Comparison of Electricity and Gas Prices Available to Small Customers in Australia

October 2022

ISSUED BY THE TASMANIAN ECONOMIC REGULATOR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Comparison of Electricity and Gas Prices Available to Small Customers in Australia* report compares electricity and gas prices available to small customers in Tasmania and across mainland Australia on 1 September 2022. This report examines the prices under 315 retail electricity tariffs and 382 gas tariffs across Australia. This report does not include tariffs from retailers that have a very small market share.

The report also compares annual electricity and gas bills for residential and small business customers. These notional bills are based on assumed electricity and gas consumption levels, derived mostly from 2021-22 data, for a range of typical customer groups.

To enable bills to be compared it is assumed that the prices as at 1 September 2022 under all tariffs included in this report apply for a 12 month period. In practice, the prices in most tariffs are likely to change over the following 12 months. For example, the prices in the tariffs offered by Aurora Energy on 1 September 2022 only apply until 30 June 2023 and not to 31 August 2023. The "bills" or "calculated bills" in this report, therefore, are not actual electricity or gas bills faced by customers. The methodology is set out in detail in Appendix 1 of this report.

The previous price comparison report was released in September 2021. The electricity bills in this report cannot be directly compared to the bills in the previous report, because this report uses new customer consumption profiles, which are set out in the Tasmanian Economic Regulator's *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022* report, and updated consumption-related data for customers in mainland Australia jurisdictions. In cases where bills in this report are compared with bills in the previous report, the most recent consumption profiles are used for bills in both 12-month periods.

This report does not take into account service levels or the terms and conditions offered by retailers. While one retailer may offer lower prices than another retailer, and therefore annual bills may be lower for a given consumption level, the terms and conditions of supply may be quite different. For example, one retailer may charge higher late payment fees or collection fees. For some customers, the bill estimates based solely on daily charges and energy prices would be lower than their actual payments over a year once these additional charges are accounted for.

More generally, there may also be differences across electricity and gas retailers in the level and quality of services offered, such as the payment plans offered, the availability of online information and the quality of services provided at call centres.

Key findings

For residential customers in Tasmania who consume electricity around the median level for each tariff:

- The annual bill under Aurora Energy's regulated time-of-use tariff is the lowest, compared to the bills under equivalent regulated tariffs in all mainland jurisdictions.
- The annual bill under Aurora Energy's regulated general usage and heating (controlled load) tariffs is among the lowest of equivalent regulated tariffs in all mainland jurisdictions.
- The annual bills under the time-of-use tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy are lower than the bills under all residential time-of-use tariffs included in this report, including in market contracts, in almost all mainland jurisdictions.

For business customers in Tasmania who consume electricity under general usage tariffs around the relatively low median level:

- The annual bill under Aurora Energy's regulated tariff is the third lowest compared to the bills under regulated tariffs in all mainland jurisdictions behind Victoria and, by a very small margin, the Northern Territory.
- Very few of the tariffs in market contracts across Australia included in this report result in lower annual bills than those under Aurora Energy's and 1st Energy's general usage tariffs.

For business customers in Tasmania who consume electricity under general usage tariffs at significantly higher levels:

- The annual bill under Aurora Energy's regulated tariff is the second lowest compared to the bills under regulated tariffs, above some in Victoria.
- Except for some tariffs in Victoria, none of the tariffs in market contracts across Australia included in this report results in lower annual bills than those under Aurora Energy's and 1st Energy's general usage tariffs.

For business customers in Tasmania who consume electricity under time-of-use tariffs around the median level:

- The annual bill under Aurora Energy's regulated tariff is the lowest compared to the bills under regulated tariffs in all mainland jurisdiction that regulates business time-of-use tariffs.
- The annual bills under Aurora Energy and 1st Energy's tariffs are lower than the bills under all business time-of-use tariffs included in this report, including in market contracts, in all mainland jurisdictions.

For residential customers in Tasmania who consume around 30 000 megajoules of gas annually:

- The bills under tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and Tas Gas are significantly higher than the bills under tariffs available to many customers in mainland jurisdictions where gas is supplied but are lower than under most tariffs in South Australia and Queensland included in this report.

For business customers in Tasmania who consume around 473 000 megajoules of gas annually:

- The bills under tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and Tas Gas are significantly higher than the bills under almost all tariffs across Australia included in this report.

Electricity

This report compares regulated standing offer prices and market offer prices available to small customers in Tasmania with those offered in mainland Australia.

Several retailers operate in mainland Tasmania though Aurora Energy continues to have a very large share of the small customer market, at around 96 per cent. Only Hydro Tasmania provides electricity services on the Bass Strait Islands under a Community Service Obligation, including retail services provided by Momentum Energy, a subsidiary of Hydro Tasmania. Eligible customers receive the same concession as on mainland Tasmania.

This report includes tariffs offered in Tasmania by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy. This is in contrast with previous price comparison reports which only reported on Aurora Energy's tariffs. 1st Energy tariffs have been included as 1st Energy now has a significant presence in the Tasmanian retail market with around 11 000 customers or approximately four per cent of the small customer market. While other authorised retailers operate in Tasmania, they have not been included because they have only commenced operating in the State relatively recently and their market share is currently very small at less than 0.5 per cent in total.

Regulated standing offer prices are set by a jurisdictional government or an independent regulator. In Tasmania, Aurora Energy and Hydro Tasmania must submit their proposed regulated prices for mainland Tasmania and the Bass Strait Islands respectively for the coming 12 months for the Regulator's approval. Once approved, these prices remain in place for the duration of the 12-month period. Market offer prices by contrast, are unregulated and can be changed by retailers at any time, including within a 12-month period, once retailers give notice to customers of the price change.

Since the publication of the previous report, most prices in regulated tariffs and under market contracts increased across Australia. The exception is in the Australian Capital Territory, where prices fell under regulated and some market contract tariffs. The price increases are largely due to the large increases in wholesale electricity prices. The size of the increase has varied. In Western Australia and the Northern Territory, retail electricity prices increased by less than three per cent, while in New South Wales electricity prices offered by major retailers increased by around 20 per cent, on average.

For each tariff, the annual bill is calculated based on the median consumption level under Aurora Energy's tariff for customers on that tariff in 2021-22, as set out in the *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022* report.

In comparing electricity bills across jurisdictions, a representative jurisdictional tariff has been selected in each mainland jurisdiction for each type of tariff reviewed in this report. A representative tariff is a tariff that produces an estimated annual electricity bill for a given consumption level that is ranked in the middle of all the annual bills from all tariffs of a specific type in that jurisdiction. This includes regulated tariffs and tariffs offered under market contracts.

General usage and controlled load tariffs available to residential customers

Most customers in Tasmania are on general usage and controlled load tariffs, which are not based on time-of-use pricing and combine electricity usage for general purposes with usage for space and water heating.

For a customer who does not receive a concession, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's general usage and controlled load tariffs[1] (Tariff 31 - general use, and Tariff 41 - heating and hot water) is $2 202 at the typical customer's consumption level of just over 8 000 kWh. This bill is lower than under the regulated tariffs in all jurisdictions other than some in Victoria and one in Queensland.

Aurora Energy's annual bill is the fourth lowest compared to each jurisdiction's representative tariff (including 1st Energy's tariff for Tasmania) at the typical customer's consumption level (behind Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and 1st Energy's tariff). The annual bill under 1st Energy's tariffs[2] (1st Plus) in Tasmania is $2 174, lower than under Aurora Energy's tariffs but higher than the bill under Victoria's and the Australian Capital Territory's representative tariffs. The annual bills under equivalent representative tariffs in other jurisdictions, at this level of consumption, range from $2 074 in Victoria to $2 916 in South Australia.

When all regulated and market contract tariffs are included, the tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in mainland Tasmania result in lower annual bills, at this consumption level, than under any

[1] The bill estimated under Aurora Energy's tariffs does not include the $20 direct debit discount because not all customers pay by direct debit.

[2] The bill estimated under 1st Energy's 1st Plus tariff does not include the fixed $100 credit because the $100 credit is only guaranteed for the first 12 months and cannot be renewed.

tariffs included in this report offered to non-concession customers in New South Wales, South Australia, the Northern Territory, Western Australia and some areas of Queensland.

The ranking of bills under representative tariffs changes depending on the annual consumption level. At very low consumption levels, the annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariffs are very similar to the bills under many representative tariffs and are higher than for the Northern Territory. This is because Aurora Energy has relatively high daily charges. At higher consumption levels, the bills under Aurora Energy tariffs increase by less than the bills under several other representative tariffs, as Aurora Energy has lower energy prices. A similar trend is observed for 1st Energy's tariffs.

Only one tariff is offered on the Bass Strait Islands, Tariff 51, which is a general usage tariff. The annual bill for non-concession residential customers on the Bass Strait Islands is $2 695 which is significantly higher than the bills under Aurora Energy and 1st Energy's general usage and controlled load tariffs on mainland Tasmania.

Aurora Energy's concession customers on general usage and controlled load tariffs tend to consume less electricity than its non-concession customers and the typical customer's annual consumption is approximately 17 per cent less at around 6 700 kWh.[3] For customers eligible for the full concession in each jurisdiction, the annual bill in Tasmania is lower than under representative tariffs in all other jurisdictions other than the Northern Territory, which provides very large concessions. The bill is also the second lowest (behind the Northern Territory) for regulated tariffs, at this consumption level.

When all tariffs are considered, the annual bills for concession customers at this consumption level are lower under Aurora Energy's and 1st Energy's tariffs than under any tariffs included in this report offered in New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Under the Aurora Energy tariffs, the annual bill for concession customers is $1 321, compared with $1 298 under 1st Energy's tariffs. The bills under representative tariffs in other jurisdictions range from $953 in the Northern Territory to $2 174 in South Australia.

The annual bill for concession customers on the Bass Strait Islands is $1 726, which is significantly higher than the bills for concession customers under Aurora Energy and 1st Energy's general usage and controlled load tariffs.

The total daily charge for Aurora Energy's general usage and controlled load tariffs is the third highest amongst the representative tariffs in other jurisdictions. The daily charge for 1st Energy's equivalent tariffs used in this report is just below Aurora Energy's daily charge.

Aurora Energy's energy prices per kilowatt hour (kWh) under these tariffs are in the mid-range amongst the representative tariffs, as are those of 1st Energy, which is marginal below Aurora Energy's energy prices.

Time-of-use tariffs available to residential customers

The typical non-concession customer on Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff (Tariff 93) consumes marginally more electricity than under the general usage and controlled load tariffs, at almost 8 300 kWh. Residential customers on Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff face lower annual bills than under any regulated time-of-use tariffs in Australia at this consumption level.

[3] This is set out in detail in the *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania: 2022 Report*.

The annual bill under Tariff 93[4] at this consumption level, at $2 139, is the second lowest amongst all the representative tariffs across Australia (including 1st Energy's tariff in Tasmania). It is $29 more than the equivalent 1st Energy tariff (1st Plus)[5], which is the lowest. The annual bills under equivalent representative tariffs in other jurisdictions, at this level of consumption, range from $2 246 in Victoria to $3 401 in South Australia.

The time-of-use tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in mainland Tasmania result in lower annual bills, at this consumption level, than under any tariffs included in this report offered to non-concession customers in New South Wales, South Australia, the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia.

As with the general usage and controlled load tariffs, at low consumption levels the bills under Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff are similar to those under representative tariffs in several other jurisdictions and are above those for the Northern Territory. As consumption increases, the bills under Aurora Energy's tariff increase more slowly than under all other representative tariffs. At consumption of around 4 000 kWh, the bill under Aurora Energy's tariff is lower than under all other representative tariffs, though it remains above the bill under 1st Energy's tariff.

The annual bill for the typical concession customers under Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff is $1 395 (at a lower consumption level). This is lower than under all time-of-use tariffs considered in this report, including all regulated tariffs, except under the time-of-use tariff available in the Northern Territory and offered by 1st Energy in Tasmania ($1 368). The bills under representative tariffs in other jurisdictions, at this consumption level, range from $1 154 in the Northern Territory to $2 750 in South Australia.

The daily charge for Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff is the third highest amongst the representative tariffs. For 1st Energy's equivalent tariffs used in this report, the daily charges are just below Aurora Energy's charges.

Compared to the representative tariffs, Aurora Energy's per kWh energy price for peak time periods is the fourth lowest and for off-peak periods the per kWh energy price is the second lowest. 1st Energy's daily and energy prices are marginally below those of Aurora Energy.

General usage tariffs available to small business customers

Aurora Energy has many low consumption customers on Tariff 22 (business general usage tariff). The typical customer consumes around 3 500 kWh per year only, substantially below the consumption of most residential customers. At $1 429, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's Tariff 22 is the fourth lowest of the bills, compared to representative tariffs, above Victoria, 1st Energy's tariff for Tasmania and, by a very small margin, the Northern Territory. Under 1st Energy's 1st Saver, the bill is lower at $1 361, lower than under all representative tariffs except in Victoria. The bills under representative tariffs range from $1 330 in Victoria to $1 901 in New South Wales.

For small businesses with the relatively low Tasmanian typical customer consumption level, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariff is lower than under regulated tariffs available in all other jurisdictions, except under some tariffs in Victoria and the tariff in the Northern Territory.

[4] The bill estimated under this Aurora Energy's tariff also does not include the $20 direct debit discount.

[5] The bill estimated under 1st Energy's time-of-use 1st Plus tariff also does not include the fixed $100 credit.

The general usage business tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in mainland Tasmania result in lower annual bills, at this low consumption level, than under any tariffs included in this report offered to businesses in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia.

The annual bill for business customers on the Bass Strait Islands at this consumption level is $1 369, which is lower than the bill under Aurora Energy's general usage tariff and marginally higher than under 1st Energy's general usage tariff on mainland Tasmania.

For business customers with higher annual consumption of 20 000 kWh, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariff is $5 567. This is the lowest bill under regulated tariffs except under some tariffs in Victoria and is the third lowest among the representative tariffs, behind Victoria and under 1st Energy's tariff ($5 238). The bills under representative tariffs range from $5 191 in Victoria to $8 469 in South Australia.

The daily charge for Aurora Energy's business general usage tariff is lower than for all representative tariffs, except in the Northern Territory, the Bass Strait Islands and 1st Energy's 1st Saver tariff for Tasmania. The daily charge under 1st Energy's tariff is marginally lower than under the Aurora Energy tariff but above the daily charge in the Northern Territory and on the Bass Strait Islands.

Aurora Energy and 1st Energy have two energy prices, depending on the quarterly consumption level. 1st Energy offers marginally lower prices for each block than Aurora Energy. Unlike in some other jurisdictions, the price for the first energy block (up to the equivalent of 500 kWh a quarter or 2 000 kWh annually) is higher than for the second block. Compared with the representative tariffs, the energy price of the first block is around mid-range for both Tasmanian tariffs. For its second block, Aurora Energy's price is the third lowest, just above Victoria, while 1st Energy's price is the lowest.

The annual bills under Aurora Energy's and 1st Energy's general usage business tariffs at this higher consumption level are lower than under any equivalent tariffs included in this report offered in any mainland jurisdictions other than under some tariffs in Victoria. This is due to the low energy price in Tasmania for the second price block.

Time-of-use tariffs available to small business customers

This is the first time the price comparison report has included the time-of-use tariffs available to small business customers. The business time-of-use tariff has been included to reflect the increase in the number of small business customers in Tasmania using Aurora Energy's time of use tariff (Tariff 94), up from 4.3 per cent of all business customers in 2018-19[6] to 14.4 per cent in 2021-22[7].

The typical small business customer on Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff consumes 12 180 kWh per year, which is more than three times the median or typical small business consumption level under Aurora Energy's general usage tariff. At $3 074, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's Tariff 94 is the lowest bill compared to representative tariffs in mainland jurisdictions. Under 1st Energy's 1st Saver, the bill is $2 908, lower than under all representative tariffs. The bills under representative tariffs in other jurisdictions range from $3 264 in Victoria to $4 757 in South Australia.

6 Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2020 Report.

7 Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022 Report.

The time-of-use tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in mainland Tasmania to small business customers result in lower annual bills, at this consumption level, than under any small business time-of-use tariffs included in this report.

The daily charge under Aurora Energy's business time-of-use tariff is lower than under all representative tariffs, except in the Northern Territory and under 1st Energy's tariff for Tasmania. The daily charge in 1st Energy's 1st Saver tariff is lower than under the Aurora Energy tariff but above the charge in the Northern Territory.

Compared to the representative tariffs in other jurisdictions, Aurora Energy's per kWh energy price for peak time periods is the second lowest. Aurora Energy's energy price for off-peak periods is the third lowest, while for shoulder periods, which are not included in some representative tariffs, the energy price is the second lowest. 1st Energy's daily and energy prices are below those of Aurora Energy and its daily price is ranked the second lowest and energy prices are ranked the lowest amongst the representative tariffs.

Natural gas

Compared to mainland jurisdictions, natural gas prices are high in Tasmania due to the very small size of the gas market and the corresponding absence of economies of scale. Natural gas is only available in limited areas on mainland Tasmania, and not in rural areas or on the Bass Strait Islands

Two retailers in Tasmania offer natural gas to small customers. Tas Gas Retail (Tas Gas) and Aurora Energy offer almost identical daily supply charges and energy prices to both residential and business customers.

Gas prices for both residential and business customers in Tasmania have increased by a smaller percentage from September 2021 to September 2022 compared to most mainland jurisdictions. Despite this, many residential customers in mainland jurisdictions continue to be able to purchase gas at much lower rates than residential customers in Tasmania. At an annual consumption level of 30 000 MJ, the annual bills for customers of Tas Gas and Aurora Energy are $1 465 and $1 459 respectively. By contrast, annual bills for some residential customers in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia consuming 30 000 MJ of gas are less than $1 000.

The annual bills for residential customers in Tasmania have increased by less than five per cent at an annual consumption level of 30 000 MJ, while the average annual bills for residential customers in mainland jurisdictions (except Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory) have increased by around 10 per cent. Residential customers in Victoria have experienced the largest increase in average annual bills.

