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

## March 2021


ISSUED BY THE TASMANIAN ECONOMIC REGULATOR

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Published March 2021

ISSN 2652-7650

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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. The Report also compares annual electricity and gas bills, for residential and small business customers. These notional bills are estimated based on assumed electricity and gas consumption levels for a range of typical customer groups. The methodology is set out in Appendix 1 of this Report. References to "bills" in this Report therefore do not represent actual electricity or gas customer bills faced by customers.

The previous Comparison of Electricity and Gas Prices Available to Small Customers in Australia Report was released in September 2020 (previous Report).

All electricity and gas prices referenced within this Report were current as at 18 February 2021.

## Electricity

Comparisons in this Report should be treated with caution as Victoria has made changes to its standing offer prices this year, while other jurisdictions including Tasmania are yet to do so. The new standing offer prices in Victoria apply from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021 and have also had a broad effect on the market offer prices in the jurisdiction. Since the publication of the previous Report, a number of retailers operating in mainland Australia have made changes to their market offers, mostly by no longer offering some of their discount market contracts.

In conducting the electricity bill comparisons across jurisdictions, a representative tariff is selected in each jurisdiction for each customer group. A representative tariff is the tariff that produces an estimated annual electricity bill that is ranked in the middle of all the annual bills from all the tariffs of each type in that jurisdiction. This includes regulated tariffs and tariffs under market contracts.

The bills under Aurora Energy's tariffs are in the lowest three of the representative tariffs across Australia's jurisdictions for all tariffs examined except in general use and controlled load tariffs for non-concession customers.

For regulated tariffs only, Tasmania is one of three jurisdictions with the lowest annual bills for residential customers.

Aurora Energy's general usage tariff for business customers results in annual bills that are mid-range compared to the bills under regulated general usage tariffs in other jurisdictions, at the typical annual consumption level. For business customers with higher annual consumption of 20 000 kWh, Aurora Energy's general usage tariff results in the second lowest annual bill, compared to the bills under regulated general usage tariffs available to business customers in other jurisdictions.

The ranking of representative tariffs available in Tasmania, relative to other jurisdictions, has been affected by large price decreases in Victoria, compared with the previous Report.

The annual bill for residential customers on Aurora Energy's general usage tariff (Tariff 31) and heating and hot water tariff (Tariff 41) is $2 210 for the typical non-concession customer.

The annual bills under equivalent representative tariffs in other jurisdictions, at the same level of consumption, range from $1 957 in the ACT to $2 715 in South Australia. Bills under Aurora Energy's

tariffs are the fourth lowest compared to the representative tariffs presented in this Report. Some retailers operating in the eastern states of Australia, however, offer market contracts to residential customers that result in significantly lower annual bills than under Aurora Energy's regulated tariffs.

Concession customers tend to consume less electricity than non-concession customers. The bills for Aurora Energy customers on Tariff 31/41 who are eligible for the Tasmanian Government's electricity concession are less than the bills for most customers on similar tariffs in mainland Australia. This reflects, in part, the relatively high value of the Tasmanian Government's concession.

Residential customers on Aurora Energy's time-of-use (ToU) tariff, Tariff 93, can expect lower annual bills than most customers on ToU tariffs on mainland Australia. The annual bill for the typical customer under Aurora Energy's ToU tariff, at $1 777, is the lowest compared to other representative tariffs across Australia for non-concession customers. For concession customers, the annual bill of $1 263 (at the same consumption level) is lower than under all tariffs considered in this Report except for the ToU tariff available in the Northern Territory.

For small businesses with relatively low consumption, the annual bill under Aurora Energy's Tariff 22 at $1 667 is around mid-range compared to the bills under the representative tariffs in mainland jurisdictions.

At higher annual consumption levels of 20 000 kWh, the bill under Tariff 22 at $5 591 is amongst the lowest compared to the bills under regulated tariffs offered in mainland Australia. The exception is in Victoria, where some very low general usage tariffs are available for small business customers.

Hydro Tasmania provides electricity services on the Bass Strait Islands, including retail services provided by Momentum Energy, a subsidiary of Hydro Tasmania, under a Community Service Obligation (CSO). The CSO arrangement ensures that all consumers on the Bass Strait islands receive electricity at regulated prices and, in addition, eligible customers receive the same concessions as on mainland Tasmania. Only one electricity tariff, a general usage tariff, is available for residential and business customers on the Bass Strait Islands. This tariff has a daily charge of $0.92 and an energy price of 29 cents/kWh.

## 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 not available on the Bass Strait Islands.

There are two retailers in Tasmania, Aurora Energy and Tas Gas Retail, which offer natural gas to residential customers with relatively low and identical daily supply charges, of $0.55, and relatively high energy prices, at 4.02 cents/MJ and 3.99 cents/MJ respectively.

In comparison, residential customers in mainland jurisdictions (apart from Northern Territory where natural gas is not available) can purchase gas at much lower rates. At an annual consumption level of 30 000 MJ, the annual bill for customers of Tas Gas and Aurora Energy are $1 398 and $1 407 respectively. By contrast, some residential customers in New South Wales and Victoria consuming 30 000 MJ of gas receive annual bills of less than $800.

Relative to the previous Report, the annual bills for residential customers in Tasmania has remained the same, while the average annual bills for residential customers in New South Wales and Victoria both decreased slightly. Residential customers in ACT experienced the biggest increase in average annual bills, mostly due to a reduction in the number of discounted market offers. Residential

customers in Queensland experienced a marginal increase in average annual bill and average annual bills remained the same for residential customers in South Australia and Western Australia.

For business customers, the daily gas supply charges from Aurora Energy and Tas Gas are relatively high and once again identical at $1.39. The energy prices are very high compared to mainland jurisdictions at 4.17 cents/MJ from Tas Gas Retail and 4.29 cents/MJ from Aurora Energy. As a result, business customers in Tasmania have higher gas bills than business customers in mainland jurisdictions, with the exception of Queensland.

At an annual consumption level of 473 000 MJ, the annual bill for business customers of Tas Gas and Aurora Energy are $20 251 and $20 782 respectively. Similar to residential customers, some business customers in New South Wales and Victoria can consume the same level of gas and receive annual bills at around $8 000.

Again, compared to the previous Report, the annual bills for business customers in Tasmania, the ACT, Queensland and Western Australia have remained the same, while the average annual bills for business customers in New South Wales and Victoria both decreased. Business customers in South Australia experienced a marginal increase in average annual bills.

# 1 COMPARISON OF ELECTRICITY BILLS AND PRICES

## 1.1 Background

Under sections 10C(2)(a) and 10C(3) of the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* (ESI Act), the Tasmanian Economic Regulator (the Regulator) is required to prepare a report comparing electricity prices available to small customers across Australian jurisdictions.[1] The Regulator is to prepare the report either on the Regulator's own initiative, or if directed to do so by the pricing Minister (the Treasurer) and the Minister assigned the administration of the *Economic Regulator Act 2009* (the Minister for Finance).

This Report compares annual electricity bills and electricity prices under widely used tariffs offered by Aurora Energy in Tasmania with bills and prices under similar tariffs offered in mainland Australia, using electricity prices current as at 18 February 2021.

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 (ToU tariff).

Business*:* Tariff 22 (general usage tariff).

Market retail contracts offered by 1st Energy, Energy Locals, SocialEnergy, Future X Power and Shell Energy (formerly ERM Power) are not included in this Report as the market share of these retailers in Tasmania is less than 10 per cent.

The comparisons in this Report uses the electricity tariffs offered by mainland retailers that are comparable to the above Aurora Energy tariffs, taking into account that:

- in the Northern Territory, no controlled load tariff is offered; and
- in South Australia, none of the major retailers offer ToU tariffs to residential 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.

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 allow consumption at specified periods only during the day, while Aurora Energy's tariff allows consumption over the entire day.

Some tariffs have stepped energy prices once a specified level of consumption has been reached; furthermore, these consumption levels vary from tariff to tariff. In the case of ToU tariffs, the hours

[1] 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 mainland Tasmania.

for peak and off-peak periods vary from tariff to tariff both during weekdays and the weekend, and some tariffs include a shoulder period.

More importantly, electricity usage levels for households and businesses vary 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 and the much greater availability of natural gas for space heating, water heating and cooking in many regions of mainland Australia.

Furthermore, 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.

A detailed methodology that intends to minimise as much as possible the impact of the issues identified above on the comparison has been set out in Appendix 1 of this Report.

## 1.2 Price updates

Since the publication of the previous report, titled *Comparison of Electricity and Gas Prices Available to Small Customers in Australia Report in September 2020*, Victoria has been the only jurisdiction to release a new price determination for standing offer prices. The new price determination applies from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

Despite no changes to the standing offer prices in all other jurisdictions, a number of retailers have made changes to the market offers available in those jurisdictions, which has had a small effect on the estimated annual bills for some jurisdictions. Some of these changes are:

- Origin Energy retiring Max Saver, a market offer with a guaranteed discount on the standing offer prices, and replacing it with Go, a market offer with fixed prices;
- Origin reducing the guaranteed discount rate for Origin Flexi, from 14% to 12%, in New South Wales;
- AGL retiring both Residential Essentials Savers and Business Essentials Savers; and
- ActewAGL retiring its Home and Controlled Load 20% Off market offer.

## 1.3 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.

### 1.3.1 Comparisons for non-concession residential customers

#### *Annual bills under representative tariffs*

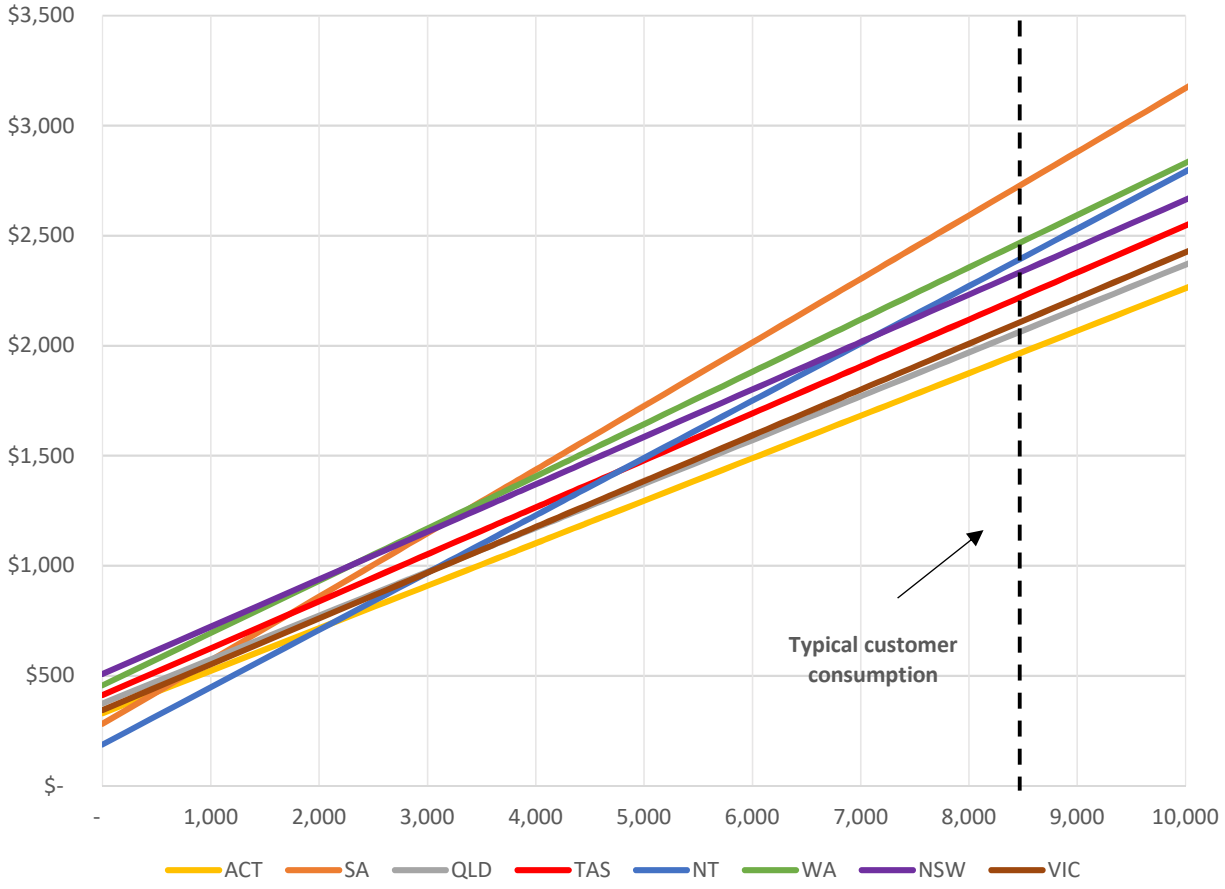
Chart 1 below shows how estimated annual bills for non-concession customers change as annual consumption changes under each jurisdiction's representative general use/controlled load tariff. Appendix 2 provides further detail on the representative general use/controlled load tariff for each jurisdiction.

Annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariffs are the fourth lowest when consumption exceeds approximately 4 500 kWh per year. There are very small differences between the annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariff, the Queensland tariff and the Victorian tariff.

In the previous Report, annual bills under Aurora Energy's tariffs were the third lowest at the typical customer's consumption level. Tasmania's change in ranking was the result of the larger price decrease in Victoria, such that annual bills under Victoria's representative tariff moved from the sixth lowest to the third lowest.

