

CITIPOWER AND POWERCOR LARGE BUSINESS TARIFFS

Large businesses operate within low voltage, high voltage and sub-transmission tariff classes, all of which have the following structures:

- A rolling demand charge based on the maximum 15-minute kVA demand over a 12-month period measured from 7am to 7pm on workdays with a minimum chargeable demand of 120 kVA for low voltage, 500 kVA for high voltage and 5 MVA for sub-transmission classes.
- Incentive demand charge based on a monthly maximum 15-minute kVA demand with chargeable months and daily measurement period assigned based on the location of the customer.
- Peak usage rate for consumption between 7am and 7pm on workdays.
- Off-peak usage rate for consumption that is not during peak times 7pm-7am, Monday through Friday.
- Workdays are defined as Monday thru Friday excluding public holidays.

AEMO is reviewing transmission charges in Victoria with a new tariff structure to start on 1 July 2022. We will set the incentive demand charge for sub-transmission customers to zero rate and review this once the new structure of transmission charges is finalised.

To allow customers time to adjust to the new tariff change, HV and large LV business customers >120 kVA will be assigned to a transition tariff. This transition tariff will increase over time, with the demand charge starting at 0% in 2021/22, 33% in 2022/23, 67% in 2023/24 and 100% in 2024/25 of the full incentive demand charge. The 12-month rolling demand charge will correspondingly reduce each year of the transition period. Minimum chargeable demand, the minimum charge for electricity use over a given period, will be adjusted during the transition to manage bill impacts.

HV and large LV business customer can opt-in to the full tariff at any time, however once they have elected to use the new tariff, they cannot then revert back to transitional tariff.

Customers on existing the large, low voltage bulk tariff will be consolidated into the default transitional large low voltage tariff as at 1 July 2021.

The following table sets out how the tariff components are calculated.

Tariff components	Calculation
12-month rolling demand charge	cents per kVA per day x 12-month rolling maximum kVA x days / 100
Incentive demand charge	cents per kVA per day x incentive kVA x days / 100
Peak usage charge	cents per peak kWh x peak kWh in month / 100
Off peak usage charge	cents per off-peak kWh x off-peak kWh in month / 100

12-month rolling maximum kVA:

kVA 15-minute demand is calculated as:

$$kVA = \sqrt{[kW]^2 + [kVAr]^2}$$

Where: kW = kWh in a 15-minute period x 4
kVAr = kVArh in a 15-minute period x 4

Maximum 15-minute kVA demand measured between 7am and 7pm local time on workdays over the prior 12 months.

Minimum chargeable demand of 120kVA for low voltage large customers, 500 kVA for high voltage customers and 5 MVA for sub-transmission customers.

If there is a full 12-month history of the customer's consumption data, the rolling 12-month maximum kVA demand will take effect immediately looking back 12 months.

Demand for greenfield sites will be measured from energisation date to the end date of the bill, until 12 months of history is available when it will revert to a 12-month rolling demand.

Incentive kVA

Incentive KVA is the maximum, monthly 15-minute kVA for four months of the year from December to March and is based on a fixed three-hour measurement period on each workday during the applicable months.

Each customer will be assigned to a fixed measurement period for the duration of this Tariff Structure Statement. As an example, a customer could be assigned to 4-7pm local time workdays for the months of December to March.

Peak and off-peak usage

Peak usage is kWh usage between 7am and 7pm local time on workdays.
Off-peak usage is kWh usage at all other times.

Demand exclusions

The temporary increases in demand may be excluded from the 12-month rolling maximum demand charged to the customer at a supply point at our discretion. For example if there is a specific, short term need, such as commissioning a new plant.

The customer must apply via their retailer, in advance, for a temporary increase in demand to be excluded from the supply point's 12-month rolling maximum demand charge.

Demand reset criteria

A 12-month rolling demand reset may be granted under the following circumstances:

- Install power factor correction (PFC) equipment and supply a copy of the Certificate of Electrical Safety (CES) to confirm the installation¹.
- If PFC has not been installed, evidence must be provided of what the customer has changed on site to permanently alter the load/usage; e.g. removal of equipment. Evidence may be in the form of a CES detailing the works performed, technical information and/or photographic evidence to demonstrate the site changes.

Customers that have moved into a premise will automatically continue to have their maximum demand charge based on the 12-month rolling maximum demand. A customer will need to lodge an application for their demand to be measured from the date they occupied the premises.

Criteria to move away from Large Business tariff

To have a tariff reset from the Large Business tariff, we require confirmation that the load for the connection point is/has been limited to 200 amps per phase to ensure the site cannot exceed a demand greater than 120 kVA. The load can be limited by a supply capacity control device (SCCD) or other types of load limiting devices. If an SCCD exists, an electrician may be required to attend to limit the amps. We will require a copy of the CES as evidence of the works completed on site.

¹ Customers installing power factor correction equipment will need to be cognisant of their obligations under the Victorian Electricity Distribution Code to keep harmonic distortion and power factor within prescribed levels. Power factor correction equipment has the potential to exacerbate harmonic distortion and can cause a leading power factor during times of low demand if the equipment is not designed properly.