There is no concession available separately for gas customers in Tasmania. As all, or almost all, gas customers in Tasmania are also be supplied with electricity, eligible customers are entitled to an electricity concession, which is a fixed dollar amount and not related to the volume of consumption.

For business customers, the daily gas supply charges from Tas Gas and Aurora Energy are relatively high and identical at $1.44. Gas usage prices are very high compared to mainland jurisdictions at 4.38 cents/MJ from Tas Gas and 4.37 cents/MJ from Aurora Energy. As a result, business customers in Tasmania have higher gas bills than business customers in mainland jurisdictions except under a small number of tariffs in Western Australia, Queensland and New South Wales.

At an annual consumption level of 473 000 MJ, the annual bills for Tas Gas' and Aurora Energy's business customers are $21 257 and $21 205 respectively. This is in contrast to New South Wales and Victoria where the bills for some business customers consuming the same volume of gas are below $10 000.

1 COMPARISON OF ELECTRICITY BILLS AND PRICES

1.1 Background

The Tasmanian Economic Regulator (the Regulator) prepares a report comparing electricity prices available to small customers across Australian jurisdictions in accordance with the requirements set out in the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* (section 10C).[8] The Regulator is to prepare the report either on the Regulator's own initiative or if directed to do so by the Treasurer.

This report compares annual electricity bills and electricity prices under widely used tariffs offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in Tasmania[9] with bills and prices under similar tariffs offered in mainland Australia, using electricity prices current as at 1 September 2022. Only retailers with more than 10 per cent of the combined residential and small business market share in each mainland Australia jurisdiction are included in this report.

For mainland Tasmania, the Aurora Energy tariffs included in this report are:

Residential*:* Tariff 31 (general usage tariff) and Tariff 41 (controlled load tariff); and

Tariff 93 (time-of-use tariff).

Business*:* Tariff 22 (general usage tariff); and

Tariff 94 (time-of-use tariff).

Market retail contracts offered by 1st Energy that do not require a customer to be a member of the Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania[10] and do not offer a feed-in tariff rate above the Regulator's minimum rate included in this report are:

Residential: 1st Plus (general usage and controlled load tariff, time-of-use tariff).

Business: 1st Saver (general usage tariff, time-of-use tariff).

Market retail contracts offered by CovaU, Energy Locals, SocialEnergy, Future X Power, GlowPower, Smart Energy and Shell Energy (formerly ERM Power) are not included in this report as the combined market share of these retailers in Tasmania is less than one per cent of all small customers in Tasmania.

The comparisons in this report use the electricity tariffs offered by mainland retailers that are comparable to the above Aurora Energy and 1st Energy tariffs, taking into account that:

- in the Northern Territory, no controlled load tariff is offered; and
- in New South Wales, South Australia and the Energex distribution area of Queensland, no regulated business time-of-use tariffs are offered.

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8 The definition of a small customer varies across Australian jurisdictions, from 100 MWh per year in Victoria to 160 MWh per year in South Australia. In this Report, a small customer is a residential or business customer consuming less than 150 MWh of electricity annually, consistent with the consumption threshold for Tasmania.

9 References to 'Tasmania' in this report generally apply to mainland Tasmania as separate arrangements apply to the provision of electricity on the Bass Strait Islands. Where relevant, the Bass Strait Islands are referred to separately.

10 This report excludes any market retail contracts that have special terms and conditions for joining, as these are not available to all customers.

This report compares electricity prices and annual electricity bills on a per jurisdiction basis for customers on these tariffs, including residential customers who receive government concessions. For Tasmania, the annual bills for Aurora Energy and 1st Energy customers are included separately in the annual bill comparison graphs.

There are several issues to consider in making meaningful comparisons of prices and annual electricity bills across Australia. In the case of controlled load tariffs, for example, there are differences in the appliances and heating systems that are permitted to use electricity under these tariffs, rather than under the general usage tariff. In addition, many controlled load tariffs offered by retailers in mainland Australia only allow consumption at specified periods during the day, while Aurora Energy's tariff allows consumption over the entire day.

Some tariffs have different energy prices once a specified level of consumption has been reached; these consumption levels vary from tariff to tariff. In the case of time-of-use tariffs, the hours for peak and off-peak periods vary from tariff to tariff during both weekdays and the weekend, and some tariffs include a shoulder period.

More importantly, electricity usage levels for households and businesses vary significantly across Australia. The usage levels for residential customers in Tasmania, for example, are generally higher than typical usage levels in mainland Australia due to Tasmania having the coldest average temperature in the winter months. There is also greater availability of natural gas for space heating, water heating and cooking in many regions of mainland Australia.

In the case of general use and controlled load tariffs, the share of usage between these two tariffs can vary significantly. Again, for Tasmanian households, the share of all consumption under the controlled load tariff is generally much higher than for mainland Australian households, due largely to the greater requirements for electricity for heating instead of gas.

The detailed methodology, as set out in Appendix 1 of this report, seeks to address these issues and provide meaningful comparisons of electricity prices across Australia. Since the publication of the previous report, all jurisdictions have updated their prices for the 2022-23 financial year. In addition to the regulated standing offer price changes, the retailers included in this report have made changes to their market offer contracts, which have had varying effects on the estimated annual bills for some jurisdictions.

Fewer retailers with market offer contracts offer prices based on percentage discounts off their regulated standing offer prices compared to 2020 and 2021. This makes it more difficult for customers to make price comparisons without relying on tools such as the Energy Made Easy website or the Victorian Energy Compare website. Other changes include:

- EnergyAustralia retiring its Total Plan and No Frills tariffs, and replacing them with Flexi Plan tariffs;
- AGL retiring its Super Saver and Flexible Saver tariffs, replacing them with Value Saver tariffs; and
- ActewAGL retiring its percentage off tariffs and replacing them with Capital Plan tariffs.

1.2 General use and controlled load tariffs for residential customers

Most residential customers purchase electricity under a general use tariff and an associated controlled load tariff for space heating and hot water systems, the latter typically having a lower energy price. Customers on these tariffs do not require an advanced, or interval, meter.

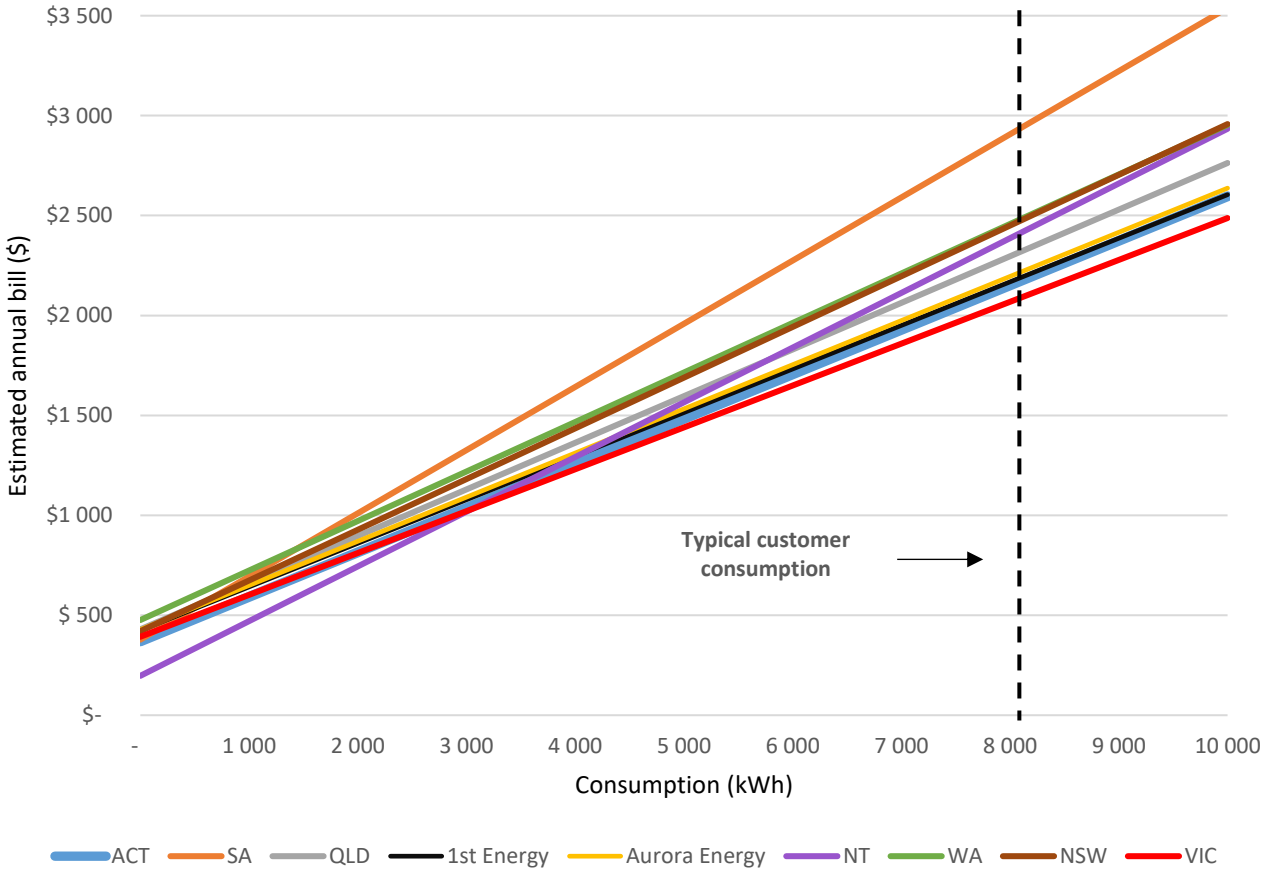
1.2.1 Comparisons for non-concession residential customers

Annual bills under representative tariffs

The representative tariff is the tariff that produces the median annual bill when considering comparable tariffs in a jurisdiction at the typical consumption level. Appendix 2 provides further detail on the representative general usage/controlled load tariff for each jurisdiction.

At the typical consumption level of 8 028 kWh, the annual bill under 1st Energy's tariff (1st Plus)[11] is $2 174 and under Aurora Energy's tariffs (Tariff 31 and Tariff 41)[12] is $2 202, ranked third and fourth lowest respectively. The annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariff is $127 more than under the representative tariff in Victoria and $44 more than in the Australian Capital Territory.

Chart 1: Estimated annual electricity bills for non-concession customers under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs, per jurisdiction



In the September 2021 report, which did not include 1st Energy, annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariffs were the second lowest at the typical customer's consumption level. Aurora Energy's change in ranking is due to a price decrease for some tariffs in the Australia Capital Territory and Victoria, as well as the inclusion of 1st Energy's tariff.

[11] The bills estimated under 1st Energy's 1st Plus tariff do not include the fixed $100 credit because the $100 credit is only guaranteed for the first 12 months and cannot be renewed.

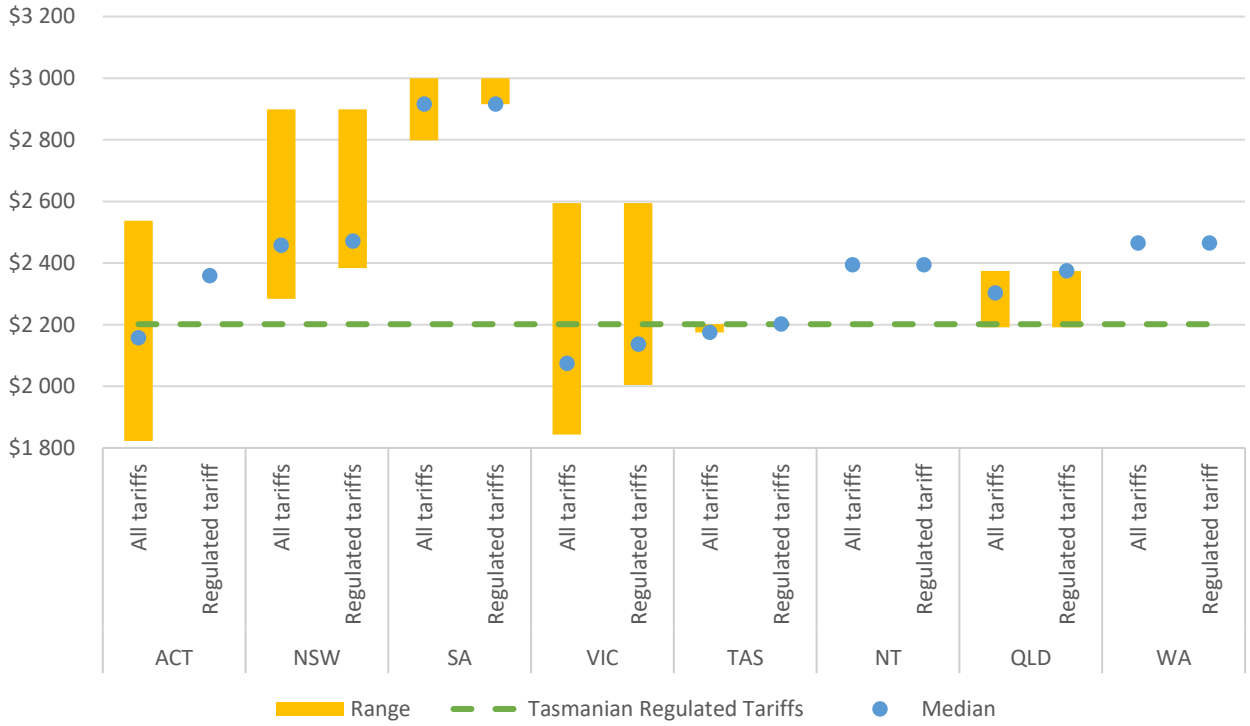
[12] The bills estimated under Aurora Energy's tariff do not include the $20 direct debit discount because not all customers pay by direct debit.

The annual bill for the Bass Strait Islands, which is not included in the graph, is the second highest amongst the annual bills under representative tariffs, at $2 695.

Range of bills for non-concession customers across jurisdictions

Chart 2 below presents further bill comparisons under the general usage/controlled load tariffs by showing the range of estimated annual bills under all relevant tariffs at an annual consumption of 8 028 kWh. The range within each jurisdiction is shown by the yellow bands, one representing all available tariffs, and a second for tariffs with regulated prices, including Default Market Offers and Victorian Default Offers (regulated tariffs). For some jurisdictions, there is only one tariff and therefore no range. This chart also shows the median annual bill within each category of tariff.

Chart 2: Estimated annual bills for non-concession customers under general usage/controlled load tariffs at the consumption of 8 028 kWh, per jurisdiction



The overall spread of annual bills is from around $1 800 to around $3 000, with the greatest variation in tariffs applying in the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales and Victoria. Compared to the previous report, the ranges of annual bills decreased significantly for New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, and increased significantly for the Australian Capital Territory. For Victoria, the regulated tariff annual bill range also increased significantly.

The estimated annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariffs is marginally higher than under 1st Energy's tariff but lower than under many tariffs in mainland Australia. However, there are some market retail contracts available to customers in the Australian Capital Territory and Victoria that result in lower annual bills.

For regulated tariffs, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariffs is lower than the regulated tariffs in all jurisdictions except for some in Victoria and one in Queensland.

Comparison of average estimated bills since September 2021

Since the release of the previous report in September 2021, all jurisdictions have changed their regulated standing offer prices and market offer prices. Table 1 below shows the changes in average

annual bills across tariffs from September 2021 to September 2022 for typical customers, using general usage/controlled load tariffs offered in each jurisdiction.[13] As 1st Energy was not included in the previous report, only Aurora Energy is included in this comparison for Tasmania.

Table 1: Comparison of estimated average annual bills across general usage/controlled load tariffs for typical non-concession customers at the consumption of 8 028 kWh

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$2 098	$2 235	6.53%
NSW	$2 102	$2 516	19.72%
SA	$2 551	$2 907	13.94%
VIC	$2 070	$2 153	4.04%
TAS (AURORA ENERGY)	$1 968	$2 202	11.88%
NT	$2 331	$2 394	2.70%
QLD	$1 929	$2 300	19.25%
WA	$2 405	$2 465	2.50%

The estimated average annual bills across tariffs for typical non-concession customers increased from September 2021 to September 2022, in four of the eight jurisdictions, the percentage increases are in double digits. The smallest increases are in Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

In the Australian Capital Territory, more than 70 per cent of residential customers purchase electricity under ActewAGL's tariffs, where prices decreased from September 2021 to September 2022. Despite this, the average bill across tariffs for a typical customer in the Australian Capital Territory increased by 6.53 per cent. This is due to the average bills for customers on Origin Energy's tariffs increasing by 21.09 per cent.

The increase in the estimated bills across tariffs from the three major Australian electricity retailers - Origin Energy, EnergyAustralia and AGL - varied significantly across distribution areas in mainland Australia, from -6.50 per cent by ActewAGL in the Australian Capital Territory to 29.88 per cent by EnergyAustralia in New South Wales (Table 2).

[13] A simple arithmetic mean across all tariffs is calculated, without any weighting based on the number of customers on each tariff. This can result in different estimates than under the median, or representative, tariffs.

Table 2: Average annual bill changes for typical non-concession customers from September 2021 to September 2022 across general usage and controlled load tariffs included in this report offered by Australia's three major electricity retailers[14]

Jurisdiction	Distribution Area	Origin Energy	AGL[15]	EnergyAustralia
ACT	ACT	21.06%	-6.50%	
NSW	Ausgrid	19.50%	19.11%	19.80%
NSW	Endeavour	25.76%	21.36%	29.88%
NSW	Essential Energy	17.45%	6.13%	19.75%
SA	SAPN	17.78%	10.88%	
VIC	Ausnet	7.29%	10.90%	11.26%
VIC	Citipower	0.65%	1.70%	3.04%
VIC	Jemena	0.89%	3.91%	2.94%
VIC	Powercor	2.89%	5.64%	4.77%
VIC	United Energy	0.64%	2.83%	1.67%
QLD	Energex	20.91%	19.86%	

1.2.2 Comparisons for concession customers

Annual bills under representative tariffs

For most jurisdictions, including Tasmania, the concessions are a fixed monetary value. In the Northern Territory and Victoria, concessions include a reduction in the per-unit energy charge. In some jurisdictions, concession customers effectively face a negative daily charge because the value of the concession, expressed as dollars per day, exceeds the daily charge. This has the effect that, at low consumption levels, annual bills can be very low.