At low consumption levels, the estimated annual bill is lowest under the Northern Territory tariff due to the very low daily charge. The bill is also relatively low at low consumption levels for South Australia. As consumption levels increase, however, the high energy prices in the Northern Territory and South Australian tariffs lead to relatively large annual bills, with the tariff for South Australia producing the highest bill in all jurisdictions once annual consumption exceeds approximately 3 500 kWh.

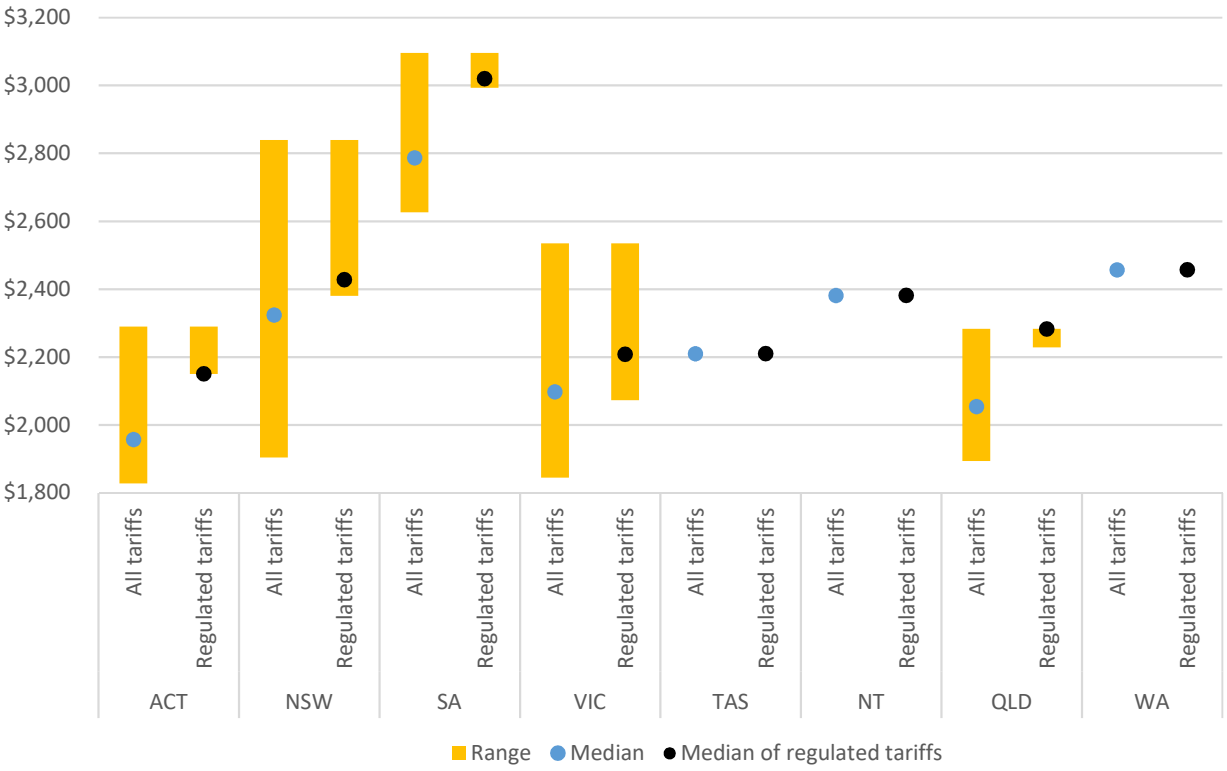
Chart 1: Estimated annual electricity bills for non-concession customers under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs, per jurisdiction




## *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 annual consumption of 8 422 kWh. The range within each jurisdiction is shown by the yellow bands, one representing all available tariffs, and a second for tariffs with regulated standing offer prices, including DMOs and VDOs. For some jurisdictions, there is only one tariff and so there is no range. Chart 2 also shows the median bill within each category of tariff.

Chart 2: Estimated annual bills for non-concession customers under general usage/controlled load tariffs at consumption of 8 422 kWh, per jurisdiction




The overall spread of annual bills is from around $1 800 to around $3 100, with most variation occurring in the tariffs available in NSW. The estimated annual bill under Aurora Energy's tariffs is $2 210, which is lower than under many tariffs in mainland Australia though there are some market retail contracts available to customers in the ACT and some customers in Queensland, NSW and Victoria that would result in annual bills below $2 000.

For tariffs with regulated prices, the annual bill in Tasmania is the second lowest of all jurisdictions, marginally above one tariff in the ACT.

## *Average estimated bill comparison since September 2020*

As stated in Chapter 1.2, since the release of the previous Report in September 2020, Victoria was the only jurisdiction to update its standing offer prices. This resulted in a large decrease in the estimated annual bills in Victoria. This decrease shifted the estimated annual bills range for Victoria downward by about $300.

For jurisdictions including ACT, South Australia, Queensland and NSW, the standing offer prices remained the same and there were only minor changes to many prices in market offer contracts in these jurisdictions. Table 1 below shows the changes in average annual bills since September 2020, using all tariffs.[2]

[2] A simple arithmetic mean across all tariffs is estimated, without any weighting based on customer numbers on each tariff.

Table 1: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for non-concession customers on general usage and controlled load tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 2 000 | $ 2 017 | 0.85% |
| SA | $ 2 796 | $ 2 821 | 0.90% |
| QLD | $ 2 110 | $ 2 079 | -1.48% |
| TAS | $ 2 210 | $ 2 210 | 0.00% |
| NT | $ 2 381 | $ 2 381 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 2 457 | $ 2 457 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 2 282 | $ 2 288 | 0.26% |
| VIC | $ 2 409 | $ 2 134 | -11.40% |

Besides Victoria, Queensland is the only jurisdiction to experience a decrease in average estimated annual bills (by 1.48 per cent). ACT and South Australia face the highest proportionate increase since September 2020 of 0.85 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Across all tariffs in Australia, the average estimated annual bill is 0.26 per cent higher.

### 1.3.2 Comparisons for concession customers

#### *Annual bills under representative tariffs*

A comparison of estimated annual bills for concession customers under the representative general usage/controlled load tariffs is presented in Chart 3 below.

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

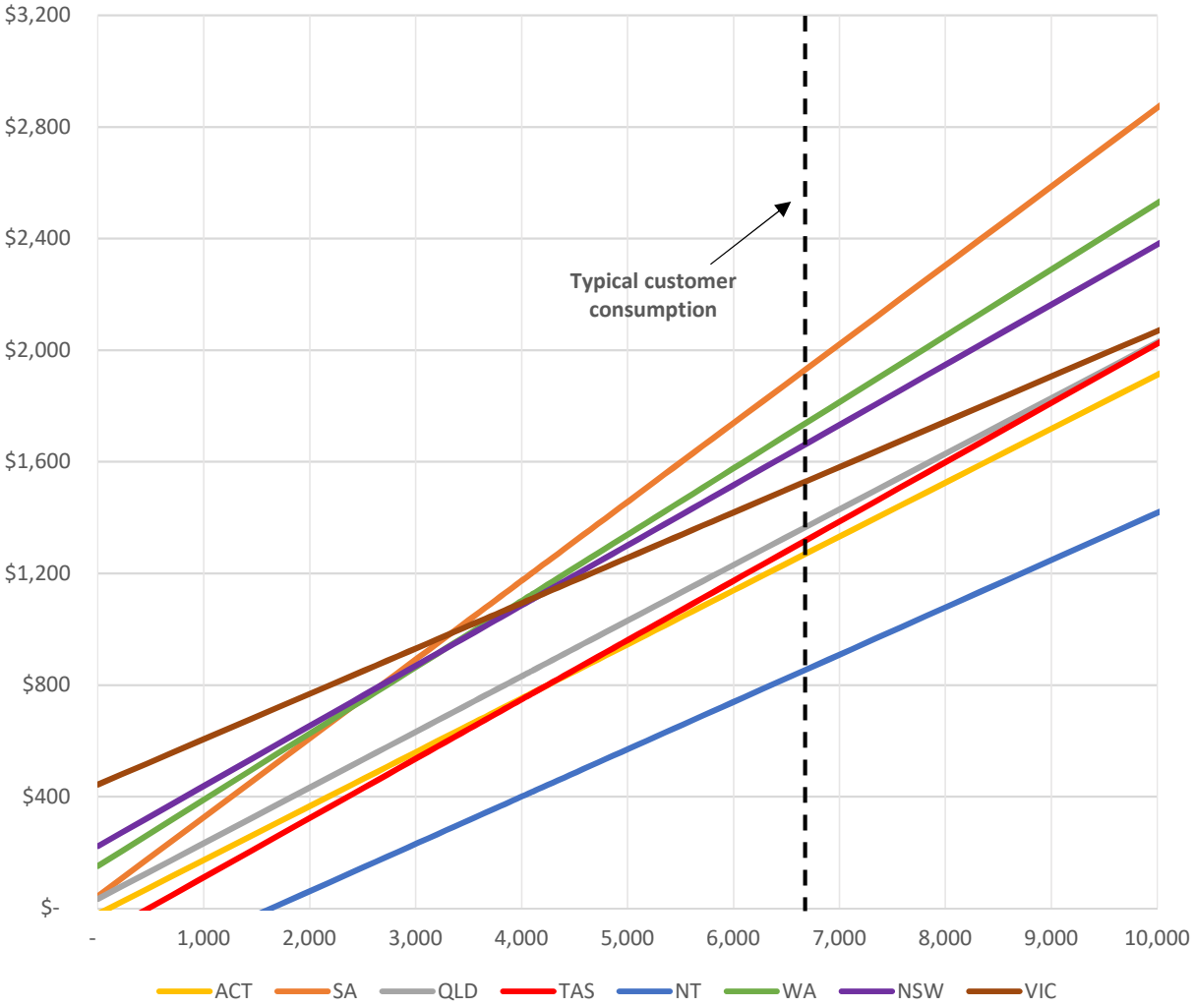
At typical customer consumption level in Tasmania of 6 688 kWh per year, the estimated bill under Aurora Energy's tariffs is $1 320, which is the third lowest and substantially below the bills in some other jurisdictions including South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales.

Relative to the previous Report, there is no change to the ranking of Tasmania's annual bill at the typical Tasmania customer consumption level.

The low bills for the Northern Territory reflect the large concessions provided in that jurisdiction - a fixed annual discount of approximately $465, and a 34.9 per cent energy charge discount. The maximum concession in Northern Territory is capped at $1 200 per household per financial year.

Similar to the non-concession customers, the representative tariff for South Australia results in the highest annual bills at higher consumption levels.

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

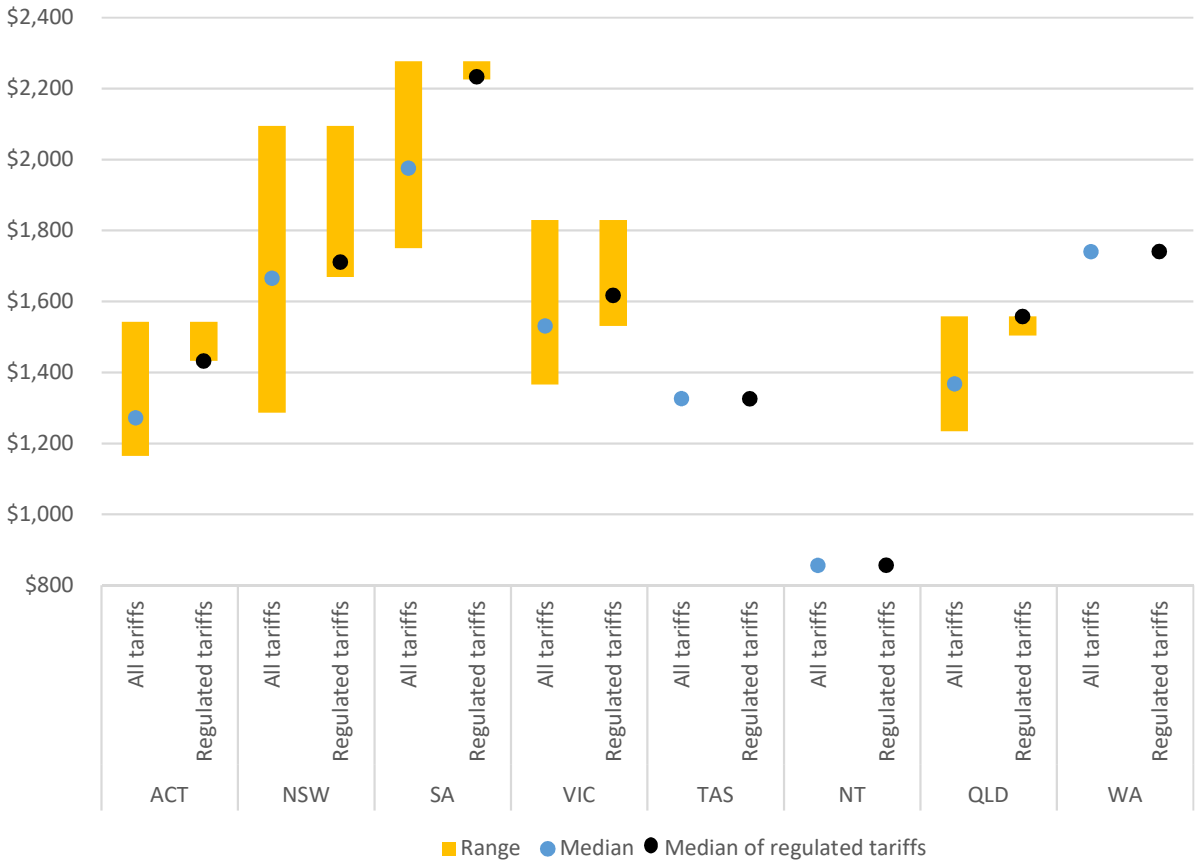



## *Range of bills for concession customers across jurisdictions*

The range of estimated bills for concession customers under all the comparable tariffs is presented in Chart 4 for annual consumption of 6 688 kWh.

