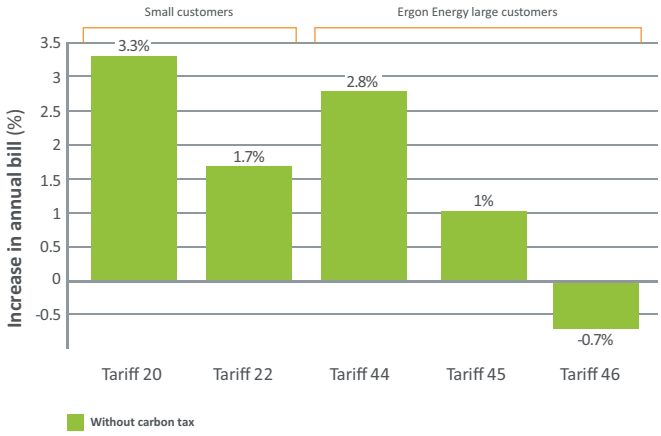
Electricity prices from 1 July 2014 – updated 24 July 2014

Business customers

Business customers will also be affected by rising costs. The graph above shows bill increases for typical customers on the five main business tariffs.

A separate fact sheet provides more details.

Change in electricity bills in 2014–15 for typical business customers



Transitional tariffs

It is important that Queensland electricity tariffs are 'cost-reflective': that is, that prices cover the costs of supplying electricity to customers. This ensures reliable, long-term supply and avoids one group of customers subsidising other customers.

There are two main exceptions. The State Government's uniform tariff policy subsidises retail electricity prices for households and small business in regional Queensland to align with cheaper retail prices in south east Queensland. In 2014–15, this subsidy is expected to cost $660 million.

The other exception are nine 'transitional tariffs' paid by about 43,000 customers, mostly irrigators and regional businesses. These tariffs fall short, sometimes well short, of covering the cost of supplying electricity to customers. The QCA proposes to phase out most of these tariffs by 2020.

With the removal of the carbon tax, these tariffs will all increase by 10% (rather than between 15% and 18%) to ensure the size of the subsidy paid to support these tariffs is contained.

A separate fact sheet provides more details.

Changing your tariff

Customers in south east Queensland are encouraged to shop around for a better deal. Our independent price comparator can help compare electricity prices offered by retailers. It's free to use and available on our website www.qca.org.au/compare

Unfortunately, retailers do not generally make offers to residential customers in regional Queensland because regulated prices are subsidised. The Queensland Government is looking at ways to introduce competition in regional areas, so this may change in future.

Help with your bill

If you are struggling to pay your electricity bill, you should discuss your situation with your retailer. Retailers offer support to their customers in hardship.

The Queensland Government offers support to customers in some circumstances. For more information visit the Department for Energy and Water Supply's electricity concessions page on their website www.dews.qld.gov.au/energy-water-home/electricity/rebates or call them on: 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

CARBON TAX REMOVAL SUBSTANTIATION STATEMENT
ERGON ENERGY QUEENSLAND PTY LTD

Section 60FD(2) of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth) requires Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (**Ergon Retail**) to provide, for each class of electricity customer below, Ergon Retail's estimate of the cost savings that are attributable to the carbon tax repeal and that have, or will be, passed on to its customers.

These cost savings have been calculated on an average annual percentage price basis.

Table 1: Percentage reduction on tariff charges attributable to the carbon tax repeal

Retail Tariff	Fixed Charge	Demand Charge	Flat Variable Charge	Peak Variable Charge	Off-Peak Variable Charge	Shoulder Variable Charge	Block Charge	Minimum Payable
11	0.00%	n/a	-9.41%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	0.00%	n/a	n/a	-7.86%	-13.12%	-11.18%	n/a	n/a
13	0.00%	n/a	n/a	-7.98%	-14.73%	-11.32%	n/a	n/a
20	0.00%	n/a	-10.06%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
20 (Large)	-6.38%	n/a	-6.38%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-6.78%	-6.78%
22	0.00%	n/a	n/a	-9.34%	-12.23%	n/a	n/a	n/a
22 (Small and Large)	-6.38%	n/a	n/a	-6.38%	-6.38%	n/a	n/a	n/a
31	n/a	n/a	-18.31%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	n/a	n/a	-12.11%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	n/a	n/a	n/a	-4.35%	-4.34%	n/a	n/a	-4.35%
41	0.00%	0.00%	-20.39%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
41 (Large)	-4.68%	-4.68%	-4.68%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
43 (Large)	-4.68%	-4.68%	n/a	-4.68%	-4.68%	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	0.00%	0.00%	-21.32%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	0.00%	0.00%	-21.32%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	0.00%	0.00%	-21.32%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	0.00%	0.00%	-21.26%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	0.00%	0.00%	-21.26%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	-4.35%	n/a	n/a	n/a	-4.34%	n/a	-4.35%	n/a
65	-4.35%	n/a	n/a	-4.35%	-4.35%	n/a	n/a	n/a
66	-4.35%	n/a	-4.35%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
71	0.00%	n/a	-8.21%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
91	n/a	n/a	-11.74%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Card Operated Meters - Tariff 11	0.00%	n/a	-9.41%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Card Operated Meters - Tariff 20	0.00%	n/a	-10.06%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Card Operated Meters - Tariff 31	n/a	n/a	-18.31%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Card Operated Meters - Tariff 33	n/a	n/a	-12.11%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Solar - 44c Scheme	n/a	n/a	0.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Solar - Regional Queensland*	n/a	n/a	-28.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

** The carbon-exclusive Solar Feed in Tariff for Regional Queensland will be be effective from 11/09/14*