As Aurora Energy's customers that receive the concession tend to consume less electricity than non-concession customers, the annual bills estimated in this report are lower due to two factors, the lower consumption level and the impact of the concession.

At the typical concession customer consumption level in Tasmania of 6 684 kWh per year, the estimated bill under Aurora Energy's tariffs is $1 321 and the estimated bill under 1st Energy's tariff is $1 298, which are the third and second lowest under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs (Chart 3). Compared to the previous report, Aurora Energy's ranking at the typical Tasmanian concession customer consumption level dropped by one place as a result of 1st Energy's inclusion.

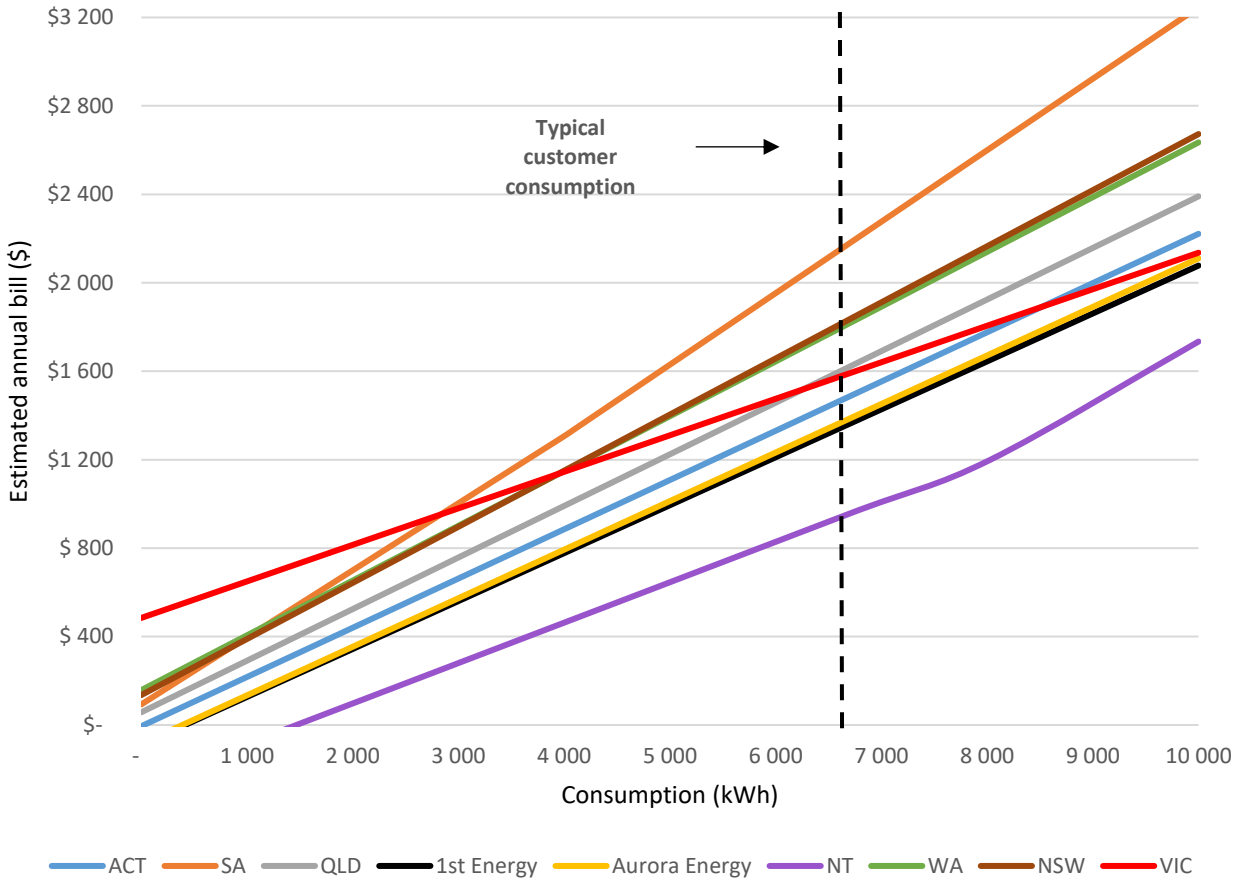
The low bills for the Northern Territory reflect the very large concessions provided in that jurisdiction - a fixed annual discount of approximately $465 and a 34.1 per cent energy charge discount. The maximum concession in the Northern Territory is capped at $1 200 per household per financial year, which explains the upward bend in Chart 3.

Similar to the outcome for non-concession customers, the representative tariff for South Australia results in the highest annual bills at consumption levels exceeding approximately 3 000 kWh.

[14] A simple arithmetic mean across all tariffs is calculated, without any weighting based on the number of customers on each tariff. This can result in different estimates than under the median, or representative, tariffs.

[15] This includes ActewAGL in the Australian Capital Territory.

Chart 3: Estimated annual electricity bills for concession customers under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs, per jurisdiction [16]



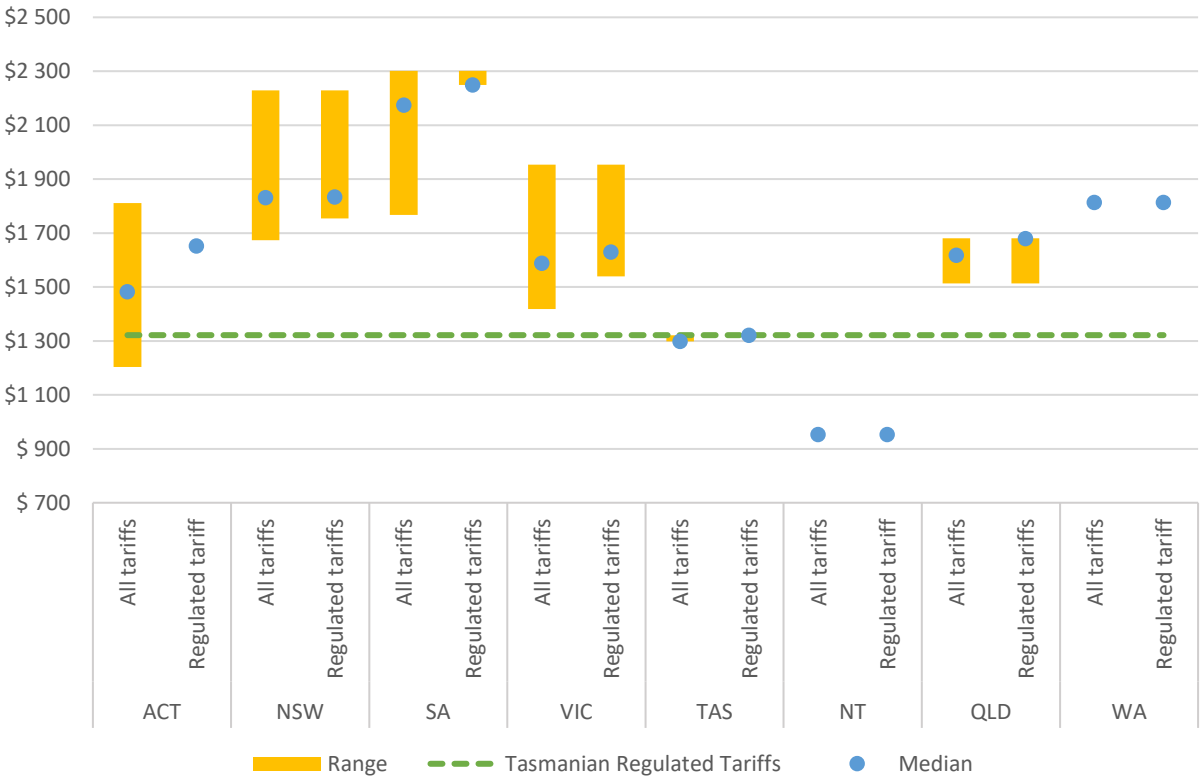
Range of bills for concession customers across jurisdictions

The range of estimated bills across jurisdictions for concession customers under all the comparable tariffs is presented in Chart 4 for an annual consumption of 6 684 kWh. The range is large in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

At this consumption level, the annual bills under all Tasmanian tariffs are lower than under the tariffs with regulated prices in all jurisdictions, with the exception of the Northern Territory. The estimated annual bill in Tasmania is much lower than under any tariffs available in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia.

[16] For 2022-23, the concession available in the Australian Capital Territory is a flat combined utilities discount that totals $750 and is applied to eligible customers' electricity, gas, water and sewerage bills. In estimating annual electricity bills for concession customers in the ACT, one half of this concession is applied to their bill.

Chart 4: Estimated annual bills for concession customers under general usage/controlled load tariffs at the consumption of 6 684 kWh, per jurisdiction



Comparison of average estimated bills since September 2021

Table 3 below shows the changes in the bills for typical concession customers across tariffs for all jurisdictions. As 1st Energy was not included in the previous report, only Aurora Energy is included in this comparison for Tasmania.

Table 3: Comparison of estimated average annual bills across general usage/controlled load tariffs for typical concession customers at the consumption of 6 684 kWh

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$1 405	$1 552	10.44%[17]
NSW	$1 531	$1 884	23.08%
SA	$1 901	$2 153	13.24%
VIC	$1 572	$1 643	4.47%
TAS (AURORA ENERGY)	$1 181	$1 321	11.88%
NT	$900	$953	5.93%
QLD	$1 330	$1 614	21.40%
WA	$1 769	$1 814	2.50%

The percentage increase in average annual bills for concession customers on time-of-use tariffs is greater than the increase for non-concession customers in many jurisdictions, but not in Tasmania,

[17] The increase in the average annual bill across tariffs for the Australian Capital Territory was driven by large increase in the prices under Origin Energy's tariffs. Many concession customers in the Australian Capital Territory are under ActewAGL's tariffs for which the prices were lower as at September 2022 than in the previous year.

because the increase in electricity prices has been greater than the increase in the value of the concession for many jurisdictions.

As is the case for non-concession customers, concession customers in Western Australia and the Northern Territory face the smallest increase, followed by Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory. Concession customers in Tasmania face the fourth highest increase.

1.2.3 Electricity prices

Customers' electricity bills comprise a fixed daily charge and a variable component which is determined by multiplying the energy price (expressed as cents per kilowatt-hour) by electricity consumption. At lower consumption levels, the fixed charge component accounts for a higher proportion of the total bill. As consumption increases, the energy charge component accounts for an increasing proportion of the bill. At typical usage levels, the daily charges account for around 20 per cent of the total bill in most cases.

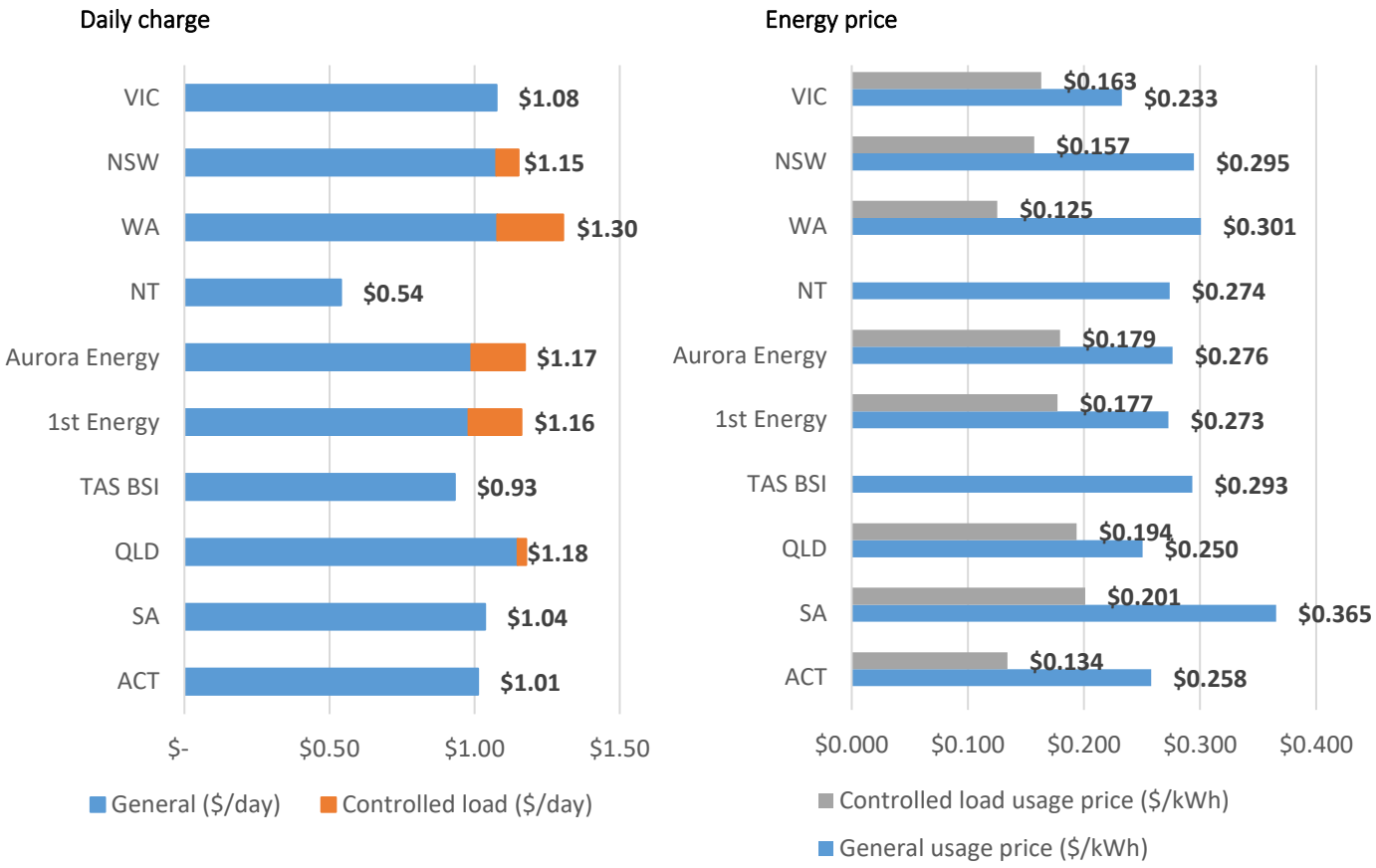
Chart 5 below presents electricity prices as at 1 September 2022 under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs offered to residential customers in each jurisdiction. These prices do not reflect the impact of any concessions.

The daily charges range from $0.54 for the Northern Territory to $1.30 for Western Australia. Under Aurora Energy's general usage/controlled load tariffs, the daily charges are the third highest while the daily charge for customers on the Bass Strait Islands, at $0.93, is the second lowest. 1st Energy's electricity prices do not include the fixed $100 credit for the first 12 months a customer is signed up for and Aurora Energy's electricity prices do not include the $20 discount that is available each year for direct debit customers.

There is generally more variation between jurisdictions in the energy price in general usage tariffs. As at 1 September 2022, energy prices range from 23 cents/kWh in Victoria to 37 cents/kWh for South Australia. Aurora Energy, 1st Energy and the Bass Strait Islands' energy prices are in the mid-range compared to mainland jurisdictions, at 27.6 cents/kWh, 27.3 cents/kWh and 29.3 cents/kWh, respectively.

Controlled load energy prices range from 12.5 cents/kWh in Western Australia to 20.1 cents/kWh in South Australia. Tasmania has the third and fourth highest energy prices for controlled loads (Aurora Energy and 1st Energy respectively) while customers on the Bass Strait Islands have no controlled load tariff, requiring those customers to use the much higher general usage tariff for hot water and space heating purposes.

Chart 5: Electricity prices in representative general usage/controlled load tariffs available to residential customers, per jurisdiction and the BSI



1.3 Time-of-use tariffs for residential customers

Time-of-use tariffs include a peak and an off-peak energy price. Some time-of-use tariffs also have a shoulder energy price. The peak, shoulder and off-peak periods can vary across jurisdictions and within jurisdictions where there are multiple distribution areas.

There has been an increasing uptake of time-of-use tariffs by residential customers, who can benefit from purchasing electricity at off-peak rates at certain times of the day. Network businesses are offering time-of-use tariffs to retailers as they can lead to more efficient use of the electricity networks and avoid some network investment costs by encouraging customers to increase their usage at times when demand on the network is relatively low. In turn, retailers choosing to focus on time-of-use retail tariffs. Customers on these tariffs require an advanced meter.