[3] The concession available in the Australian Capital Territory is a flat combined utilities discount of $700 that relates to electricity, gas, water and sewerage costs. In this Report, half of the total concession discount ($350) is allocated to the electricity bill.

Chart 4: Estimated annual bills for concession customers under general usage/controlled load tariffs at consumption of 6 688 kWh, per jurisdiction




At this consumption level, the annual bill under Tasmanian tariffs is lower than under the tariffs with regulated prices in all jurisdictions other than the Northern Territory. The Tasmanian bill is also much lower than under any tariffs available in South Australia, Victoria and West Australia.

## *Average estimated bill comparison since September 2020*

The decrease in the estimated annual bills for concession customers on general usage and controlled load tariff in Victoria reduces the average annual bill range in that state by about $200. This is $100 less than the decrease in bills for non-concession customers.

Table 2: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for concession customers on general usage and controlled load tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 1 304 | $ 1 320 | 1.18% |
| SA | $ 2 021 | $ 2 033 | 0.60% |
| QLD | $ 1 413 | $ 1 387 | -1.84% |
| TAS | $ 1 326 | $ 1 326 | 0.00% |
| NT | $ 856 | $ 856 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 1 740 | $ 1 740 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 1 604 | $ 1 609 | 0.30% |
| VIC | $ 1 737 | $ 1 560 | -10.17% |

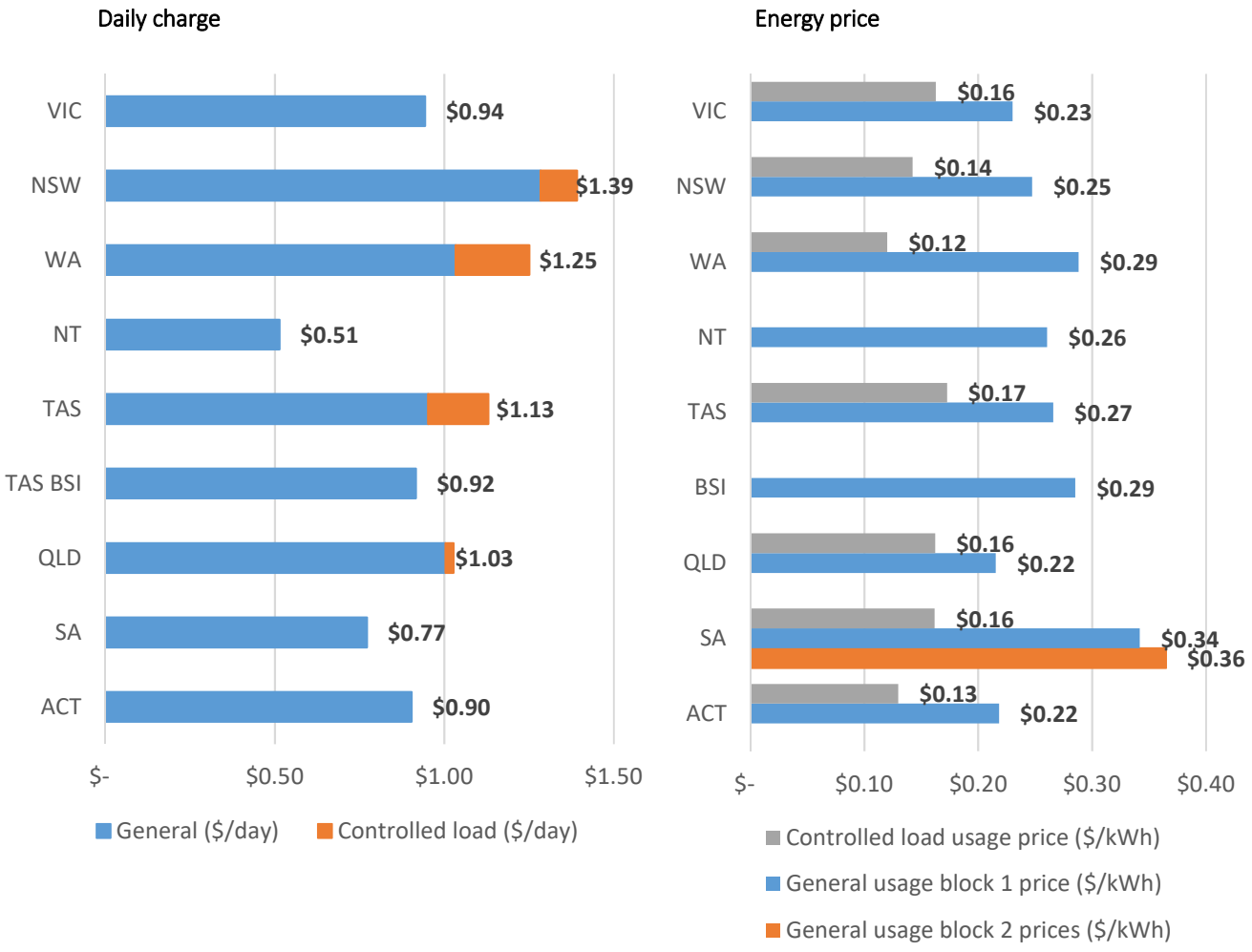
Similar to the average estimated annual bills for non-concession general usage and controlled load tariffs, Victoria and Queensland are the only jurisdictions to experience a decrease in average estimated annual bills, by 10.17 per cent and 1.48 per cent respectively. ACT experienced the highest increase of 1.18 per cent, followed by South Australia with 0.6 per cent and NSW with 0.3 per cent.

### 1.3.3 Electricity prices

Customers' electricity bills comprise a fixed charge component, the sum of the daily charges, 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 the total bill in most cases.

Electricity prices as at 18 February 2021 under representative general usage/controlled load tariffs offered to residential customers in each jurisdiction are presented below in Chart 5. These prices do not reflect the impact of any concessions.

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




The daily charges range from $0.51 for the Northern Territory to $1.39 for New South Wales. Under Aurora Energy's general usage/controlled tariffs, the daily charges are the third highest. The daily charge for customers on the BSI, at $0.92, is mid-range.

There is generally more variation between jurisdictions in the energy price in general usage tariffs, ranging from 22 cents/kWh for the ACT and QLD to 36 cents/kWh for South Australia. Aurora Energy's energy price is in the mid-range, compared to mainland jurisdictions while the BSI energy price is relatively high.

There is less variation in the controlled load energy price, ranging from 12 cents/kWh for Western Australia to 17 cents/kWh for Tasmania. Customers on the Bass Strait Islands have no controlled load tariff, which requires them to use the general usage tariff for hot water and space heating purposes.

Appendix 3 provides further information on the range of daily charges and energy prices in tariffs included in this Report and presents, per jurisdiction, the prices under tariffs that result in the highest and lowest annual bills. While these prices are available in at least one distribution area, this should not be interpreted as implying that these prices are widely available within any jurisdiction.

## 1.4 Time-of-use tariffs for residential customers

ToU tariffs include a peak and an off-peak energy price. Some ToU tariffs also have a shoulder energy price. The peak, shoulder and off peak periods vary across tariffs.

There is an increasing uptake of time-of-use (ToU) tariffs by residential customers, who can benefit from purchasing electricity at off-peak rates at certain times of the day. The Australian Energy Regulator and network businesses actively promote time-of-use tariffs 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. Customers on these tariffs require an advanced meter.

### 1.4.1 Comparisons for non-concession residential customers

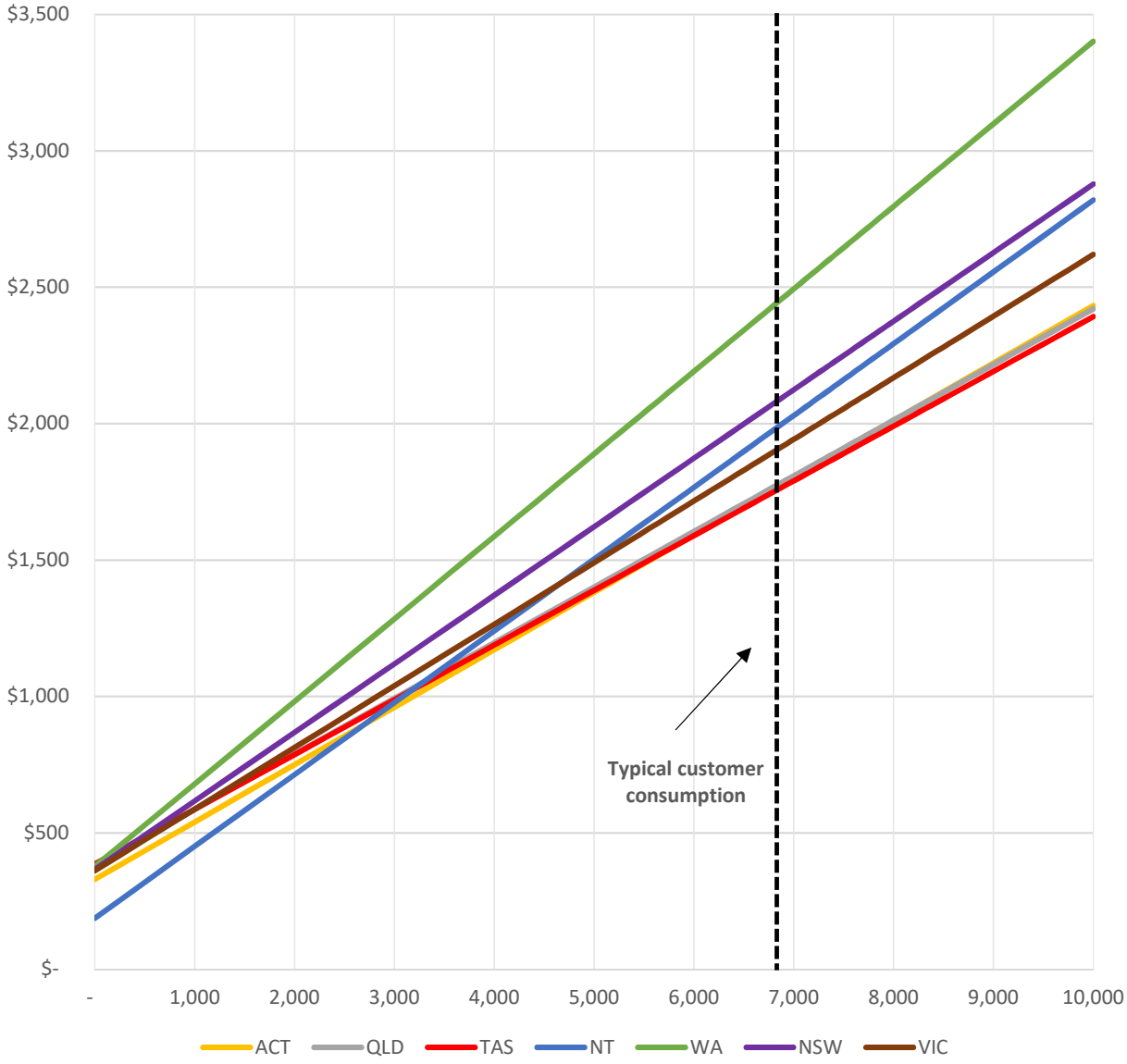
#### *Annual bills under representative tariffs*

The ToU tariff in mainland Tasmania (Tariff 93) results in the lowest or second lowest bills under the representative tariffs at all consumption levels above 3 000 kWh, as Chart 6 below shows. At the typical Tasmanian customer consumption of 6 932 kWh, the bill under the Tasmanian ToU tariff of $1 777 is the lowest amongst the representative tariffs. Non-concession customers in Western Australia face the highest bills under the representative ToU tariffs at all consumption levels.

Relative to the previous Report, there is no change to the ranking of the annual bill in Tasmania at the typical Tasmania customer consumption level.

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 the level of consumption increases.