1.3.1 Comparisons for non-concession residential customers

Annual bills under representative tariffs

1st Energy's time-of-use tariff (1st Plus)[18] and Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff (Tariff 93)[19] result in the lowest and second lowest bills under the representative tariffs at all consumption levels above

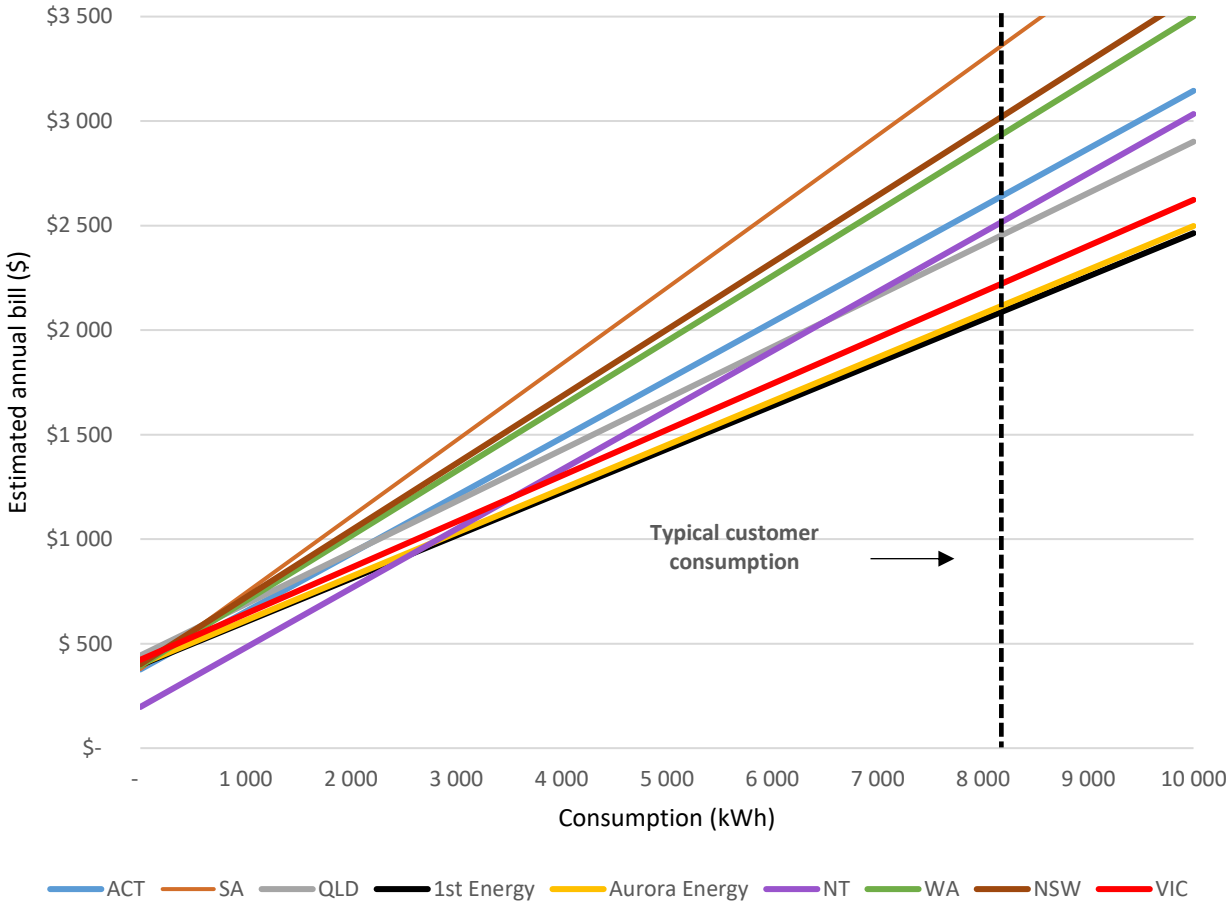
[18] As with the 1st Energy's general usage/controlled tariff, the bills estimated under 1st Energy's 1st Plus tariff do not include the fixed $100 credit, because the $100 credit is only guaranteed for the first 12 months and cannot be renewed.

[19] As with the Aurora Energy's general usage and controlled tariffs, the bills estimated under Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff do not include the $20 direct debit discount because not all customers pay by direct debit.

3 000 kWh (Chart 6 below). Non-concession customers in South Australia face the highest bills under the representative time-of-use tariff once annual consumption exceeds approximately 1 000 kWh.

Compared to the estimated bills under the representative usage/controlled load tariffs in Chart 1, there is less change in the ranking of bills under jurisdictions' representative tariffs as consumption increases. Compared to the last report, Aurora Energy's ranking has dropped by one place as a result of 1st Energy's inclusion.

Chart 6: Estimated annual electricity bills for non-concession residential customers under representative time-of-use tariffs, per jurisdiction

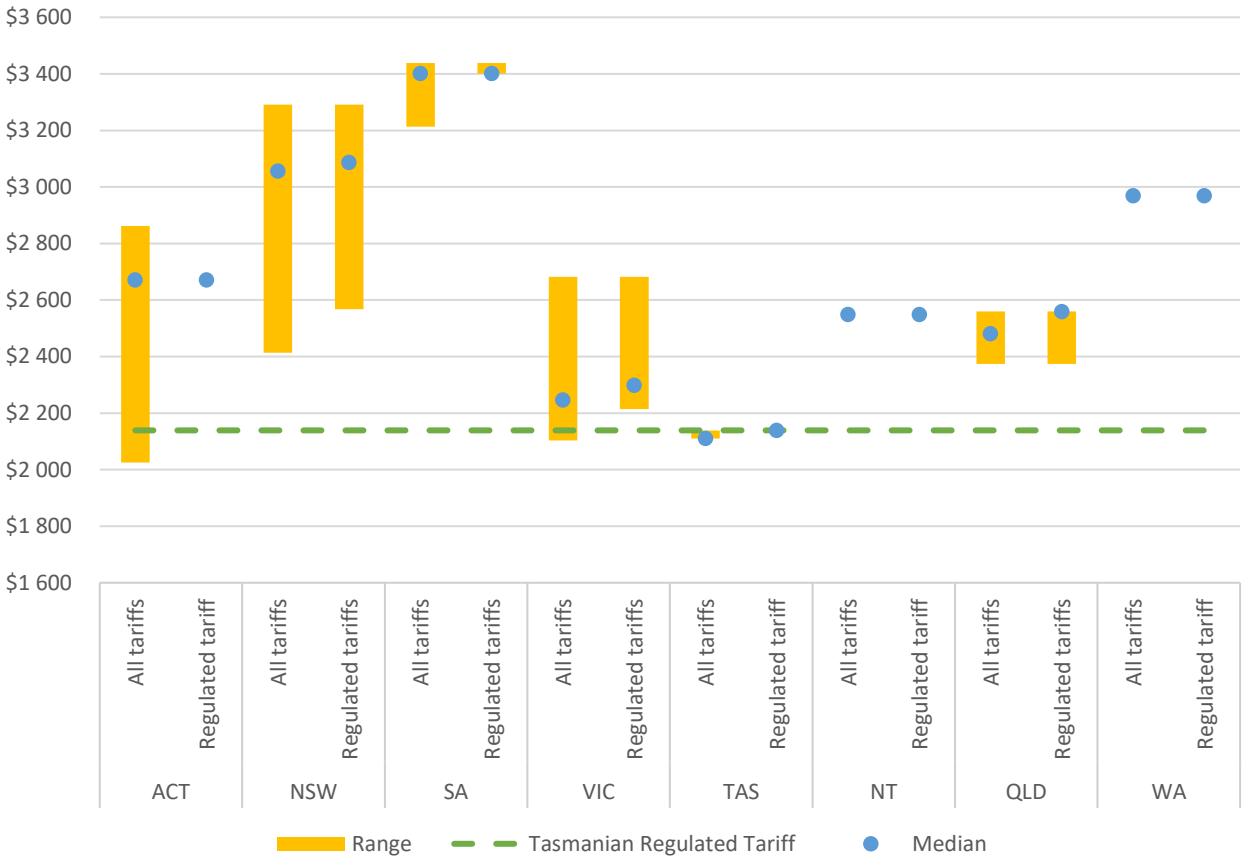


Range of bills under time-of-use tariffs for non-concession customers across jurisdictions

For non-concession customers, Aurora Energy's Tariff 93 results in the lowest median bill for time-of-use tariffs with regulated prices, at $2 139, significantly lower than under the tariffs with regulated prices in all other jurisdictions, as shown in Chart 7.

The spread of bills varies between jurisdictions, with an especially wide range under the time-of-use tariffs in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Some market retail contracts in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory only result in lower estimated annual bills than under 1st Energy's tariff.

Chart 7: Estimated annual bills for non-concession customers under time-of-use tariffs at annual consumption of 8 288 kWh, per jurisdiction



Comparison of average estimated bills since September 2021

As 1st Energy was not included in the previous report, only Aurora Energy is included in this comparison for Tasmania. Moreover, as no time-of-use tariffs for South Australia were included in the previous report, South Australia is not included.

The estimated annual bill for a typical non-concession customer under Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff increased by the third largest proportion from the previous report, an increase of $227.

Table 4: Comparison of estimated average annual bills across time-of-use tariffs for typical non-concession customers at the consumption of 8 288 kWh

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$2 318	$2 565	10.66%[20]
NSW	$2 465	$2 951	19.72%
VIC	$2 164	$2 320	7.21%
TAS (AURORA ENERGY)	$1 912	$2 139	11.88%
NT	$2 481	$2 548	2.70%
QLD	$2 079	$2 489	19.76%
WA	$2 897	$2 969	2.50%

[20] Again, the increase in the average annual bill across tariffs for the Australian Capital Territory was driven by large increase in the prices under Origin Energy's tariffs. Residential customers under ActewAGL's time-of-use tariffs faced lower prices in September 2022 than in the previous year.

In three of the seven jurisdictions, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Victoria, the average estimated annual bill for typical non-concession customers increased by a single digit percentage. The largest increase in estimated bills is for Queensland, which experienced an increase at 19.76 per cent, followed by New South Wales at 19.72 per cent.

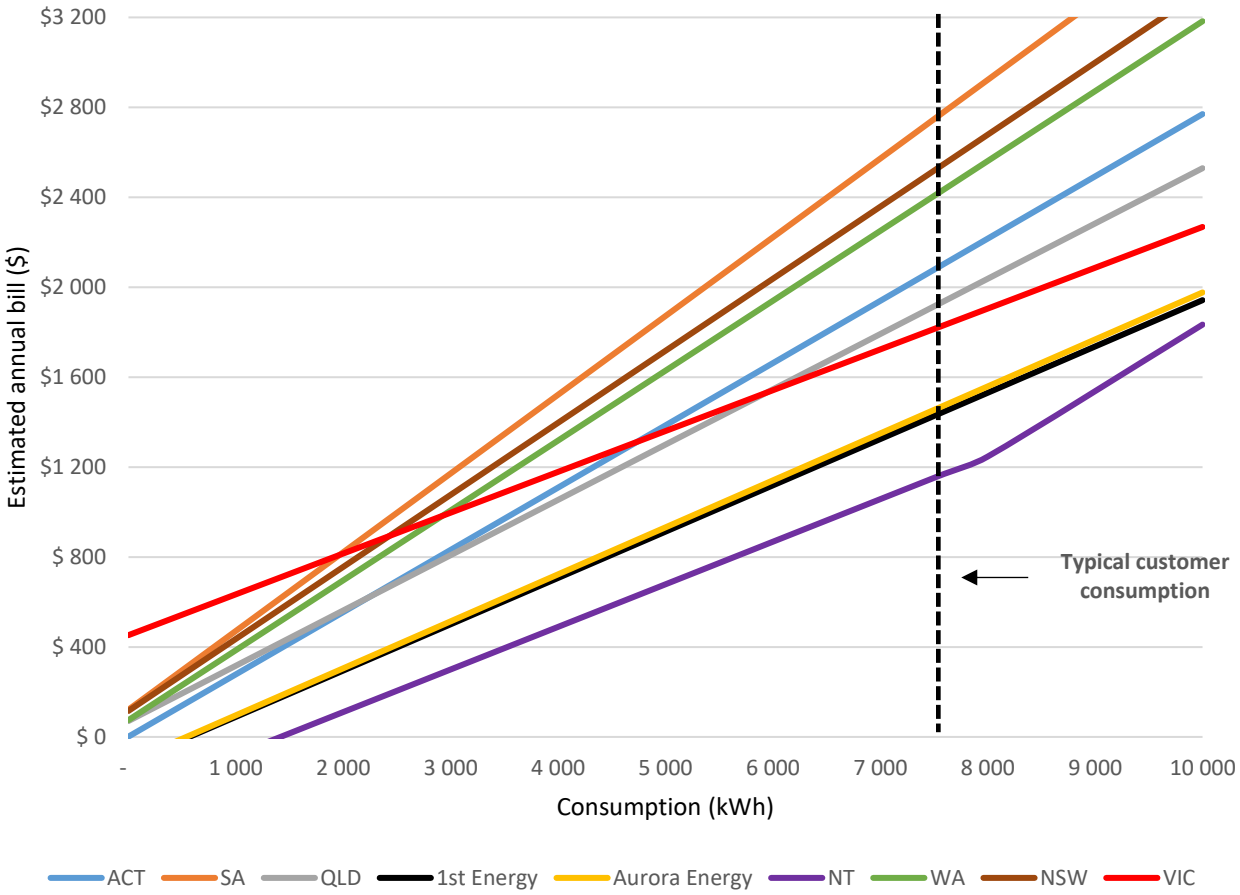
1.3.2 Comparisons for concession customers

Annual bills under representative tariffs

1st Energy's and Aurora Energy's tariffs produce the second and third lowest bill for concession customers of all representative tariffs at all consumption levels. Due to the relatively large concession available in the Northern Territory, concession customers in this jurisdiction have the lowest bills at all consumption levels. The representative time-of-use tariffs for South Australia result in the highest bills for concession customers when consumption exceeds approximately 2 000 kWh (Chart 8).

Compared to the previous report, Aurora Energy's ranking dropped by one as the result of the inclusion of 1st Energy.

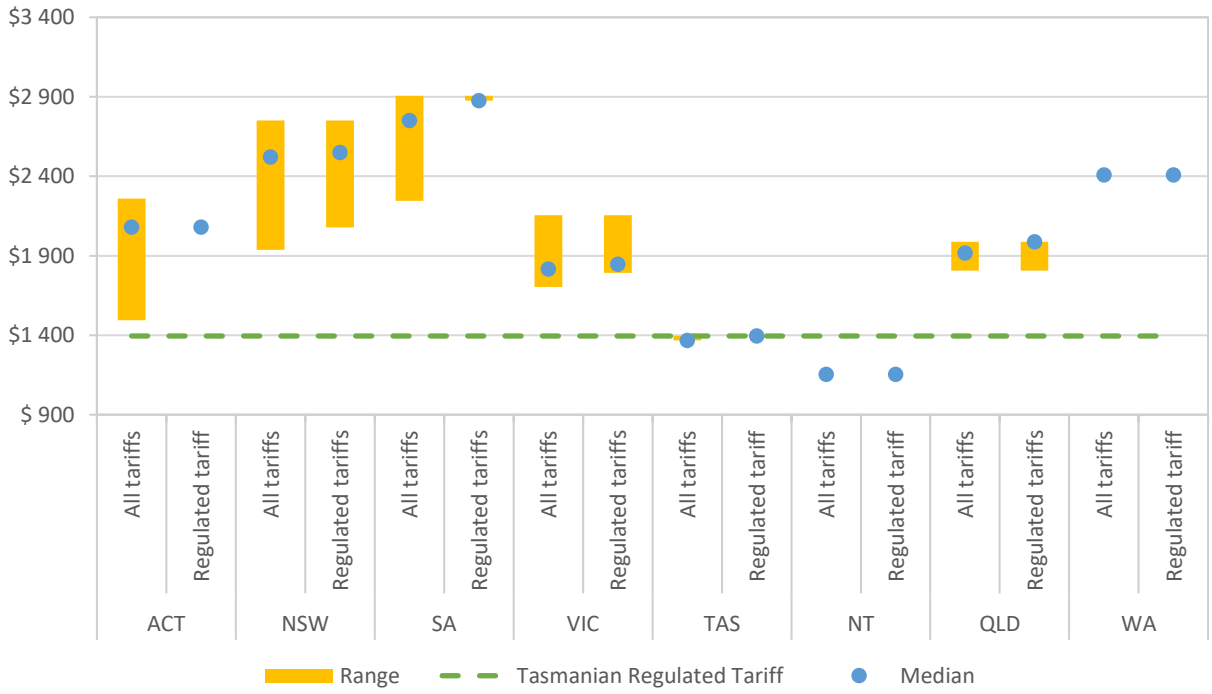
Chart 8: Estimated annual electricity bills for concession residential customers under representative time-of-use tariffs, per jurisdiction



Range of bills for concession customers across jurisdictions

Chart 9 shows the range of estimated bills for concession customers at annual consumption of 7 508 kWh. Aurora Energy's Tariff 93 results in the second lowest annual bill for time-of-use tariffs with regulated prices, at $1 395. This is higher than under the tariff in the Northern Territory, but significantly lower than under all time-of-use tariffs in all other jurisdictions.

Chart 9: Estimated annual bills for concession customers under ToU tariffs at the consumption of 7 508 kWh, per jurisdiction



Comparison of average estimated bills since September 2021

The estimated annual bill for a typical concession customer on Aurora Energy's tariff increased by 11.88 per cent, or $148, relative to the previous report, the fourth lowest increase amongst jurisdictions where comparisons have been possible.

Table 5: Comparison of average estimated annual bills across time-of-use tariffs for typical concession customers at the consumption of 7 508 kWh

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$1 732	$1 986	14.65%[21]
NSW	$1 987	$2 432	22.40%
VIC	$1 747	$1 873	7.20%
TAS (AURORA ENERGY)	$1 247	$1 395	11.88%
NT	$1 093	$1 154	5.63%
QLD	$1 578	$1 922	21.82%
WA	$2 350	$2 408	2.50%

Typical concession customers in Western Australia and the Northern Territory face an increase in their average estimated annual bills of 2.50 per cent and 5.63 per cent respectively. Those in New South Wales face the highest increase at 22.40 per cent, followed by Queensland with a 21.82 per cent increase.

[21] Concession customers under ActewAGL's time-of-use tariffs faced lower prices in September 2022 than in the previous year.

Again, the percentage increase in average annual bills for concession customers on time-of-use tariffs is greater than the increase for non-concession customers in many jurisdictions because the increase in electricity prices has been greater than the increase in the value of the concession.

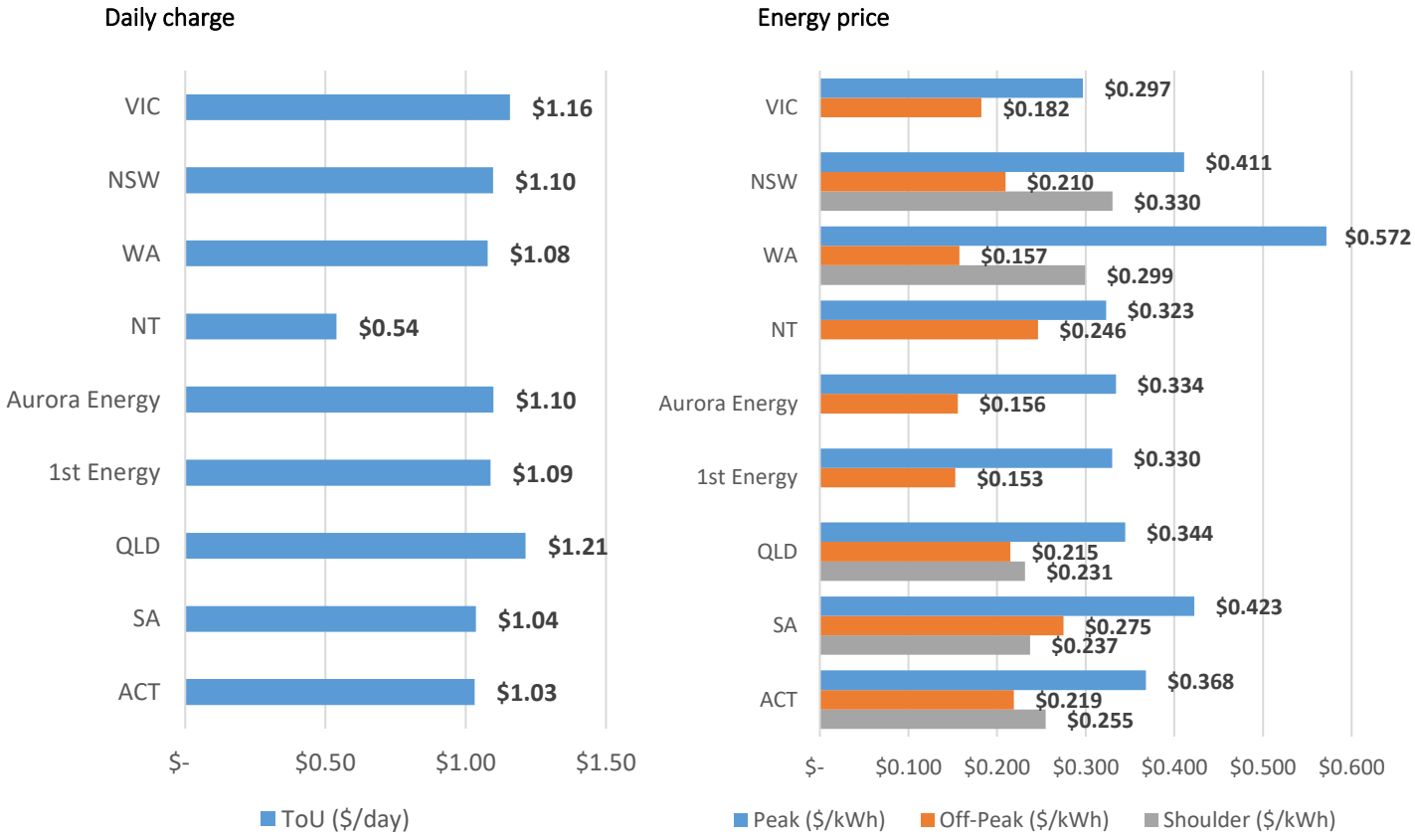
1.3.3 Electricity prices

Electricity prices current as at 1 September 2022 under representative time-of-use tariffs available to residential customers across Australia are presented in Chart 10 below. There is no time-of-use tariff available for customers on the Bass Strait Islands. These prices do not reflect the impact of any concessions. 1st Energy's electricity prices do not include its $100 fixed credit for the first 12 months and Aurora Energy's electricity prices do not include its $20 discount available to direct debit customers.

Some of the representative tariffs have very high prices for peak periods and very substantial price reductions at other times. As with the general load/controlled load tariffs, the fixed daily charges under time-of-use tariffs usually account for around 20 per cent of a residential customer's annual bill.

The daily charge in Tasmania under Aurora Energy's time-of-use (Tariff 93) is the third highest amongst the representative tariffs in all jurisdictions. The energy price under Tariff 93 for the peak period is the fourth lowest, and the energy price for the off-peak period is the second lowest (just above 1st Energy in both cases). The lower off-peak prices under the Aurora Energy's tariff and 1st Energy's tariff in Tasmania explain why annual bills under these tariffs are relatively low.

Chart 10: Electricity prices under representative time-of-use tariffs for residential customers as at 1 September 2022, per jurisdiction



1.4 Comparison of electricity bills for business customers under general usage tariffs

1.4.1 Comparison of average estimated annual bills

At the typical Tasmanian small business customer's consumption of 3 508 kWh per year, 1st Energy's general usage tariff (1st Saver) results in the second lowest bill and Aurora Energy's general usage tariff (Tariff 22) results in the fourth lowest bill for the representative tariffs. This consumption level, reflecting the median level for Aurora Energy's Tariff 22 customers, is exceptionally low by national standards.

At the much higher Australian small business customer average consumption level of 20 000 kWh per year, 1st Energy's general usage tariff results in the second lowest bill and Aurora Energy's general usage tariff results in the third lowest bill.

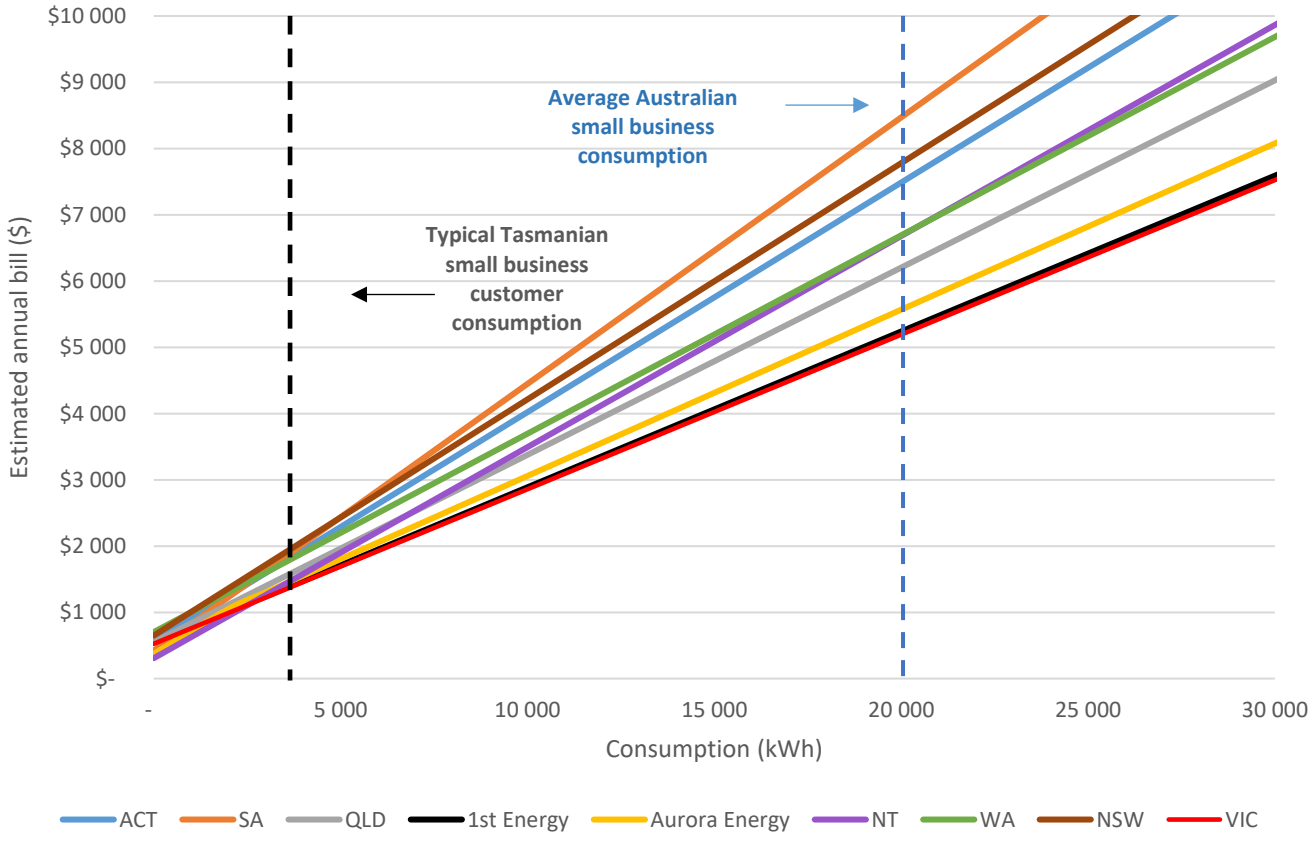
The average Australian small business consumption of 20 000 kWh is based on the average consumption for small businesses in selected National Electricity Market areas produced by Jacobs for the Australian Energy Market Operator in 2017. The selected areas include Tasmania.

The typical Tasmanian small business consumption of 3 508 kWh is the median consumption for small businesses in mainland Tasmania in 2021-22. Further details are set out in the *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022 Report.*

Relative to the previous report, Aurora Energy's ranking dropped by one due to 1st Energy's inclusion.

Annual bills under representative tariffs

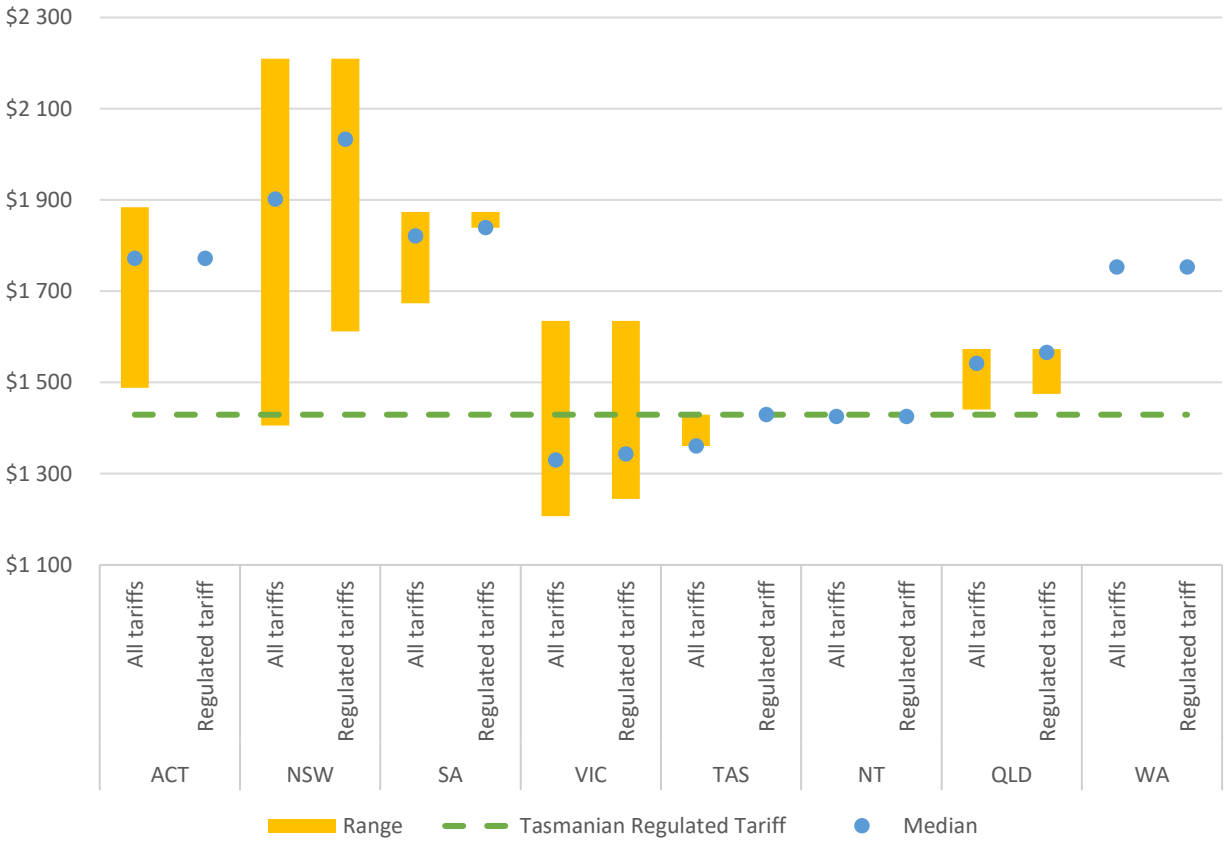
Chart 11: Estimated annual electricity bills for small business customers under representative general usage tariffs, per jurisdiction



Range of bills for small businesses on general usage tariffs across jurisdictions

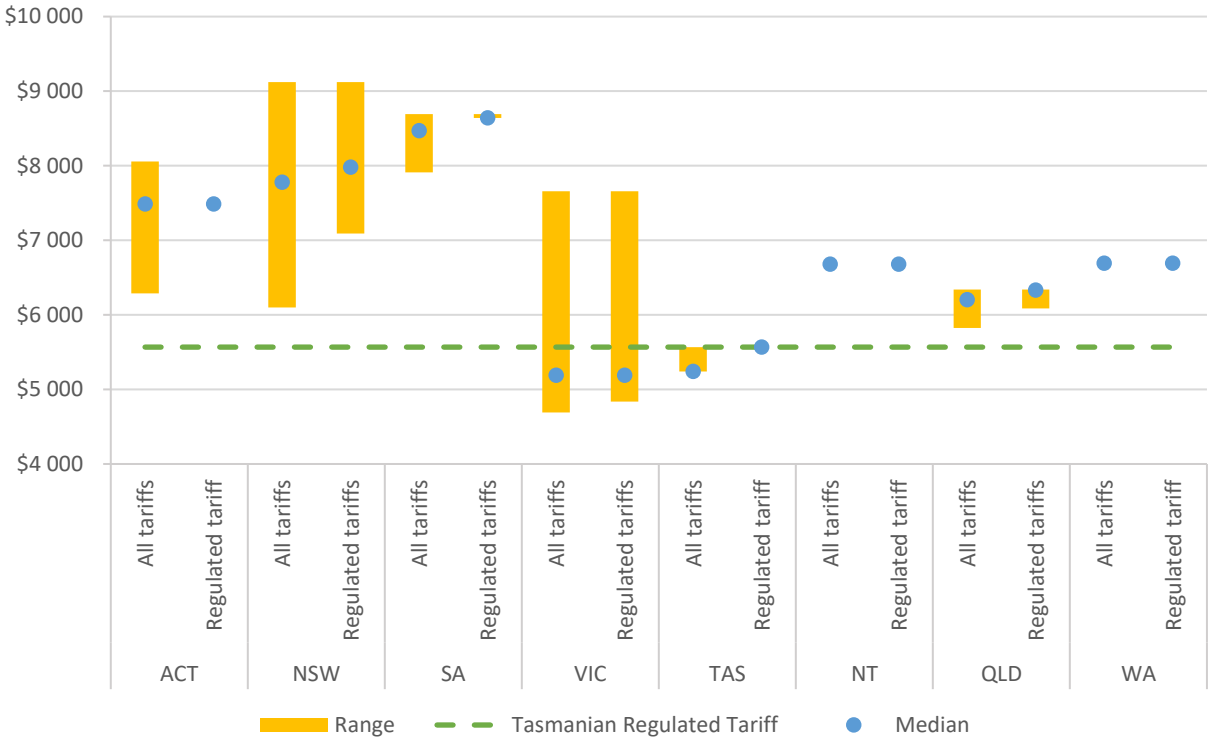
The annual bill in Tasmania, under Aurora Energy's regulated tariff and at consumption of 3 508 kWh, is lower than under regulated tariffs in all jurisdictions except under some tariffs in Victoria and the tariff in the Northern Territory. It is also lower than under any tariffs in the Australian Capital Territory, South Australia, Western Australia or Queensland (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Estimated annual bills under business general usage tariffs available to small business customers at the consumption of 3 508 kWh



At the higher level of consumption of 20 000 kWh the energy price has a much greater influence on bills. The annual bill under the Tasmanian regulated tariff at $5 567 is lower than under the tariffs with regulated prices in all other jurisdictions, except for some in Victoria.

Chart 13: Estimated annual bills under business general usage tariffs at the consumption of 20 000 kWh, per jurisdiction



Comparison of average estimated bills since September 2021

At the typical customer consumption level of 3 508 kWh, the estimated annual bill on the general usage business tariff under Aurora Energy's tariff increased by 11.88 per cent, or $152.[22]

Table 6: Comparison of average estimated annual bills across general usage tariffs for typical business customers at the consumption of 3 508 kWh

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$1 616	$1 730	7.02%[23]
NSW	$1 535	$1 871	21.91%
SA	$1 548	$1 795	15.90%
VIC	$1 315	$1 358	3.29%
TAS (AURORA ENERGY)	$1 278	$1 429	11.88%
NT	$1 388	$1 425	2.70%
QLD	$1 272	$1 513	18.98%
WA	$1 710	$1 752	2.50%

Typical business customers in all jurisdictions face higher bills based on the estimated average annual bills across tariffs, with customers in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, Victoria, and the Australia Capital Territory experiencing single digit percentage increases. Increases in the average bill

[22] As 1st Energy was not included in the previous report, Aurora Energy only is included in this comparison for Tasmania.

[23] As with the tariffs to residential customers, the increase in the average annual bill across tariffs for the Australian Capital Territory was driven by large increase in the prices under Origin Energy's tariffs. More than 70 per cent of small business customers in the Australian Capital Territory are under ActewAGL's tariffs for which the prices were lower as at September 2022 than in the previous year.