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

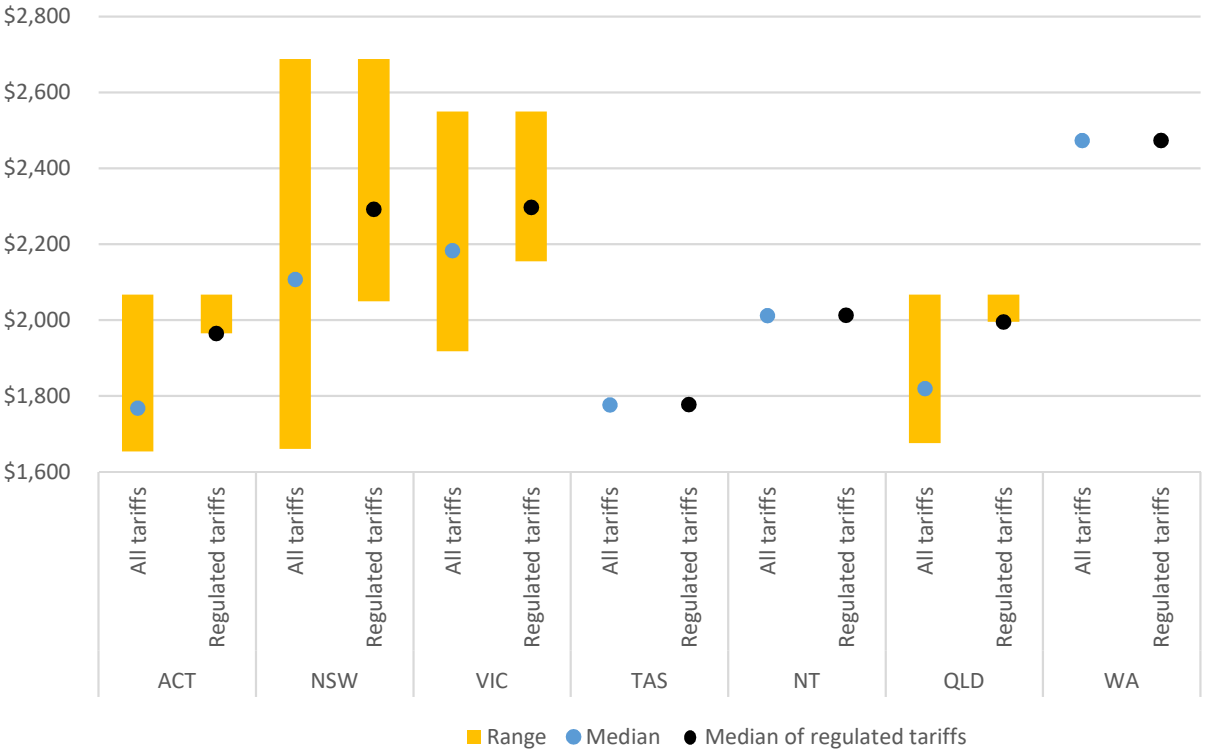



## *Range of ToU bills for non-concession customers across jurisdictions*

For non-concession customers, Aurora Energy's Tariff 93 results in the lowest bill for ToU tariffs with regulated prices, at $1 777, 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 tariffs in New South Wales. Relatively few market retail contracts in mainland Australia, and none in Victoria, would result in lower annual bills than under Tariff 93 in mainland Tasmania.

Chart 7: Estimated annual bills for non-concession customers under ToU tariffs at consumption of 6 932 kWh, per jurisdiction




## *Average estimated bill comparison since September 2020*

The decrease in the estimated annual bills for non-concession customers on ToU tariff in Victoria shifted the entire estimated annual bill range downward by about $250, which is $50 less than the downward shift for general usage and controlled load customers.

Table 3: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for non-concession customers on ToU tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 1 811 | $ 1 833 | 1.24% |
| QLD | $ 1 875 | $ 1 847 | -1.51% |
| TAS | $ 1 777 | $ 1 777 | 0.00% |
| NT | $ 2 012 | $ 2 012 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 2 473 | $ 2 473 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 2 097 | $ 2 118 | 1.05% |
| VIC | $ 2 184 | $ 1 943 | -11.05% |

Once again, Victoria and Queensland are the only jurisdictions to experience a decrease in average estimated annual bills by 11.05 per cent and 1.51 per cent respectively. ACT experienced the highest increase of 1.24 per cent, followed by NSW with 1.05 per cent.

There is no change to the average estimated annual bill in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Western Australia.

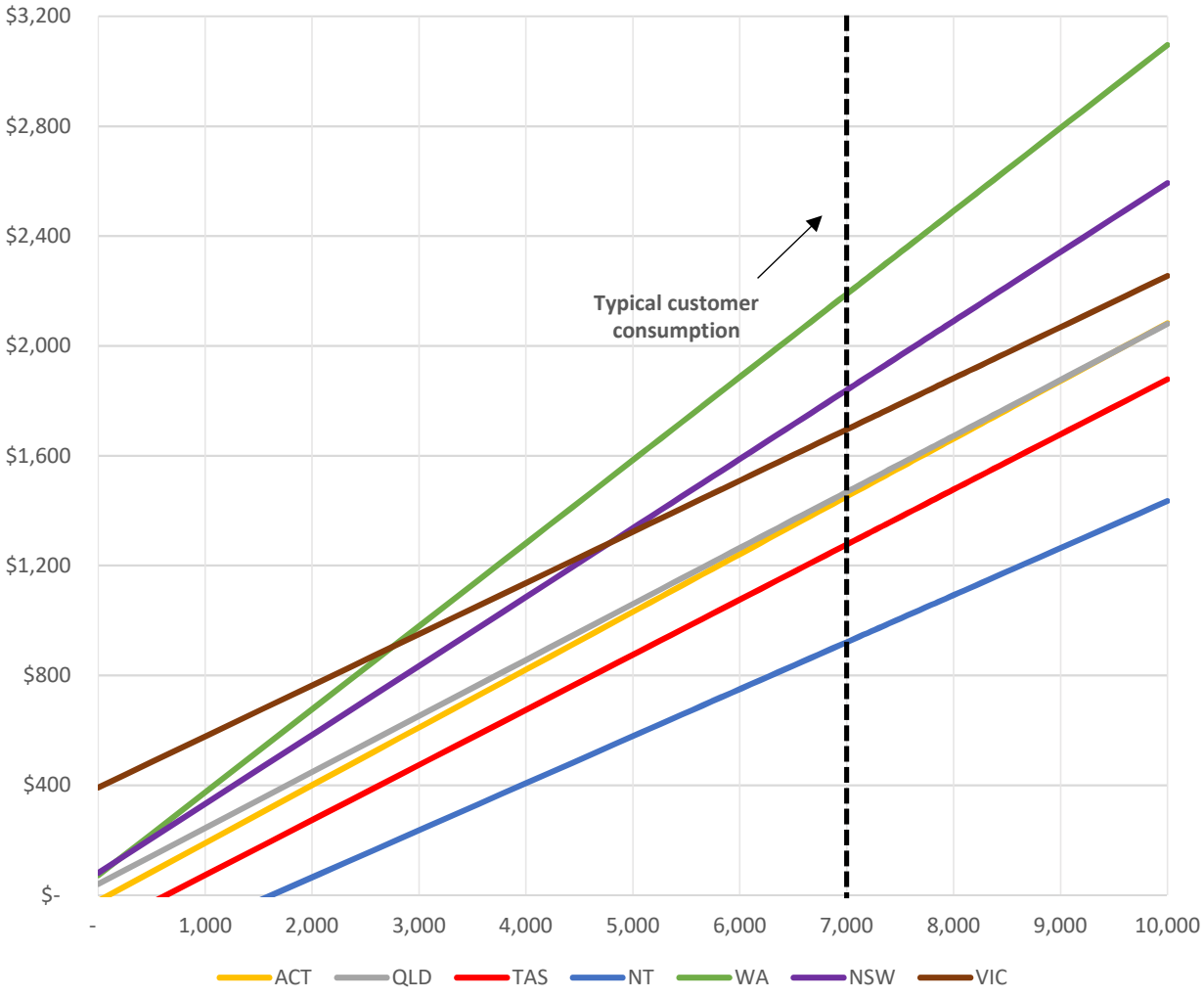
### 1.4.2 Comparisons for concession customers

#### *Annual bills under representative tariffs*

Aurora Energy's Tariff 93 produces the second lowest bill for concession customers for all representative tariffs at all consumption levels. Due to the relatively large concession available in the Northern Territory, concession customers in that jurisdiction have the lowest bill at all consumption levels by a large margin. The representative ToU tariffs for Western Australian result in the highest bills for concession customers when consumption exceeds 2 800 kWh (Chart 8).

Relative to the previous Report, there is no change to the ranking of the estimated annual bill in Tasmania at the typical Tasmanian customer consumption level.

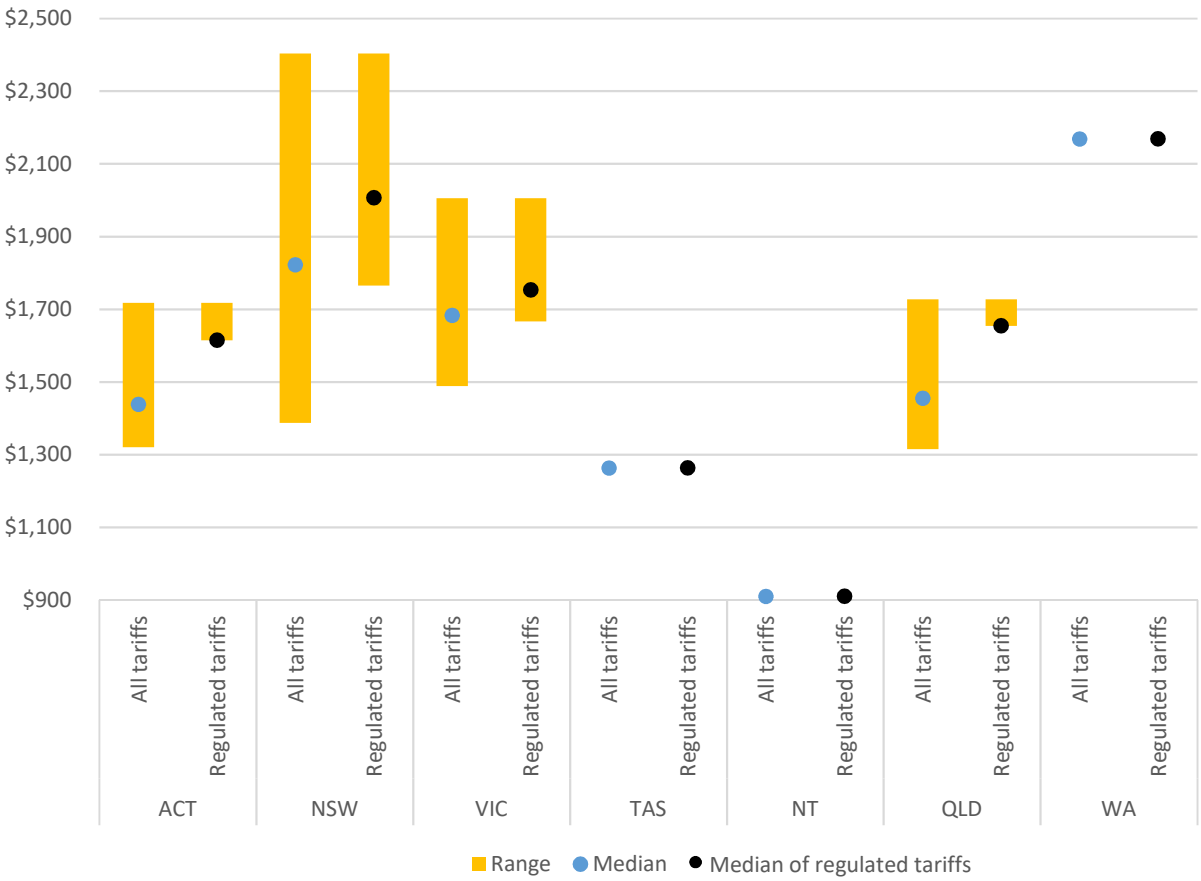
**Chart 8: Estimated annual electricity bills for concession residential customers under representative ToU tariffs, per jurisdiction**




#### *Range of bills for concession customers across jurisdictions*

The range of estimated bills for concession customers at annual consumption of 6 932 kWh, is shown below in Chart 9. Aurora Energy's Tariff 93 results in the second lowest annual bill for ToU tariffs with regulated prices, at $1 263, higher than under the tariff in the Northern Territory but significantly lower than under all ToU tariffs in all other jurisdictions.

Chart 9: Estimated annual bills for concession customers under ToU tariffs at consumption of 6 932 kWh, per jurisdiction




## *Average estimated bill comparison since September 2020*

The decrease in the estimated annual bills for concession customers on ToU tariff in Victoria shifted the entire estimated annual bill range downward by about $200, $50 less than the downward shift for non-concession customers.

Table 4: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for concession customers on ToU tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 1 461 | $ 1 483 | 1.54% |
| QLD | $ 1 535 | $ 1 506 | -1.84% |
| TAS | $ 1 263 | $ 1 263 | 0.00% |
| NT | $ 910 | $ 910 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 2 168 | $ 2 168 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 1 812 | $ 1 833 | 1.21% |
| VIC | $ 1 901 | $ 1 702 | -10.47% |

Once again, Victoria and Queensland are the only jurisdictions to experience a decrease in average estimated annual bills by 10.47 per cent and 1.84 per cent respectively. ACT experienced the highest increase of 1.54 per cent, followed by NSW with 1.21 per cent.

There is no change to the average estimated annual bills in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Western Australia.

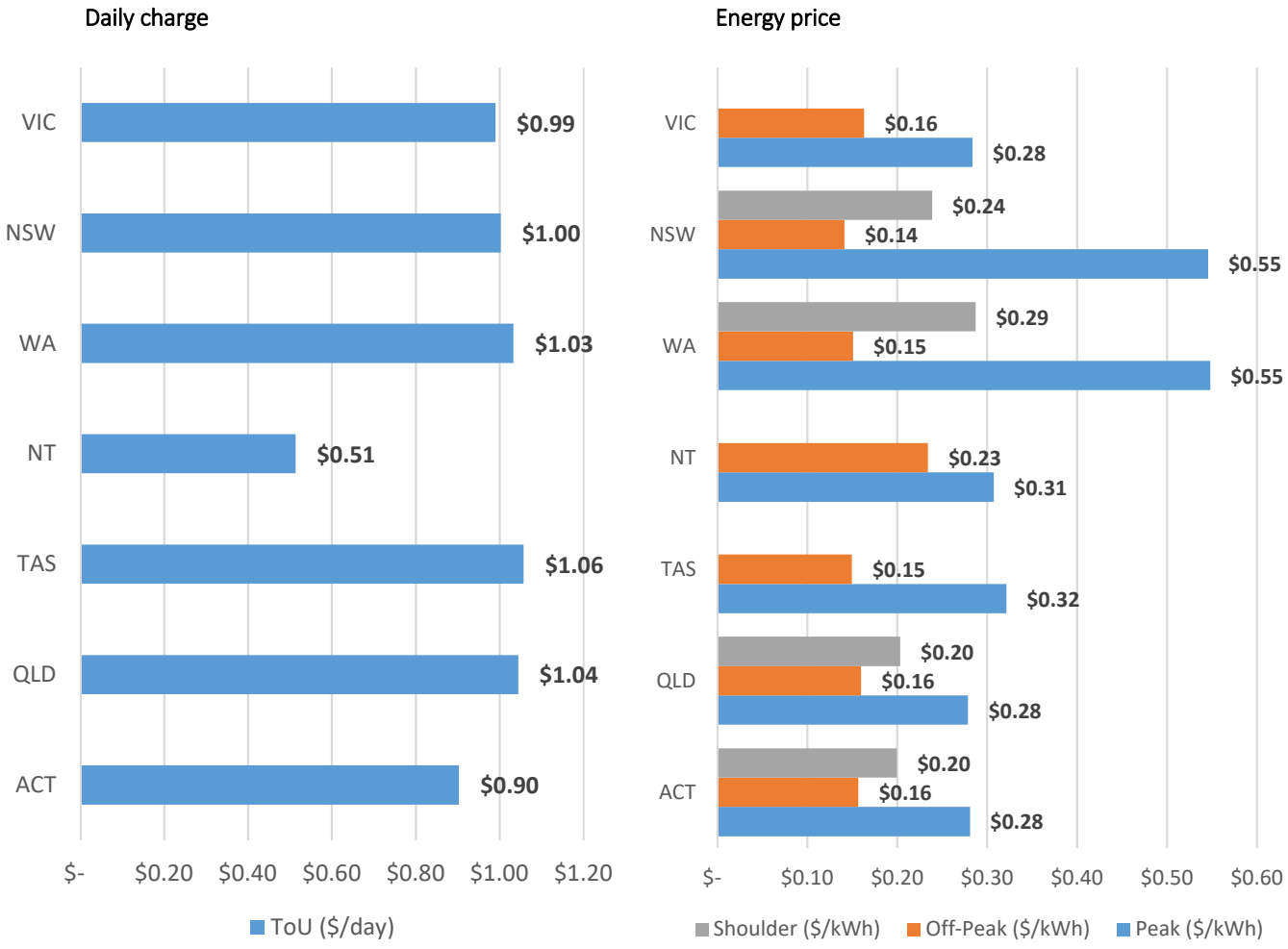
### 1.4.3 Electricity prices under tariffs available to residential customers

Electricity prices current at 18 February 2021 under representative ToU tariffs available to residential customers across Australia are presented in Chart 10 below. There is no ToU tariff for customers on the BSI. These prices do not reflect the impact of any concessions.

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 ToU tariffs usually account for around 20 per cent of a residential customers' annual bill.

The daily charge in Tasmania under Aurora Energy's ToU (Tariff 93) is the highest of the representative tariffs in all jurisdictions and the price under Tariff 93 for the peak period is the third highest. However, Aurora Energy's price for the off-peak period is the second lowest. The low off-peak price under the Aurora Energy tariff is the reason why annual bills under this tariff are relatively low.

**Chart 10: Electricity prices under representative time-of-use tariffs for residential customers as at 18 February 2021, per jurisdiction**




Further information on the range of prices under ToU tariffs is presented in Appendix 3.

## 1.5 Comparison of electricity bills for business customers under general usage tariffs

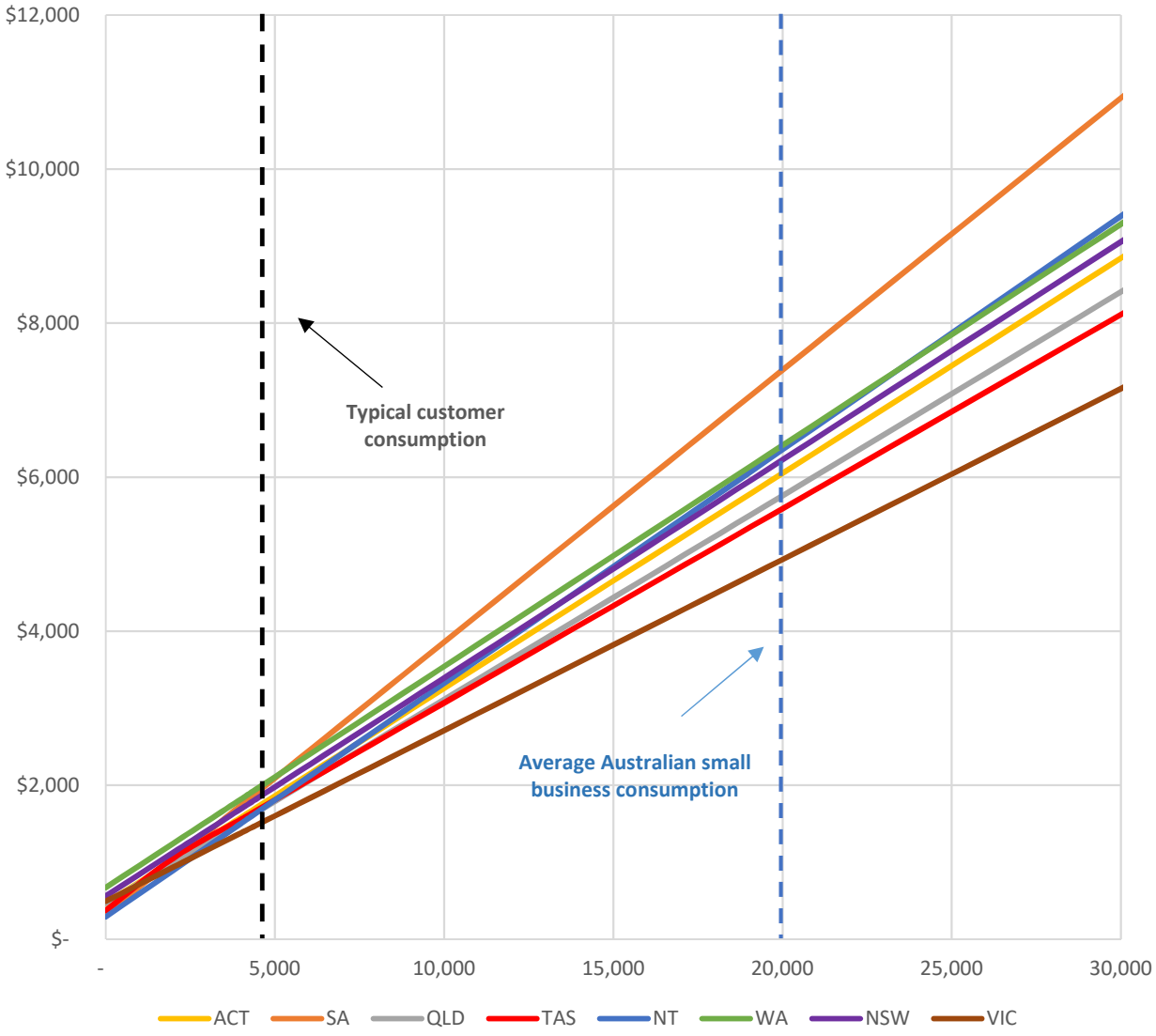
### 1.5.1 Comparison of annual bills

The business general usage tariff in mainland Tasmania (Tariff 22) results in the second lowest bill for the representative tariffs for all consumption levels above 6 000 kWh per year, and significantly below the level in some other jurisdictions, especially South Australia (Chart 11). The estimated annual bill for Victoria is considerably lower because of the low energy price under the representative tariffs (Chart 14).

Relative to the previous Report, there is no change to the ranking of Tasmania's annual bill at the typical Tasmania customer consumption level.

*Annual bills under representative tariffs*

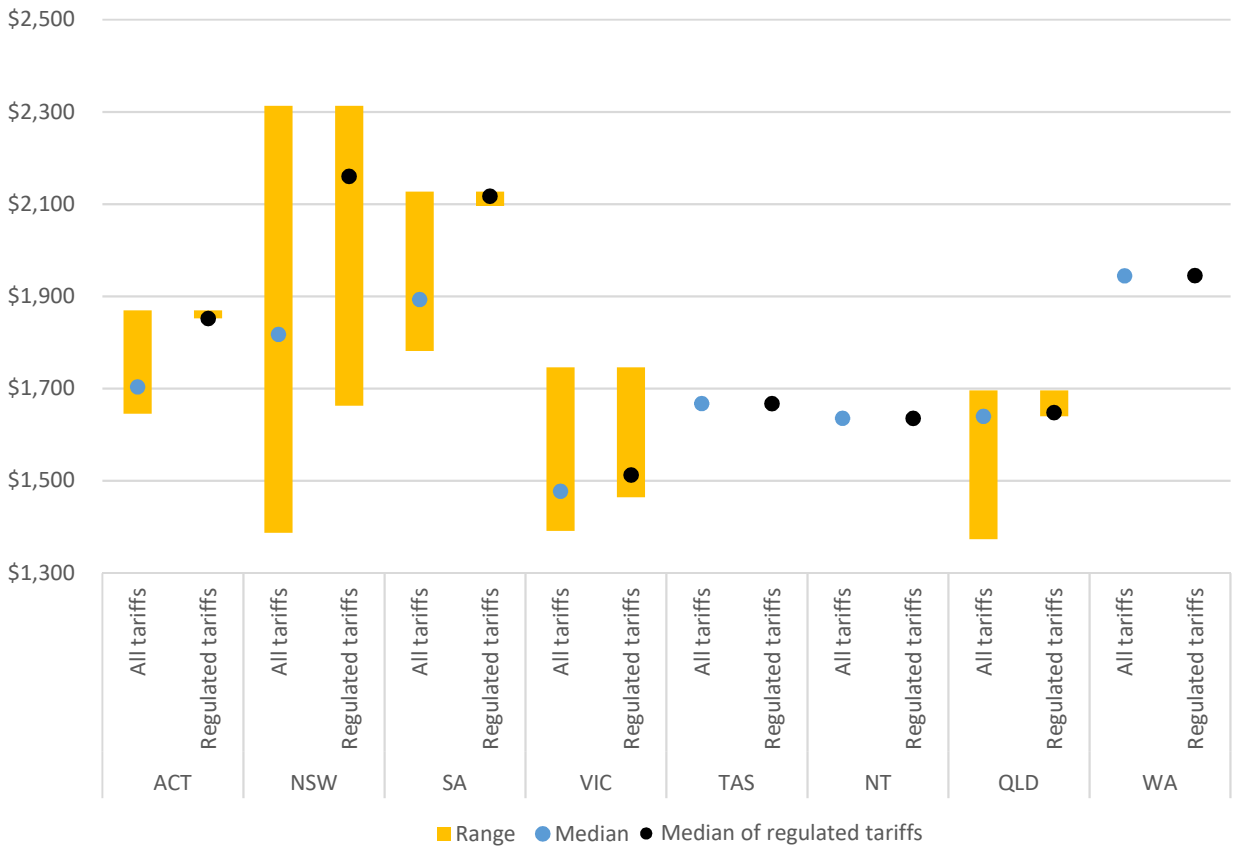
Chart 11: Estimated annual electricity bills for small business customers under representative general use tariffs, per jurisdiction



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

At the relatively low annual consumption level of 4 428 kWh, the estimated annual bill for small businesses under the Tasmanian tariff, at $1 667, is marginally higher than under the tariffs with regulated prices in the Northern Territory and Queensland, and higher than under the tariff with regulated prices in Victoria. The annual bill in Tasmania is lower than under regulated tariffs in all other jurisdictions and any tariffs in South Australia or Western Australia (Chart 12).