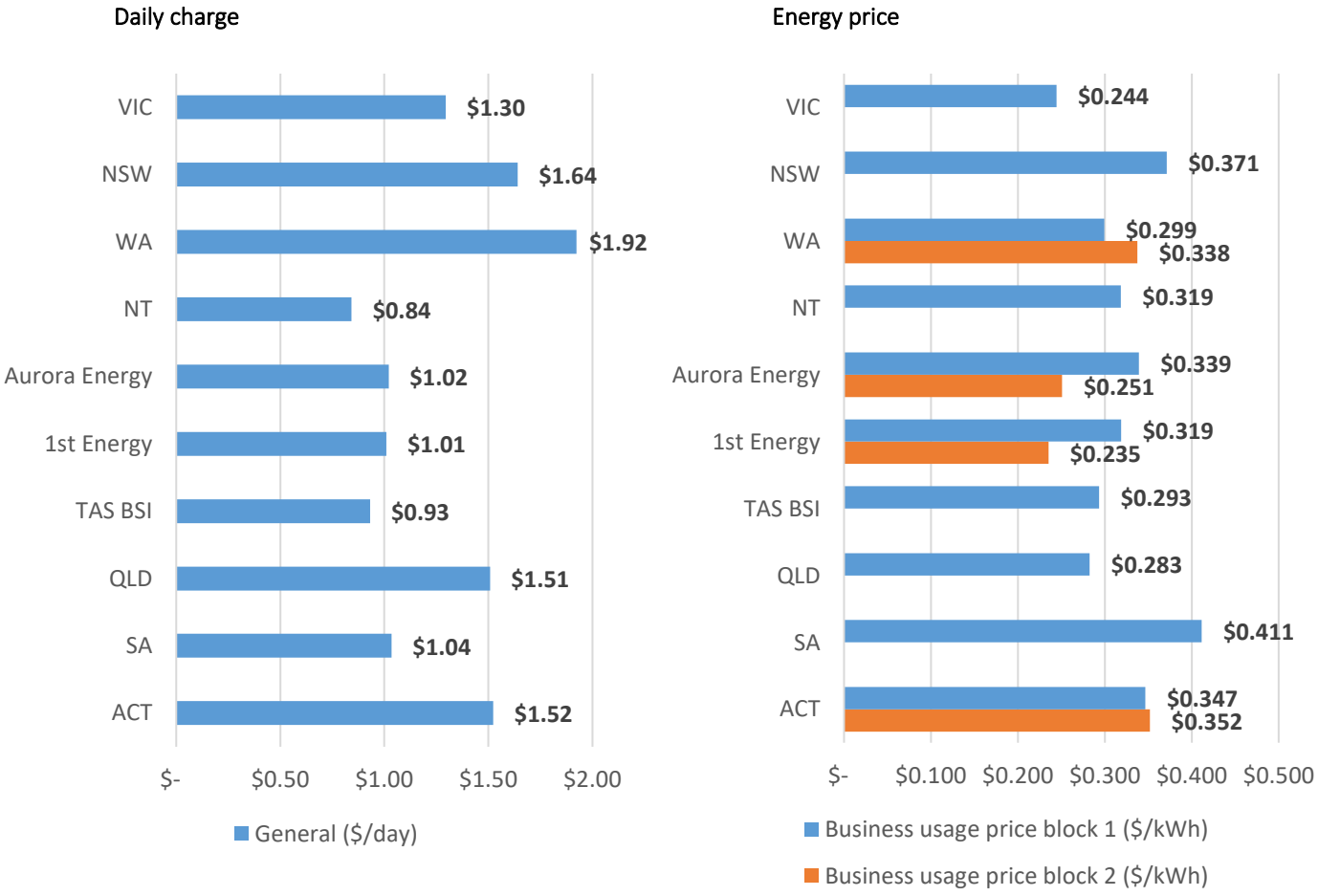
across tariffs are highest in New South Wales at 21.91 per cent, followed by Queensland at 18.98 per cent.

1.4.2 Electricity prices

As a rule, general usage tariffs for business customers have higher daily charges and higher energy prices across Australia than for general usage tariffs offered to residential customers. The daily charges account for between 20 and 40 per cent of a small business customer's annual bill when consumption is around 3 500 kWh.

Chart 14 shows the daily charges and energy prices under representative general usage tariffs available to business customers. Aurora Energy's tariff has the fourth lowest daily fixed charge but the fourth highest energy price for the first usage block, which is up to the equivalent of 500 kWh per quarter. However, the energy price for the second usage block is lower than for the first usage block, unlike in some mainland jurisdictions where the price for additional usage can be higher. This accounts for the relatively low annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariff as presented above.

Chart 14: Electricity prices under representative general usage tariffs available to small business customers as at 1 September 2022, per jurisdiction and the Bass Strait Islands



The energy price is lowest under 1st Energy's second block energy price, followed by the Victoria representative tariff (24.4 cent/kWh), which explains the low bill in Victoria, as shown above.

Business customers on the Bass Strait Islands are offered the same tariff as residential customers. Compared to electricity prices in mainland Australia, the daily charge on the Bass Strait Islands is the

second lowest of all representative business tariffs and the energy price is the third lowest amongst the first block usage prices. There is no second block usage price on the Bass Strait Islands.

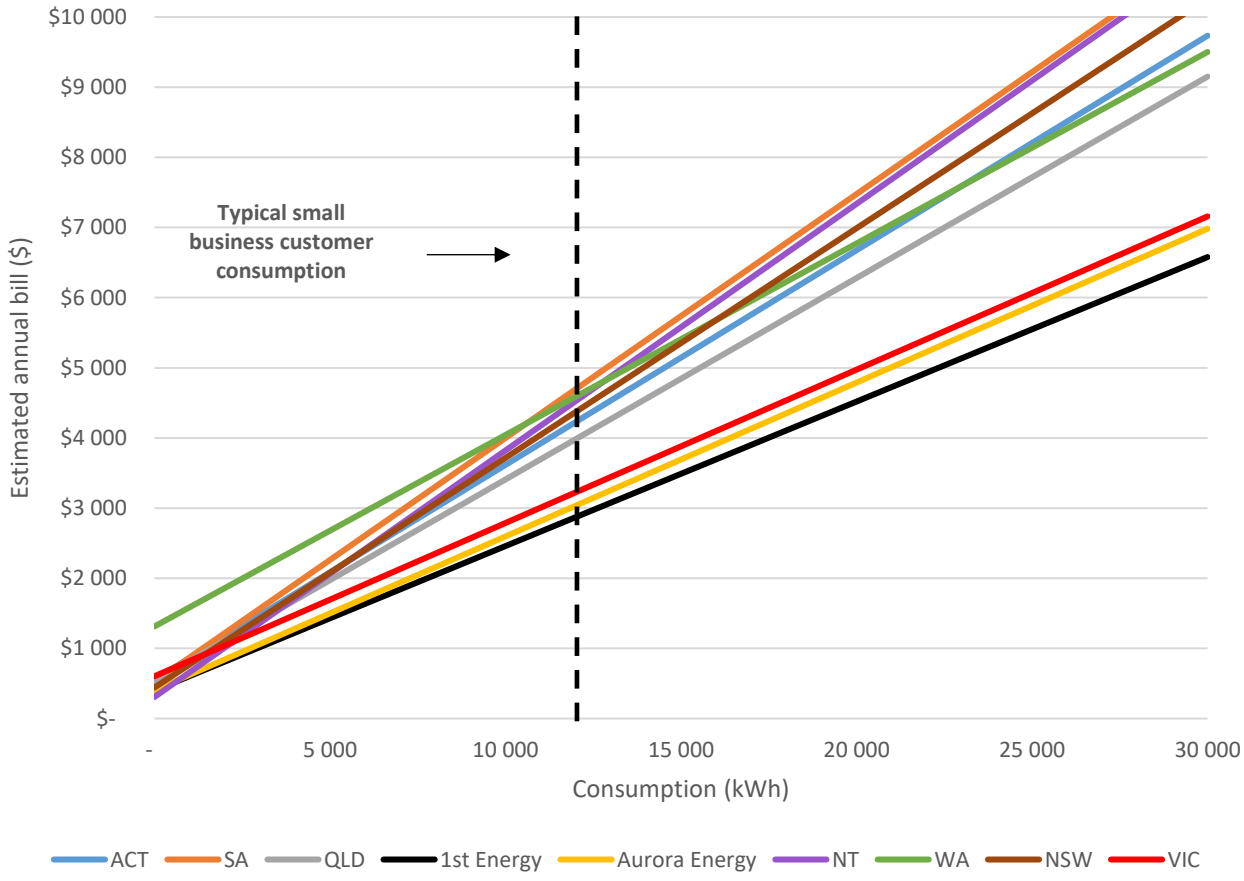
1.5 Comparison of electricity bills for business customers under time-of-use tariffs

1.5.1 Comparison of average estimated annual bills

At the typical small business customer's consumption of 12 180 kWh per year, 1st Energy's time-of-use tariff (1st Saver) results in the lowest bill and Aurora Energy's time-of-use tariff (Tariff 94) results in the second lowest bill for the representative tariffs.

Annual bills under representative tariffs

Chart 15: Estimated annual electricity bills for small business customers under representative time-of-use tariffs, per jurisdiction



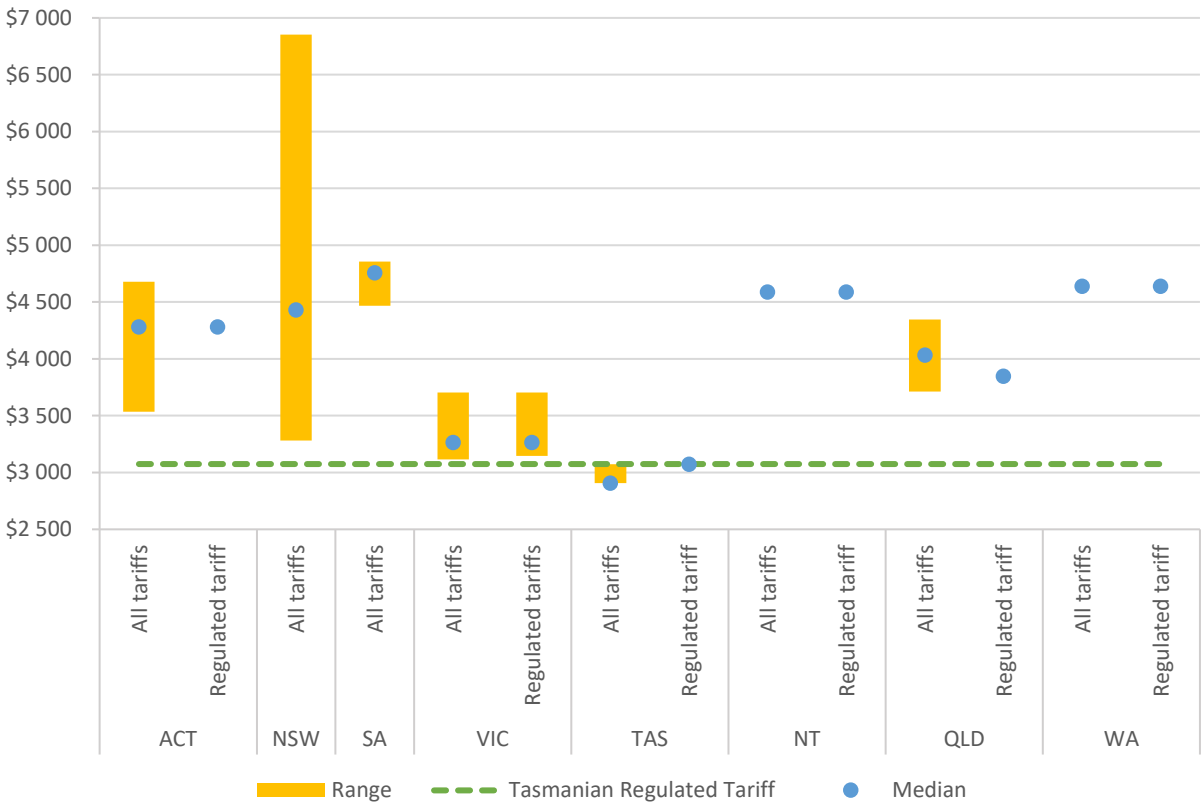
Range of bills for small businesses on general usage tariffs across jurisdictions

Business time-of-use tariffs are not regulated in New South Wales, South Australia and the Energex distribution area in Queensland. Therefore, in these areas, no regulated time-of-use tariffs are available to small business customers.[24] However, some retailers in these areas offer tariffs that guarantee fixed prices for six to twelve months.

[24] Australian Energy Regulator - Default market offer prices 2022-23 - Final Determination, page 14

The annual bill in Tasmania, under regulated tariff and at consumption of 12 180 kWh, is lower than under regulated tariffs in all jurisdictions as well as all the market offer tariffs included in this report except the one offered by 1st Energy in Tasmania (Chart 16).

Chart 16: Estimated annual bills under business time-of-use tariffs available to small business customers at the consumption of 12 180 kWh



The overall spread of annual bills is from around $3 000 to around $7 000. The greatest variation in annual bills is in New South Wales, where they vary significantly by distribution area. Some customers in the Essential Energy distribution area in New South Wales face bills almost twice those of customers in the Ausgrid and Endeavour distribution areas.

1.5.2 Electricity prices

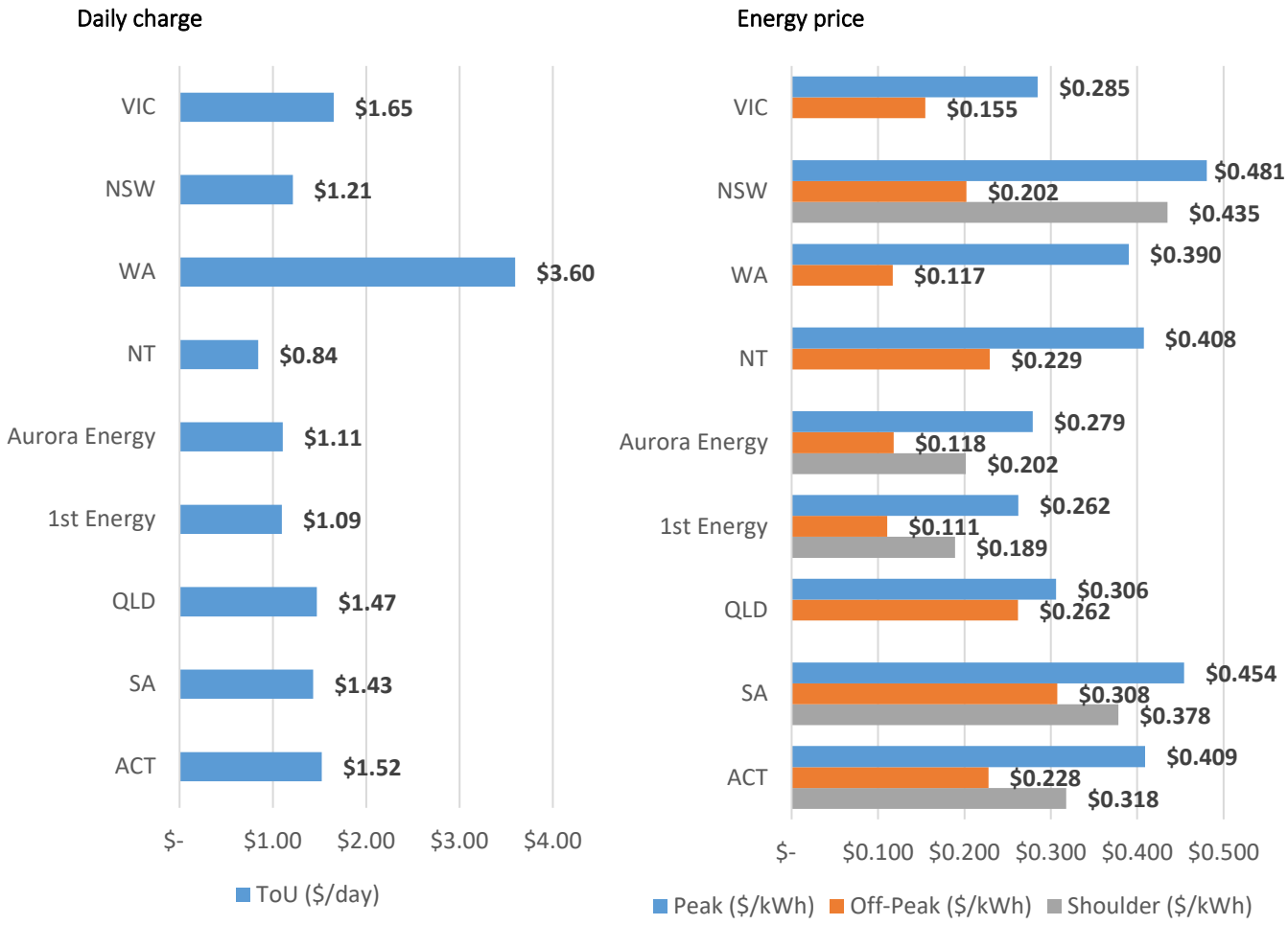
Chart 17 shows the daily charges and energy prices under representative time-of-use tariffs available to business customers. Aurora Energy's tariff has the third lowest daily fixed charge and the second lowest peak energy price. 1st Energy's tariff has the second lowest daily fixed charge, and the lowest peak price. 1st Energy and Aurora Energy's tariff also offers the lowest and third lowest off-peak price respectively.

It is difficult to compare shoulder prices as not all representative tariffs include shoulder prices. The representative tariff in Victoria, for example, has no shoulder price but an off-peak price that is lower than the shoulder prices in Tasmania, but higher than Tasmania's off-peak prices.

The low daily fixed charge and energy prices offered by Aurora Energy and 1st Energy in Tasmania explains why the estimated bills for business customers on time-of-use tariffs in Tasmania are the lowest amongst all the jurisdictions.

There is no time-of-use tariff available on the Bass Strait Islands for business customers.