Chart 12: Estimated annual bills under business general usage tariffs available to small business customers at consumption of 4 428 kWh

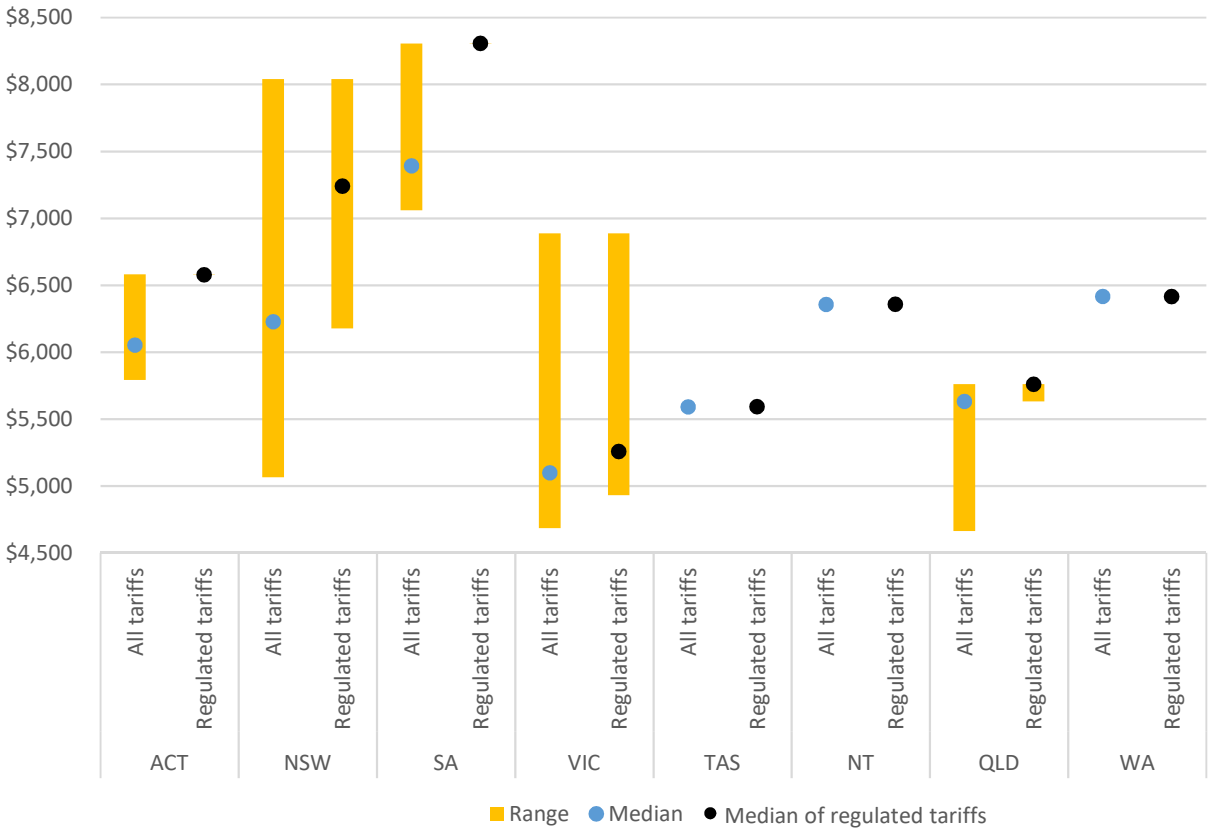



Annual electricity bills under general usage tariffs have also been estimated using annual consumption of 20 000 kWh, which is around the average for small and medium sized business across Australia.

At this higher level of consumption, the daily charges account for between 4 and 11 per cent of the typical business customer's annual bill. The energy price therefore has a much greater influence on bills for these higher consumption customers.

At this higher consumption level, the annual bill under the Tasmanian tariff at $5 591 is lower than under the tariffs with regulated prices in all other jurisdictions, except Victoria (Chart 13). In Queensland and New South Wales, some retailers offer market retail contracts that result in lower annual bills than under Tariff 22. In some other jurisdictions, however, especially South Australia, general usage business tariffs produce significantly higher bills than under Tariff 22.

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




## *Average estimated bill comparison since September 2020*

At the typical customer consumption level of 4 428 kWh, the decrease in the estimated annual bills on general usage business tariff in Victoria shifted the estimated annual bill range downward by around $175.

Table 5: comparison of average estimated annual bills for business customers on general usage tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 1 747 | $ 1 747 | 0.00% |
| SA | $ 1 932 | $ 1 969 | 1.90% |
| QLD | $ 1 529 | $ 1 557 | 1.83% |
| TAS | $ 1 667 | $ 1 667 | 0.00% |
| NT | $ 1 635 | $ 1 635 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 1 944 | $ 1 944 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 1 844 | $ 1 866 | 1.22% |
| VIC | $ 1 698 | $ 1 523 | -10.27% |

Victoria is the only jurisdiction to experience a decrease in average estimated annual bills, by 10.27 per cent. South Australia experienced the highest increase of 1.9 per cent, followed by Queensland with 1.83 per cent and NSW with 1.22 per cent.

### 1.5.2 Electricity prices in general usage tariffs available to business customers

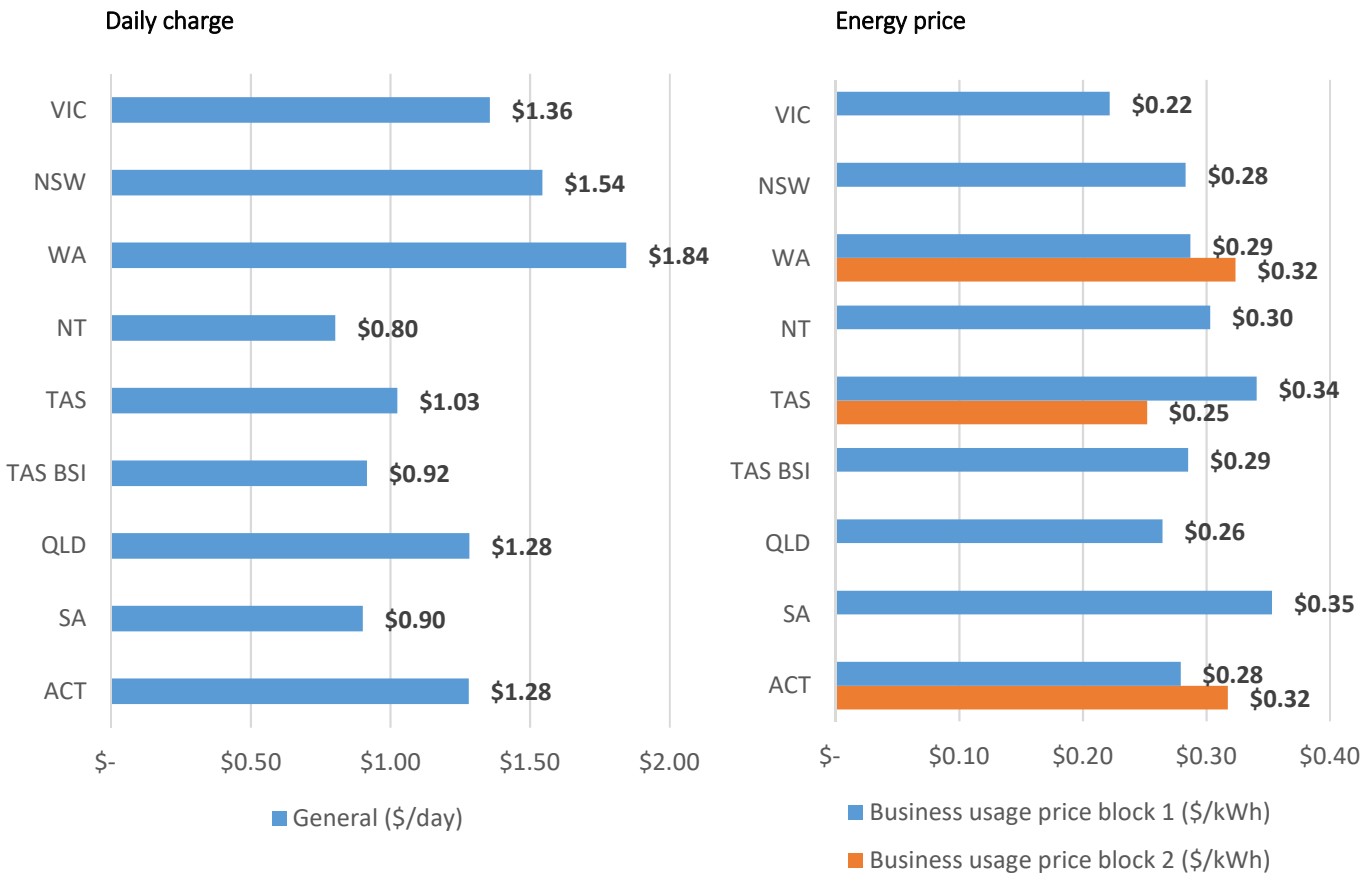
As a rule, general usage tariffs to business customers have higher daily charges and higher energy prices across Australia than equivalent tariffs offered to residential customers. This can be because retailers recover more network costs in the daily charge and/or per kWh of electricity sold to small business customers than from residential customers. The daily charges account for between 20 and 30 per cent of the typical small business customer's annual bill when consumption is around 4 500 kWh.

Chart 14 shows the daily charges and energy prices under representative general usage tariffs available to business customers. The tariff in mainland Tasmania (Tariff 22) has the third lowest daily fixed charge but the second 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 Tariff 22 presented above.

The energy price is lowest under the Victorian representative tariff by a significant margin. This explains the low bills in Victoria shown above.

Business customers on the BSI are offered the same tariff as residential customers. Compared to electricity prices in mainland Tasmania and mainland Australia, the daily charge on the BSI is relatively low and the energy price is around mid-range.

**Chart 14: Electricity prices under representative general usage tariffs available to small business customers as at 18 February 2021, per jurisdiction**




Further information on the range of prices under business general usage tariffs is presented in Appendix 3.

# 2 COMPARISON OF NATURAL GAS BILLS AND PRICES

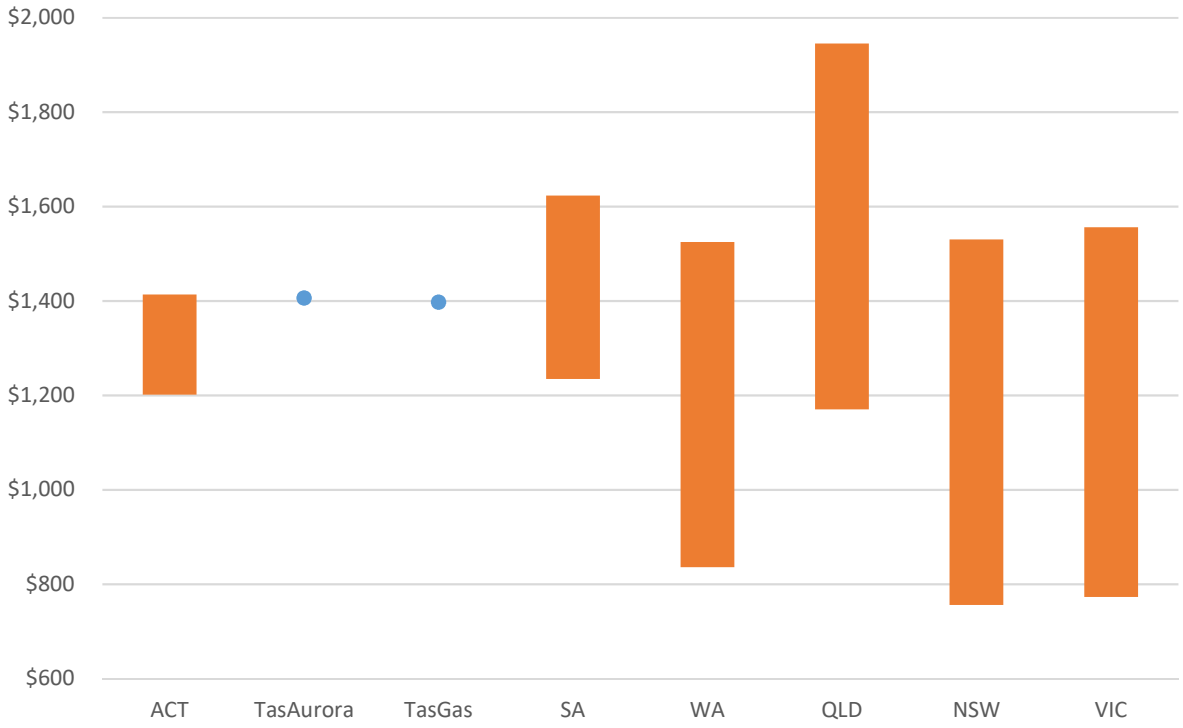
The natural gas (gas) market in Tasmania is very small compared to other jurisdictions, with just 13 530 residential retail customers and 1 044 non-residential and commercial customers as at 30 June 2020. Economies of scale available in the natural gas supply industry in other jurisdictions are, therefore, not present in Tasmania.

Tasmanian gas prices are unregulated. There are two licensed gas retailers in Tasmania for all but the very largest customers, namely Tas Gas Retail and Aurora Energy, each offering a single residential tariff and a single business tariff.

## 2.1 Gas bills and prices for residential customers

Chart 15 below shows the range of annual bills for residential customers across Australia under the selected tariffs with consumption of 30 000 MJ. For Tasmania, the estimated bill under Tas Gas Retail's tariff is $1 398, marginally lower than $1 407 under Aurora Energy's tariff.

**Chart 15: Estimated annual gas bills for residential customers at consumption of 30 000 MJ under available tariffs, per jurisdiction**




In several states, the range in estimated annual bills in tariffs offered to residential customers is very large, including just below $800 in NSW, Victoria and Queensland. Many gas retailers in mainland jurisdictions offer gas to residential customers on tariffs that result in much lower annual bills than the tariffs available in Tasmania.

The average estimated annual bill for ACT increases by 7.06 per cent, which is the result of ActewAGL reducing the guaranteed discount on its market tariff from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. There is a much smaller increase in Queensland of 0.21 per cent.

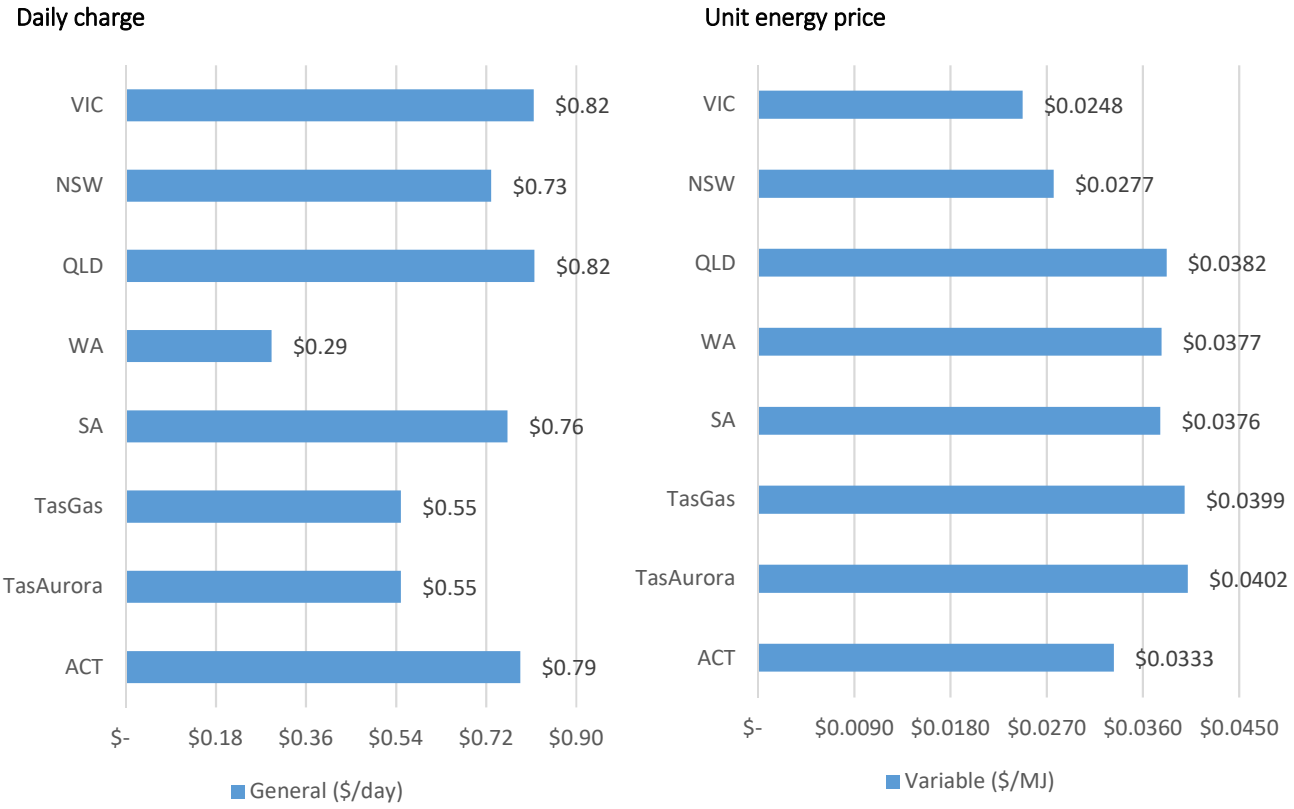
**Table 6: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for residential customers on gas tariffs**

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 1 202 | $ 1 286 | 7.06% |
| SA | $ 1 408 | $ 1 408 | 0.00% |
| QLD | $ 1 442 | $ 1 445 | 0.21% |
| Aurora Energy | $ 1 407 | $ 1 407 | 0.00% |
| Tas Gas | $ 1 398 | $ 1 398 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 1 239 | $ 1 239 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 1 130 | $ 1 096 | -2.99% |
| VIC | $ 1 051 | $ 1 040 | -1.06% |

The average estimated annual bill for NSW and Victoria decreases by 2.99 per cent and 1.06 per cent respectively.

## Gas prices for residential customers

**Chart 16: Average gas prices for residential customers, per jurisdiction[4]**




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

The average daily charges and average unit energy prices as at 18 February 2021 for residential customers are presented above in Chart 16. Natural gas is not available to residential customers in the Northern Territory or on the BSI.

In Tasmania, Tas Gas Retail and Aurora Energy offer near identical gas prices to residential customers. Both offer the second lowest daily charges, compared to other prices available across Australia, though the average daily charge in Western Australia is significantly lower.

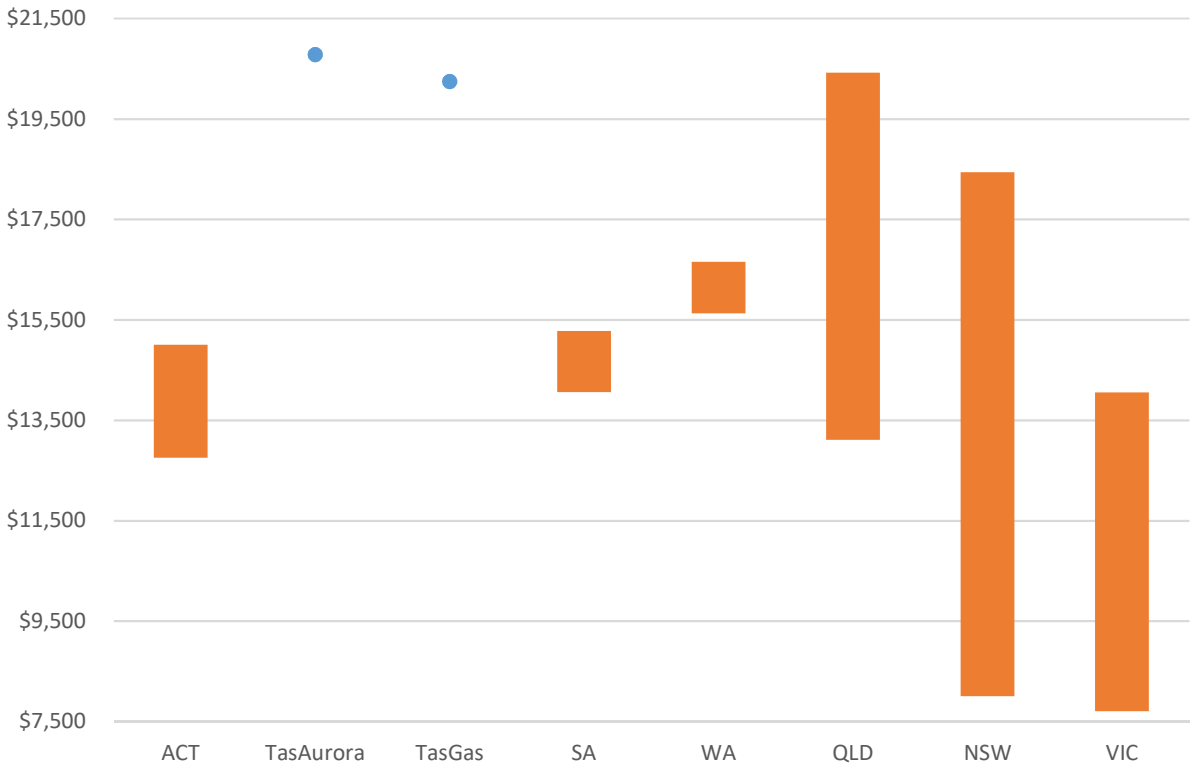
Energy prices in Tasmania, which do not vary with the level of consumption unlike in many mainland jurisdictions, are relatively high, similar only to the unit energy price for Queensland. Tas Gas Retail's energy price is 0.03 cents/MJ below Aurora Energy's price.

## 2.2 Gas bills and prices for business customers

Chart 17 below shows estimated annual bills under business general usage tariffs with consumption at 473 000 MJ and using gas prices as at 18 February 2021. At an annual consumption level of 473 000 MJ, the bills of $20 251 under Tas Gas Retail's tariff and $20 782 under Aurora Energy's tariff are more than under any tariffs offered by retailers in mainland jurisdictions, except a few in Queensland which results in higher bills than Tas Gas Retail.

The largest range in bills occurs in New South Wales, followed by Victoria and Queensland. Some customers in New South Wales can access tariffs under which the estimated annual bills are just over $8 000, the estimated annual bills can be around $7 700 under tariffs offered in Victoria, while the lowest estimated annual bills in Queensland are around $13 000.

**Chart 17: Estimated annual gas bills for business customers at consumption of 473 000 MJ under available tariffs**



South Australia is the only jurisdiction to experience an increase in average estimated annual bills with an increase of 0.89 per cent (Table 7). There is no change to the average estimated annual bill in ACT, Tasmania, Queensland and Western Australia. The average estimated annual bill for NSW and Victoria decreased by 5.48 per cent and 0.23 per cent respectively.

Table 7: Comparison of average estimated annual bills for business customers on gas tariffs

| | Sep-20 | Feb-21 | % changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| ACT | $ 13 881 | $ 13 881 | 0.00% |
| SA | $ 14 572 | $ 14 701 | 0.89% |
| QLD | $ 16 641 | $ 16 641 | 0.00% |
| Aurora Energy | $ 20 782 | $ 20 782 | 0.00% |
| Tas Gas | $ 20 251 | $ 20 251 | 0.00% |
| WA | $ 16 142 | $ 16 142 | 0.00% |
| NSW | $ 11 981 | $ 11 325 | -5.48% |
| VIC | $ 10 168 | $ 10 191 | -0.23% |

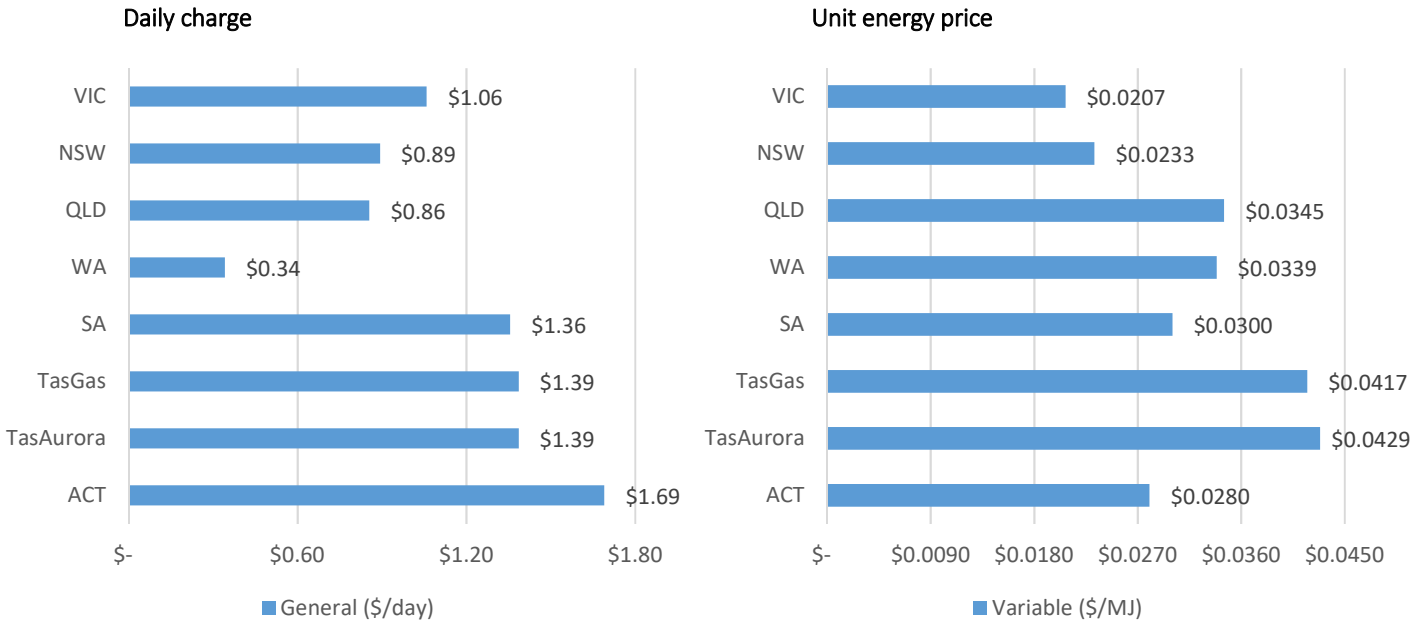
## Gas prices for business customers

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. Average gas prices across all relevant jurisdictions, as at 18 February 2021, are shown below in Chart 18.

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

Gas energy prices to business customers are highest in Tasmania with Aurora Energy's price marginally higher (around 0.11 cents per MJ) than Tas Gas Retail's price. Natural gas is not available to small business customers in the Northern Territory or on the BSI.

Chart 18: Average gas prices for business customers, per jurisdiction



# APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY

## Electricity

The first step was to identify retailers across Australia with more than 10 per cent of the combine residential and small business market share in each jurisdiction. Tariffs from these retailers in different distribution area[5] in each jurisdiction with similar in characteristics to Aurora Energy's tariff listed in Chapter 2.1 above were collected. The tariffs with the same prices but different names and/or sign up methods were considered as one tariff. A list of these retailers and the distribution areas in each jurisdiction can be found in Appendix 2.