Chart 17: Electricity prices under representative time-of-use tariffs available to small business customers as at 1 September 2022, per jurisdiction



2 COMPARISON OF NATURAL GAS BILLS AND PRICES

The natural gas market in Tasmania is very small compared to other jurisdictions. Economies of scale available in the natural gas supply industry in other jurisdictions are not present in Tasmania.

This report only considers small residential and commercial customers, which are defined as those who consume less than one terajoule (TJ) of gas per annum.

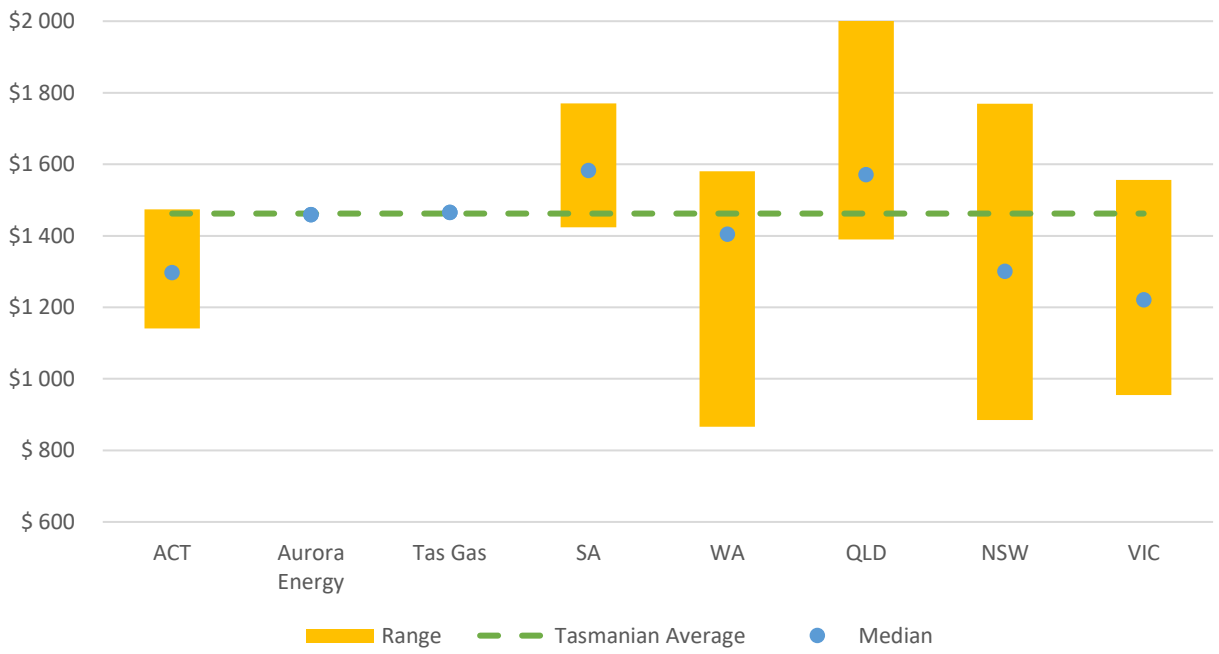
Natural gas is not available to residential or small business customers in the Northern Territory or on the Bass Strait Islands.

Tasmanian gas prices are unregulated. There are two licensed gas retailers in Tasmania that sell to small customers, Tas Gas Retail (Tas Gas) and Aurora Energy, each offering a single residential tariff and a single business tariff.

2.1 Gas bills and prices for residential customers

Chart 18 below shows the range of annual bills for residential customers across Australia under the selected tariffs with a consumption of 30 000 MJ. For Tasmania, the estimated bill under Tas Gas' tariff is $1 465, slightly above the estimated bill under Aurora Energy's tariff ($1 459).

Chart 18: Estimated annual gas bills for residential customers at a consumption of 30 000 MJ, per jurisdiction



In several jurisdictions, the range in estimated annual bills in tariffs offered to residential customers is very large, such as in New South Wales and Western Australia. Many gas retailers in mainland jurisdictions offer gas to residential customers on tariffs that result in much lower annual bills than under the tariffs available in Tasmania. The exceptions are in South Australia and Queensland, where the majority of gas tariffs result in higher bills than in Tasmania.

Table 7 compares the average estimated annual gas bills for September 2021 and September 2022.

The average estimated annual bill increased for all jurisdictions, with customers in Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and Queensland experiencing single digit percentage increases.

Table 7: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for residential customers on gas tariffs at a consumption of 30 000 MJ

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$1 269	$1 302	2.61%
Aurora Energy	$1 407	$1 459	3.71%
Tas Gas	$1 398	$1 465	4.84%
SA	$1 444	$1 591	10.13%
WA	$1 252	$1 284	2.52%
QLD	$1 450	$1 587	9.49%
NSW	$1 164	$1 315	12.97%
VIC	$1 053	$1 195	13.47%

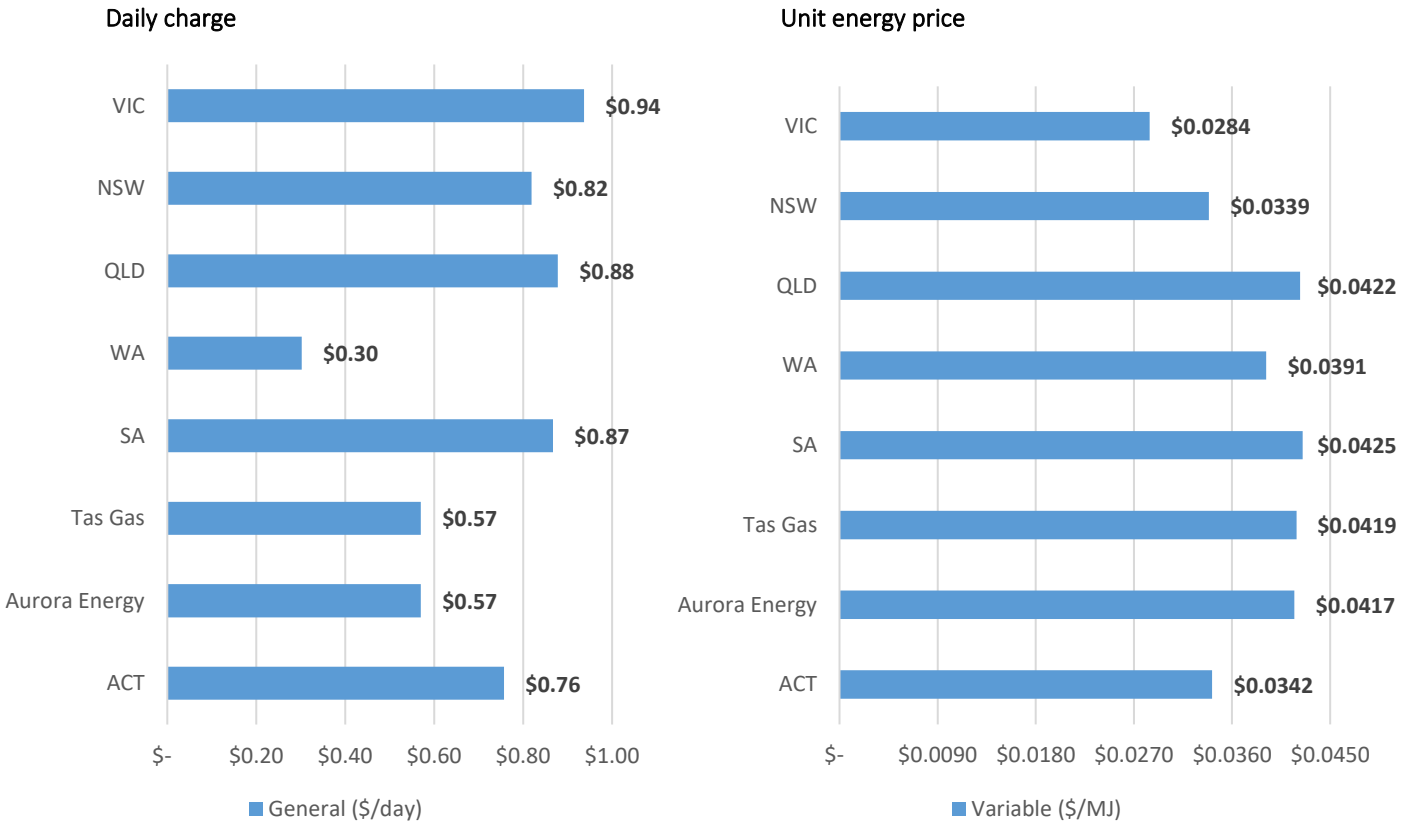
Gas prices for residential customers

Chart 19 shows the average daily charges and average unit energy prices for residential customers as at 1 September 2022.

In Tasmania, Tas Gas and Aurora Energy offer identical daily charges to residential customers, with Aurora Energy offering a slightly lower energy price per MJ than Tas Gas by 0.02 cents per MJ.

Aurora Energy's daily charge is the second lowest compared to other jurisdictions, and its energy price per MJ is the fourth highest. For Tas Gas, its daily charge is the second lowest, the same as Aurora Energy, and its energy price per MJ is the third highest, just above Aurora Energy's.

Chart 19: Average gas prices for residential customers, per jurisdiction[25]



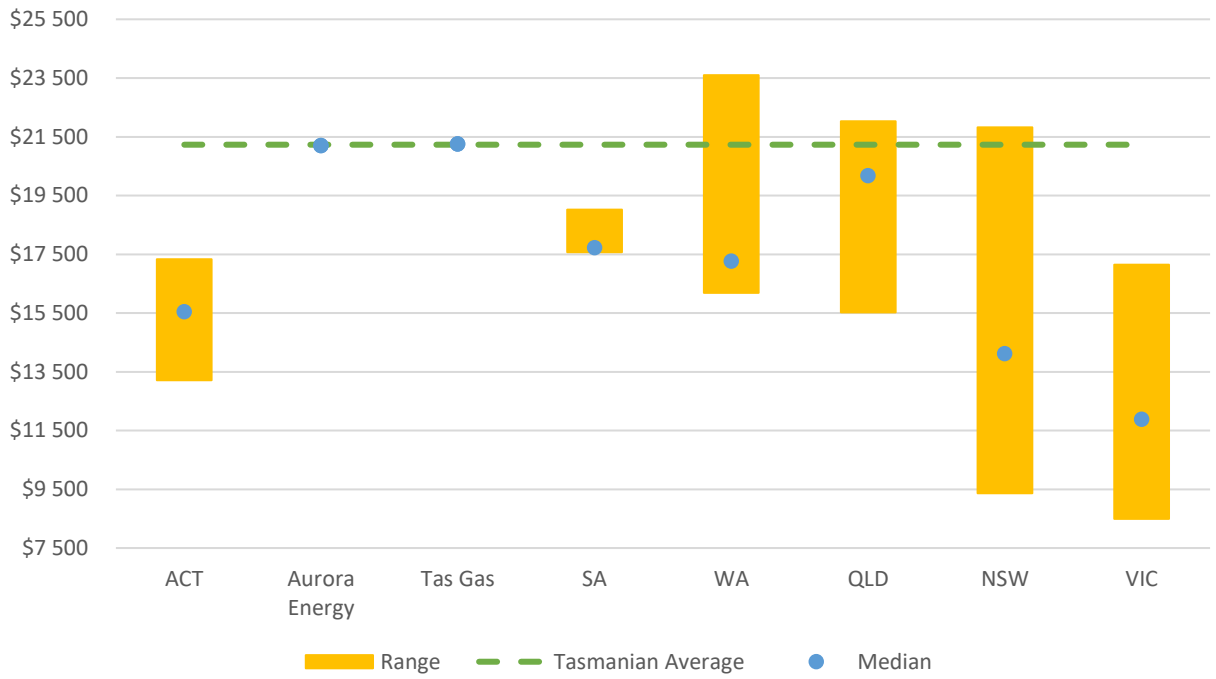
2.2 Gas bills and prices for business customers

Chart 20 shows estimated annual bills under business general usage tariffs with consumption at 473 000 MJ and using gas prices as at 1 September 2022. At this consumption level, the bills of $21 205 under Aurora Energy' tariff and $21 257 under Tas Gas's tariff are more than under any tariffs offered by retailers in mainland jurisdictions, except under some high price tariffs in New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland.

The largest range in bills occurs in New South Wales, followed by Victoria and Queensland. Some business customers in Victoria can access tariffs with estimated annual bills of around $8 500 while some customers in New South Wales can access tariffs with annual bills below $9 500.

[25] A simple arithmetic mean across all tariffs is estimated, without any weighting based on the number of gas customers on each tariff.

Chart 20: Estimated annual gas bills for business customers at a consumption of 473 000 MJ



All jurisdictions experienced increases in the average estimated annual bill from September 2021 to September 2022 (Table 8). Victoria experienced the highest percentage increase at 21.14 per cent, followed by New South Wales at 14.41 per cent. The lowest percentage increase was under Aurora Energy's tariff in Tasmania.

Table 8: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for business customers on gas tariffs at a consumption of 473 000 MJ

	Sep-21	Sep-22	% change
ACT	$13 630	$15 530	13.94%
Aurora Energy	$20 782	$21 205	2.03%
Tas Gas	$20 251	$21 257	4.97%
SA	$15 988	$18 073	13.04%
WA	$18 551	$19 018	2.52%
QLD	$17 383	$19 473	12.02%
NSW	$12 385	$14 169	14.41%
VIC	$10 132	$12 274	21.14%

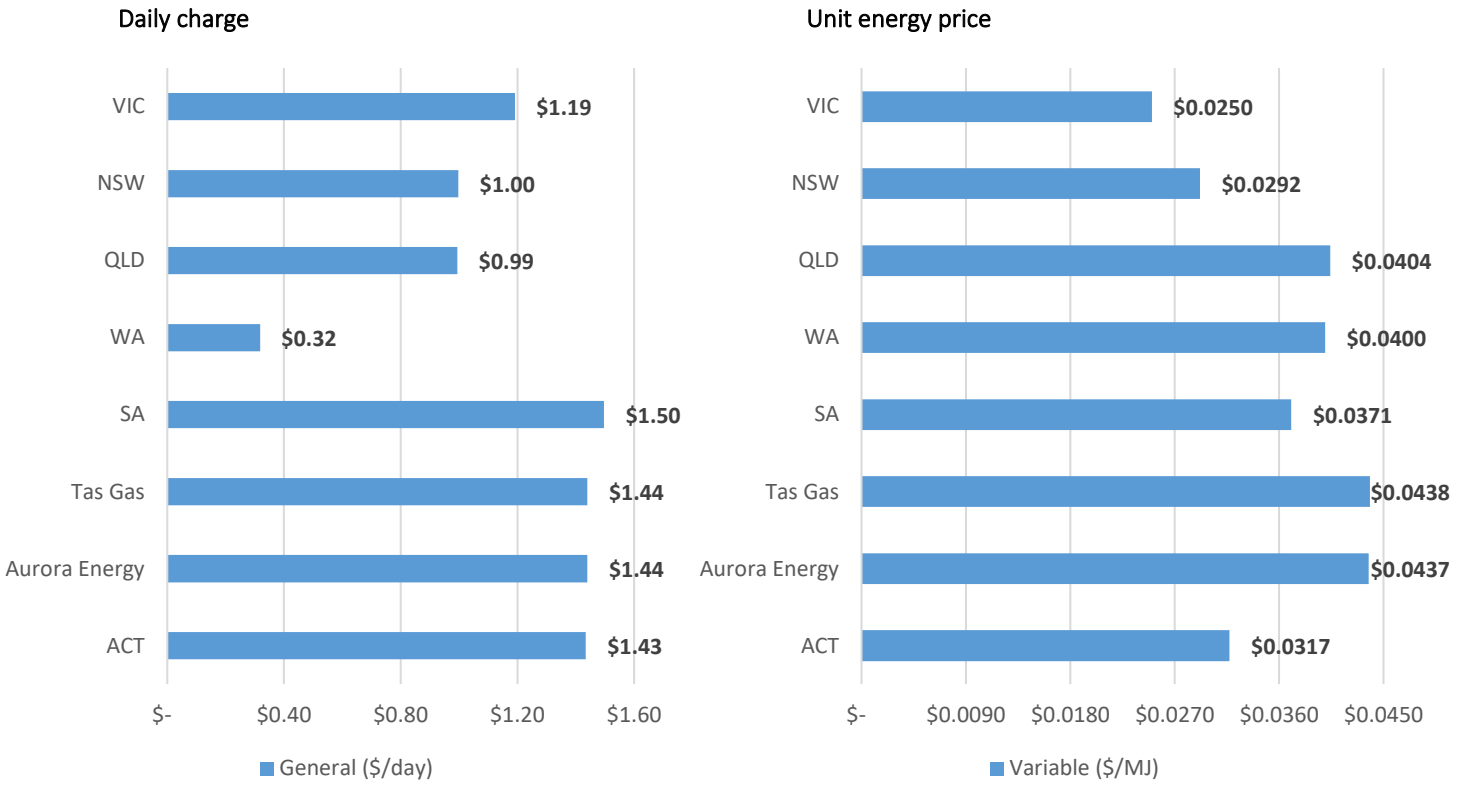
Gas prices for business customers

Gas prices in tariffs offered to small and medium sized businesses tend to be higher than the prices in tariffs offered to residential customers for equivalent levels of consumption. Chart 21 shows average gas prices across all relevant jurisdictions, as at 1 September 2022.

Average daily gas charges are highest for South Australia, followed by Tas Gas and Aurora Energy's daily charges. As with tariffs for residential customers, the average daily gas charge for Western Australia is much lower than in all other jurisdictions.

Gas energy prices to business customers are highest in mainland Tasmania with Aurora Energy's price marginally higher (around 0.011 cents per MJ) than Tas Gas' price.

Chart 21: Average gas prices for business customers, per jurisdiction



APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY

Electricity

This report includes retailers across mainland Australia with more than 10 per cent of the combined residential and small business market share in each jurisdiction. For each retailer, tariffs similar to Aurora Energy's tariffs, identified in Section 1.1, were selected and assigned against the relevant distribution areas[26] in each jurisdiction. Tariffs with the same prices but different names and / or sign-up methods are considered as a single tariff and tariffs with special terms and conditions, such as owning solar panels or membership of a club, are excluded.[27] A list of the retailers and the distribution areas in each jurisdiction is provided in Appendix 2.

A total of 315 electricity tariffs have been included in this report. For some jurisdictions, such as Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland, very few tariffs were offered as at 1 September 2022. In comparison, there were 145 tariffs offered in Victoria. Appendix 2 presents details of the tariffs included in the report. All electricity prices are rounded to the nearest cent (per day or per kWh) and all estimated annual electricity bills are rounded to the nearest dollar.

As discussed in Section 1.1, the shares of electricity consumption under a general usage tariff and a controlled load tariff vary across Australia. For time-of-use tariffs, the hours classed as peak, off peak and, in some cases, shoulder vary as do the consumption shares during these periods. The breakdown of consumption by tariff and time periods in different jurisdictions is necessary to estimate annual electricity bills for a set of electricity prices.

Residential customer consumption profiles

For residential customers in the distribution areas covered by the Australian Energy Regulator's Default Market Offer Price Determination (the distribution areas in New South Wales, South Australia and Energex's distribution area in Queensland), half hourly disaggregated consumption data has been used to allocate a specified level of total annual consumption across each half hour period.

Consumption is disaggregated into half hourly increments for distribution areas in each jurisdiction. The consumption data for the distribution areas in New South Wales, South Australia and Energex's distribution area in Queensland (Queensland Energex) are estimated using consumption data from the Australian Energy Regulator's Default Market Offer Price Determination for 2022-23.

For Victoria, the consumption data is sourced from the Essential Services Commission's Victorian Default Offer Price Determination for 2022-23.[28]

For the Australian Capital Territory, the data used are from the Independent Consumer and Regulatory Commission's recent retail electricity price investigation.[29]

For the remaining mainland distribution areas (Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland Ergon), the consumption profiles for general usage and controlled load tariffs have been

[26] A distribution area is an area serviced by a single distributor.

[27] Tariffs with special terms and conditions for joining are considered not widely accessible, therefore not included in the comparison.

[28] ESC - Victorian Default Offer Price Determination 2022-23.

[29] ICRC Final Report: Retail Electricity Price Investigation 2020 - 24, page 114.

estimated using the average of the consumption data from New South Wales, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and Queensland Energex.

The consumption data for time-of-use tariffs have been estimated using the average half hourly electricity consumption data from the Default Market Offer report and the relevant different peak, off-peak and shoulder time periods in those distribution areas, in order to estimate a proportion of electricity consumed under different usage rates.

For each distribution area, for time-of-use network tariffs offered to retailers, the distributor sets the hours, days and duration of the time periods. While retailers have the discretion to set alternative hours, days and durations of the time periods for their retail tariffs, the retailers included in this report tend to adopt the time periods set by the distributors.

The hours, days and duration of the time periods in each distribution area vary significantly across and between jurisdictions. For example, peak time periods in Tasmania are 7am to 10am and 4pm to 9pm during weekdays and the rest are off-peak time periods. In contrast, peak time periods in South Australia are 6am to 10am and 3pm to 1am, the off-peak time period is 1am to 6am and the rest are shoulder time periods. As such, 58 per cent of time in South Australia is classified as peak period while in Tasmania 24 per cent of time is clarified as peak period.

For Tasmania, the typical Tasmanian customer's consumption profiles are used to calculate the bills under Aurora Energy and 1st Energy's time-of-use tariffs.

Table A1.1 below shows the percentages of a year that are the peak, off-peak and shoulder time periods for each distribution area.

Table A1.1: the percentages of a year that are the peak, off-peak and shoulder time periods by distribution areas

Distribution areas	Residential Time-of-Use		
	Peak	Off-peak	Shoulder
ACT	21%	38%	42%
NSW Ausgrid	10%	52%	38%
NSW Endeavour	29%	33%	38%
NSW Essential Energy	9%	36%	55%
SA	58%	21%	21%
VIC Ausnet	25%	75%	
VIC Citipower	25%	75%	
VIC Jemena	25%	75%	
VIC Powercor	25%	75%	
VIC United Energy	25%	75%	
TAS (Aurora Energy and 1st Energy)	24%	76%	
NT	36%	64%	
QLD Energex	52%	48%	
QLD Ergon	7%	93%	
WA	18%	40%	42%

After factoring in half hourly consumption, the breakup consumption data used in estimating annual bills for different distribution areas are shown in Table A1.2.

Table A1.2: Assumed consumption profiles under residential general usage/controlled load tariffs and residential time-of-use tariff by distribution areas

Distribution areas	Residential general + controlled load		Residential Time-of-Use		
	General usage	Controlled load	Peak	Off-peak	Shoulder
ACT	72%	28%	29%	30%	41%
NSW Ausgrid	71%	29%	13%	32%	55%
NSW Endeavour	70%	30%	35%	32%	33%
NSW Essential Energy	70%	30%	12%	52%	36%
SA	70%	30%	65%	17%	18%
VIC Ausnet	67%	33%	33%	67%	
VIC Citipower	67%	33%	33%	67%	
VIC Jemena	67%	33%	33%	67%	
VIC Powercor	67%	33%	33%	67%	
VIC United Energy	67%	33%	33%	67%	
BSI	100%				
TAS (Aurora Energy and 1st Energy)	43%	57%	30%	70%	
NT	100%		35%	65%	
QLD Energex	70%	30%	52%	48%	
QLD Ergon	70%	30%	9%	91%	
WA	70%	30%	23%	37%	40%

Business customer consumption profiles

This report included comparisons of business time-of-use tariffs for the first time. Therefore, it was necessary to estimate a set of time-of-use consumption profiles for business customers on time-of-use tariffs in different jurisdictions.

Similar to residential time-of-use tariffs, there are also significant variations in the time periods at which peak, off-peak and shoulder energy prices are available to business customers across jurisdictions. Unlike residential time-of-use tariffs, business time-of-use tariffs are not regulated by the Australian Energy Regulator, so there are no consumption profiles available for business customers in New South Wales, South Australia and the Energex distribution area in Queensland.

There are only two jurisdictions where business time-of-use consumption profiles are available: Tasmania, as provided in the Regulator's Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022 Report; and Victoria, as set out in the Essential Services Commission's Victorian Default Offer Price Determination for 2022-23.

In Tasmania, the regulated business time-of-use tariff (Tariff 94) is a three-rate tariff that offers different energy prices for peak time periods, off-peak time periods and shoulder time periods.

In Victoria, the regulated business time-of-use tariffs are two-rate tariffs that offer different energy prices for peak time periods and off-peak time periods.

For customers on time-of-use tariffs, the amount consumed during peak, off-peak and shoulder time periods over a year depends, in part, on the percentage of a year when peak, off-peak and shoulder energy prices apply.

While the time periods that peak energy rates apply across jurisdictions and between residential and business tariffs vary, the share of their total electricity consumed during the peak time periods is consistently greater than the relative share of peak time periods in a year.

For example, for business time-of-use customers in Tasmania, while 44.6 per cent of a year comprises peak time periods, 53.4 per cent of total annual consumption occurs during peak time periods. For each hour in the peak time period, consumption is therefore around 120 per cent of the yearly average rate of hourly consumption. A consumption multiple of 1.2 applies in this case and is used as the peak consumption multiple for all three-rate time-of-use tariffs.

For business time-of-use customers in Victoria, peak consumption is 1.37 times the peak time period's share over a year. This number is used as the peak consumption multiple for all two-rate time-of-use tariffs.

For all other jurisdictions:

- the percentage of peak consumption is estimated by multiplying the percentage of a year that is peak time period in a distribution area with the peak consumption multiple (1.2 for three-rate time-of-use tariffs or 1.37 for two-rate time-of-use tariffs);
- the percentage of shoulder consumption (if there are shoulder time periods in a distribution area) is the percentage of a year that is shoulder time period; and
- the percentage of off-peak consumption is what remains after subtracting the estimated peak consumption and shoulder consumption from 100 per cent.

Following this process, the consumption profile estimated for each distribution area, including for Tasmania and Victoria, are presented in Table A1.3.

Table A1.3: Assumed consumption profiles under business time-of-use tariff by distribution areas

Distribution areas	Business Time-of-Use		
	Peak	Off-peak	Shoulder
ACT	36%	49%	15%
NSW Ausgrid	14%	53%	33%
NSW Endeavour	25%	51%	24%
NSW Essential Energy	18%	24%	58%
SA	8%	52%	39%
VIC Ausnet	49%	51%	
VIC Citipower	49%	51%	
VIC Jemena	49%	51%	
VIC Powercor	49%	51%	
VIC United Energy	49%	51%	
TAS	53%	28%	18%
NT	69%	32%	
QLD Energex	57%	43%	
QLD Ergon	18%	26%	56%
WA	57%	43%	

Typical electricity customer annual usage

For customers in Tasmania, the consumption data presented in Table A1.4 use data for 2021-22 provided by Aurora Energy using the methodology in the Regulator's *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022 Report*.

This report uses the typical customers' consumption profile from the Regulator's *Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania 2022 Report*, as shown in Table A1.4 below.

Table A1.4: Tasmanian typical electricity customer annual usage and consumption profile by tariff and customer group

Customer groups	Usage (kWh)	Consumption profile
Non-concession residential customer		
Usage - Tariff 31 (general usage)	3 434	43%
Usage - Tariff 41 (controlled load	4 593	57%
Total usage	8 028	
Concession residential customer		
Usage - Tariff 31 (general usage)	2 770	41%
Usage - Tariff 41 (controlled load)	3 914	59%
Total usage	6 684	
Non-concession residential customer on time-of-use tariff		
Usage - peak time	2 516	30%
Usage - off-peak time	5 770	70%
Total usage	8 288	
Concession residential customer on time-of-use tariff		
Usage - peak time	2 247	30%
Usage - off-peak time	5 261	70%
Total usage	7 508	
Small business customer on general usage tariff	3 508	

The Regulator then estimated, for each tariff and in each distribution area, the total annual bill for each customer group, based on the consumption levels for Typical Electricity Customers in Tasmania on that tariff.

For each jurisdiction, and for each customer group, the estimated bills were ranked in order to identify the tariff with the median annual bill, referred to in this report as the representative tariff. In some jurisdictions and for some types of tariffs, there was only one distribution area and only one tariff in that distribution area, which was classed as the representative tariff.

Where there was an even number of tariffs, the representative tariff was the middle tariff with the lower annual bill. For example, in Victoria, 40 general usage and controlled load tariffs were included and the representative tariff was the one that produced the annual bill that was the 20th highest.

Annual consumption by non-concession residential customers on general usage/controlled load tariffs is generally substantially higher in Tasmania than in mainland jurisdictions. This has been attributed to the higher heating needs in Tasmania combined with a lack of access to natural gas. As an example, the Australian Energy Regulator and Essential Services Commission in determining Default Market Offers and Victorian Default Offers respectively, based their determinations on annual consumption between 6 000 kWh and 6 800 kWh, which is much less than consumption of 8 028 kWh in Tasmania as shown in Table A1.4.

This was also the case for non-concession residential customers on a time-of-use tariff. To determine the Default Market Offer, the Australian Energy Regulator used annual consumption of between 3 900 kWh and 5 200 kWh in relevant mainland jurisdictions, well below the 8 288 kWh in Tasmania used in this report.

For Tariff 22 (business general usage tariff), median annual consumption was 3 508 kWh for small businesses in 2021-22. This is much lower than average annual consumption of 9 616 kWh and reflects a very large number of small businesses with very low consumption. The Australian Energy Regulator,

Essential Services Commission and Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission based their pricing decisions on tariffs for business customers on consumption of 20 000 kWh per annum, which is around the average consumption across Australia for small businesses.

For Tariff 94 (business time-of-use tariff), median annual consumption was 12 180 kWh for small businesses in 2021-22, significantly higher than the median annual consumption for small businesses on general usage tariff.

To address these differences, the estimated annual bill charts in this report show estimates of annual bills with annual consumption:

- up to 10 000 kWh for residential customers; and
- up to 30 000 kWh for business customers.

In addition, detailed price and bill comparisons for general usage tariffs available to small business customers have been prepared using annual consumption of 20 000 kWh.

In the case of the general usage/controlled load tariffs and for time-of-use tariffs, the consumption allocations as shown in Table A1.1 and Table A1.2 were applied for all total consumption levels.

Natural gas

Similar to electricity, only tariffs offered by major gas retailers are included in this report, namely ActewAGL, AGL, Alinta Energy, Aurora Energy, EnergyAustralia, Simply Energy, Tas Gas Retail (Tas Gas) and Origin Energy.

From these retailers, 382 comparator general use tariffs were used as this is the only type of gas tariff offered in Tasmania. In many jurisdictions (though not in Tasmania), retailers offer stepped energy prices, with the energy price highest for the first block.

The first step in calculating the average price for each jurisdiction was to estimate the annual energy bills under each tariff using consumption levels for typical Tasmanian customers, namely 30 000 MJ for residential customers[30] and 473 000 MJ for business customers.[31]

The second step was to estimate an average energy price per MJ, for each tariff, by dividing the annual energy bill component (excluding daily charges) by total consumption, which produced a single or unit energy price for that tariff.

The third step was to calculate the average daily charge and average energy price for each mainland jurisdiction from all the selected gas tariffs offered in that jurisdiction. For Tasmania, the prices from Tas Gas and Aurora Energy are presented separately in the charts.

In Victoria and New South Wales, some gas tariffs have a set of energy prices for peak/winter months and another set of energy prices for off-peak/non-winter months. For residential tariffs, monthly consumption in winter months is assumed to be three times the level in non-winter months. For business tariffs, monthly consumption in winter months is assumed to be twice the level in non-winter months.

[30] Sourced from the Gas Price Trends Review 2017 by Oakley Greenwood commissioned by COAG Energy Council, Page 247.

[31] Sourced from the Tasmanian Gas Market - Building the Pipeline to Opportunities, prepared by the Tasmanian Small Business Council, August 2016, Page 38.

APPENDIX 2: ELECTRICITY RETAILERS, DISTRIBUTION AREAS AND TARIFFS USED

Table A2.1: Electricity retailers with greater than 10 per cent of the combined small customer (residential and business) market in each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Retailers		
ACT	ActewAGL	Origin Energy	
NSW	AGL	Origin Energy	EnergyAustralia
QLD	AGL	Origin Energy	Ergon Energy
SA	AGL	Origin Energy	
TAS	Aurora Energy	Hydro Tasmania[32]	
NT	Jacana Energy		
WA	Synergy		
VIC	AGL	Origin Energy	EnergyAustralia

Table A2.2: Electricity distribution areas in each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Distribution areas				
ACT	ACT				
NSW	Ausgrid	Endeavour Energy	Essential Energy		
QLD	Energex	Ergon			
SA	SAPN				
TAS	TAS				
NT	NT				
WA	WA				
VIC	AusNet	Citipower	Jemena	Powercor	United Energy

[32] On the Bass Strait Islands.

Table A2.3: Number of tariffs used per retailer for the selection of the representative tariff in each jurisdiction

Jurisdiction Retailer	Residential general use tariff only	Residential general use tariff and controlled load tariff	Residential time-of-use tariff	Business general use tariff	Business time-of-use tariff
Australian Capital Territory					
ActewAGL		3	2	3	3
Origin Energy		3	3	3	3
New South Wales					
AGL		6	6	9	9
EnergyAustralia		6	4	6	4
Origin Energy		12	9	9	9
Northern Territory					
Jacana Energy	1		1	1	1
Queensland					
AGL		2	2	3	3
Ergon		1	1	1	1
Origin Energy		3	3	3	3
South Australia					
AGL		2	2	3	3
Origin Energy		4	4	3	
Tasmania					
Aurora Energy		1	1	1	1
1st Energy		1	1	1	1
Momentum Energy		1		1	
Victoria					
AGL		10	10	15	10
EnergyAustralia		15	15	10	10
Origin Energy		15	15	10	10
Western Australia					
Synergy		1	1	1	1

Table A2.4: Representative tariff in each jurisdiction by type

Jurisdiction	Residential general use tariff only	Residential general use tariff and controlled load tariff	Residential time-of-use tariff	Business general use tariff	Business time-of-use tariff
Australian Capital Territory		Origin - Go Variable	ActewAGL - Home TOU	ActewAGL - Business	ActewAGL - Business Incentive
New South Wales		Endeavour - AGL - Residential Standing Offer	Endeavour - Origin - Go	Essential Energy - Origin - Business Go Variable	Endeavour - Origin - Business Standing
Northern Territory	Jacana - Everyday Home		Jacana - Switch to Six	Jacana - Everyday Business	Jacana - Business 6 to 6
Queensland		Energex - Origin - Go Variable	Energex - AGL - Residential Value Saver	Energex - AGL - Business Variable Saver	Energex - Origin - Business Basic
South Australia		AGL - Residential Standing Offer	AGL - Residential Standing Offer	Origin - Business Go	AGL - Business Flexible Saver
Aurora Energy (Tasmania)		Aurora Energy - Tariff 31 and Tariff 41	Aurora Energy - Tariff 93	Aurora Energy - Tariff 22	Aurora Energy - Tariff 94
1st Energy (Tasmania)		1st Energy - 1st Plus Tariff 31 and Tariff 41	1st Energy - 1st Plus Tariff 93	1st Energy - 1st Saver Tariff 22	1st Energy - 1st Saver Tariff 94
Victoria		United Energy - AGL - Residential Standing Offer	Jemena - EnergyAustralia - Basic Home	Powercor - AGL - Business Standing Offer	Jemena - AGL - Business Standing Offer
Western Australia		Synergy - A1 and B1	Synergy - Smart Home Plan	Synergy - L1	Synergy - R1