For some jurisdictions, such as Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland, very few tariffs were offered as at 18 February 2021. In comparison, there were 110 tariffs considered in Victoria. A total of 249 have been included in this Report. Appendix 2 also presents further detail of the number of tariffs included in the Report. All electricity prices are rounded to the closest cent (per day or per kWh) and all estimated electricity bills are rounded to the closest dollar.

As discussed in Chapter 1.1, the share of electricity consumption under a general usage tariff and a controlled load tariff tends to vary across Australia. For ToU tariffs, the share of consumption during peak periods and during other periods also varies. Information on these consumption splits across the regions of Australia is necessary to estimate annual electricity bills for a set of electricity prices.

The second step is to assume consumption splits for different distribution areas. The consumption splits for the distribution areas in NSW, SA and for Energex's distribution area in Queensland (QLD Energex) were estimated using consumption data from the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Default Market Offer (DMO) Price Determination for 2020-21.[6] For Victoria, the consumption splits are sourced from the Essential Services Commission's (ESC) Victorian Default Offer (VDO) for 2020.[7]

For the ACT, data used were from the Independent Consumer and Regulatory Commission's (ICRC) recent retail electricity price investigation.[8]

For the remaining mainland distribution areas (WA and QLD Ergon), the consumption splits between general usage and controlled load tariffs have been estimated using the average of the consumption splits from NSW, SA, ACT, VIC and QLD Energex.

The consumption splits for ToU tariffs have been estimated using the average hourly electricity consumption data from the DMO report and applying it to the 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. The consumption splits for the mainland distribution areas are presented in Table A1.1 below.

5 A distribution area is an area serviced by a single distributor.

6 AER - FINAL DETERMINATION Default Market Offer Prices 2020-21, page 80 and pages 81-85.

7 ESC - Victorian Default Offer to apply from 1 January 2020: Final Decision, page 90 and page 94.

8 ICRC Final Report: Retail Electricity Price Investigation 2020 - 24, page 114.

Table A1.1: Assumed consumption splits under general usage/controlled load tariffs and ToU tariff by distribution areas (except mainland Tasmania and the BSI)

| Distribution areas | Residential general + controlled load | | Residential ToU | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | General usage | Controlled load | Peak | Off-peak | Shoulder |
| ACT | 72% | 28% | 29% | 30% | 41% |
| NSW Ausgrid | 71% | 29% | 13% | 29% | 58% |
| NSW Endeavour Energy | 70% | 30% | 27% | 48% | 25% |
| NSW Essential Energy | 70% | 30% | 18% | 46% | 36% |
| Queensland Energex | 70% | 30% | 16% | 27% | 57% |
| Queensland Ergon | 70% | 30% | 8% | 92% | |
| SA | 70% | 30% | | | |
| NT | 100% | | 40% | 60% | |
| WA | 70% | 30% | 23% | 32% | 45% |
| Vic AusNet | 67% | 33% | 52% | 48% | |
| Vic Citipower | 67% | 33% | 52% | 48% | |
| Vic Jemena | 67% | 33% | 52% | 48% | |
| Vic Powercor | 67% | 33% | 52% | 48% | |
| Vic United Energy | 67% | 33% | 52% | 48% | |

For customers in Tasmania, the consumption splits are presented in Table A1.2 below using data for 2018-19 provided by Aurora Energy as presented in the Regulator's Typical Customers 2020 Report.

The third step was to determine a level of total consumption to which the consumption splits are applied across Australia. This Report uses the estimates from the Regulator's Typical Customers 2020 Report for this purpose, reproduced in Table A1.2 below.

For residential customers on the ToU tariff, the same total annual usage was used for concession and non-concession customers due to an insufficient number of concession and non-concession customers to enable separate usage estimates to be calculated.

Table A1.2: Tasmanian typical electricity customer annual usage and consumption split by customer group

| Customer groups | Usage (kWh) | Consumption split |
|---|---|---|
| Non-concession residential customer | | |
| Usage - Tariff 31 | 3 682 | 44% |
| Usage - Tariff 41 | 4 740 | 56% |
| Total usage | 8 422 | |
| Concession residential customer | | |
| Usage - Tariff 31 | 2 858 | 43% |
| Usage - Tariff 41 | 3 830 | 57% |
| Total usage | 6 688 | |
| Residential customer on ToU tariff (Tariff 93) | | |
| Usage - peak time | 2 057 | 30% |
| Usage - off-peak time | 4 875 | 70% |
| Total usage | 6 932 | |
| Small business customer on Tariff 22 | 4 428 | |

The fourth step was to estimate, for each tariff and in each distribution area, the total annual bill for each customer group, based on the consumption levels for typical customers in Tasmania on that tariff.

For each jurisdiction, and for each customer group, the estimated bills were then 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 classes of tariff, there was only one distribution area and only one tariff, 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, 50 general usage and controlled load tariffs were included and the representative tariff was the one that produced the annual bill that was the 26th highest.

As discussed above, annual consumption by non-concession residential customers on the general usage/ controlled load tariffs is generally substantially higher in Tasmania than in mainland jurisdictions. As an example, the AER and ESC in determining DMOs and VDOs respectively, based their determinations on annual consumption levels generally between 6 000 kWh and 6 800 kWh, which are much less than the level of 8 422 kWh for Tasmania as shown in Table 2.

This was also the case for non-concession residential customers on a ToU tariff. To determine the DMO, the AER used annual consumption of between 3 900 kWh and 4 900 kWh in relevant mainland jurisdictions, well below the level of 6 932 kWh used in this Report.

For Tariff 22, the annual consumption level of 4 428 kWh was the median consumption level for small businesses in 2018-19. This is much lower than the average consumption level of 11 746 kWh in that year, and reflects the very large number of small businesses with very low consumption levels. The AER, ESC and ICRC based their pricing decisions on tariffs for business customers on a consumption level of 20 000 kWh per annum, which is around the average consumption level across Australia for small businesses.

To address these differences in consumption levels, this Report presents 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 at the 20 000 kWh consumption level.

In the case of the general use/controlled load tariffs and for ToU tariffs, the consumption splits as shown in Table 1 and Table 2 were applied for all total consumption levels.

## Natural gas

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

From these retailers, 352 comparable tariffs were used, all of which are general usage tariffs, which is the only type of gas tariff offered in Tasmania. In many jurisdictions (though not in Tasmania), energy prices are in blocks, depending on the consumption level, 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[9] and 473 000 MJ for business customers.[10]

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 NSW, 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.

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

10 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 | Simply Energy |
| TAS | Aurora Energy | Momentum Energy[11] | |
| 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 |

[11] On behalf of Hydro Tasmania for the Bass Strait Islands.

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

| Jurisdiction<br>Retailer | Residential general use tariff only | Residential general use tariff and controlled load tariff | Residential ToU tariff | Business general use tariff |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Australian Capital Territory** | | | | |
| ActewAGL | | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Origin Energy | | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **New South Wales** | | | | |
| AGL | | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| EnergyAustralia | | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Origin Energy | | 12 | 9 | 6 |
| **Northern Territory** | | | | |
| Jacana Energy | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| **Queensland** | | | | |
| AGL | | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Ergon | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Origin Energy | | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| **South Australia** | | | | |
| AGL | | 3 | | 2 |
| Origin Energy | | 4 | | 2 |
| Simply Energy | | 2 | | 2 |
| **Tasmania** | | | | |
| Aurora Energy | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Momentum Energy | | 1 | | 1 |
| **Victoria** | | | | |
| AGL | | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| EnergyAustralia | | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| Origin Energy | | 15 | 10 | 10 |
| **Western Australia** | | | | |
| Synergy | | 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 ToU tariff | Business general use tariff |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australian Capital Territory | | ActewAGL - Origin Freedom | Origin - Freedom | Origin - Business Go |
| New South Wales | | Essential Energy - AGL - Residential Essentials | Ausgrid - Origin - Basic | Ausgrid - Origin - Business Flexi Usage |
| Northern Territory | Jacana - Everyday Home | | Jacana - Switch to Six | Jacana - Everyday Business |
| Queensland | | Exergex - Origin - Flexi | Energex - Origin - Flexi | Energex - Origin - Business Standing |
| South Australia | | Origin - Freedom | | Simply Energy - Business Saver Elec 11% |
| Tasmania | | Aurora Energy - Tariff 31 and Tariff 41 | Aurora Energy - Tariff 93 | Aurora Energy - Tariff 22 |
| Victoria | | United Energy - AGL - Residential Essentials Saver | United Energy - AGL - Residential Essentials Saver | Citipower - AGL - Business Standing Offer |
| Western Australia | | Synergy - A1 and B1 | Synergy - Smart Home Plan | Synergy - L1 |

# APPENDIX 3: ELECTRICITY PRICES FOR SELECTED TARIFFS BY JURISDICTION

Chart A3.1 below shows the daily fixed charges and energy prices as at 18 February 2021 under the general usage/controlled load tariffs that produced the lowest estimated annual bills, for each jurisdiction, based on annual consumption of 8 422 kWh.

Chart A3.1: Electricity prices under the general usage/controlled load tariffs with the lowest annual bills, per jurisdiction for non-concession customers

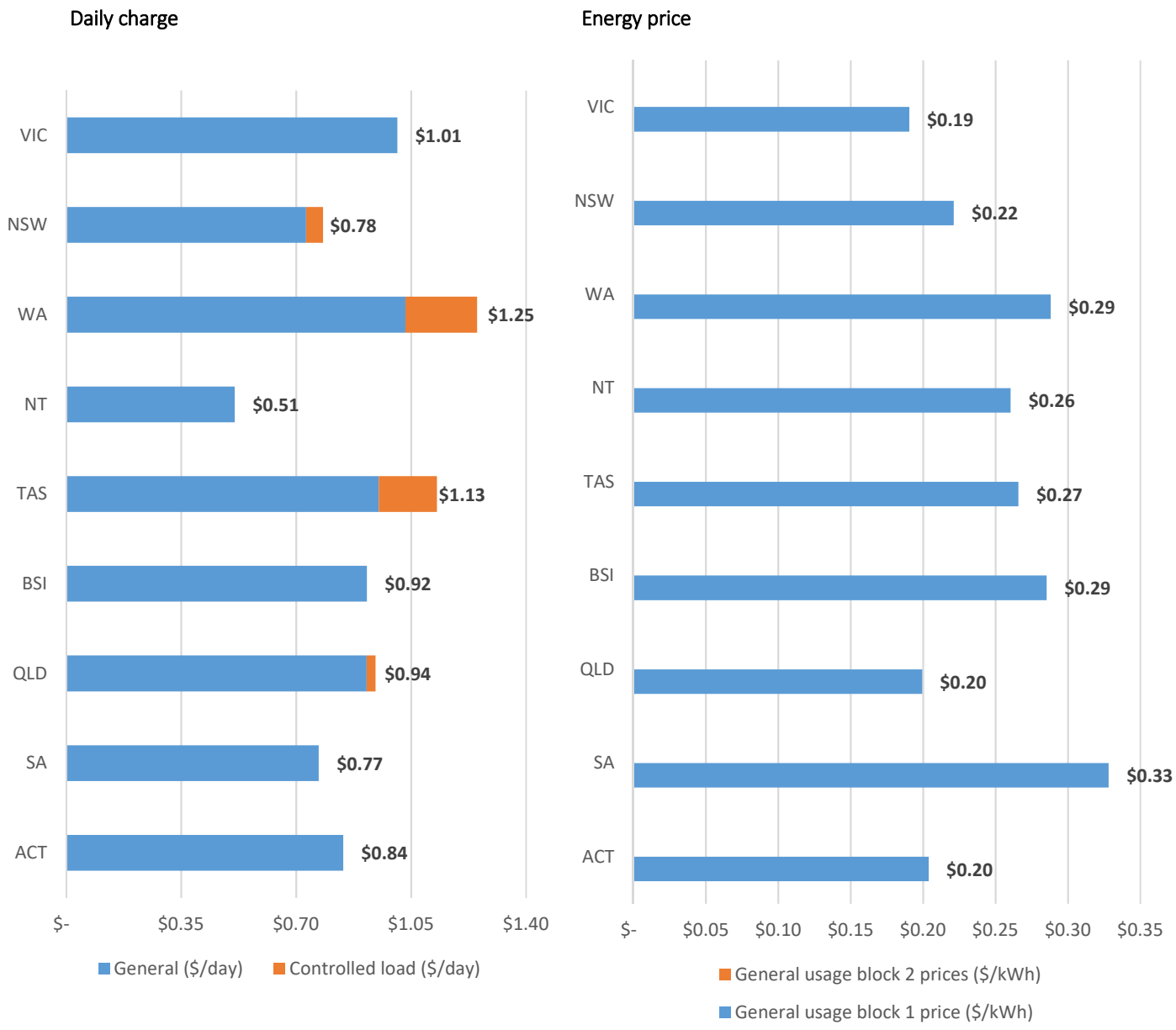


Chart A3.2 below shows the daily fixed charges and energy prices under the general usage/controlled load tariffs that resulted in the highest annual estimated bills for each jurisdiction, with consumption of 8 422 kWh and using prices as at 18 February 2021.

**Chart A3.2: Electricity prices under the general usage/controlled load tariffs with the highest annual bills for non-concession customers**

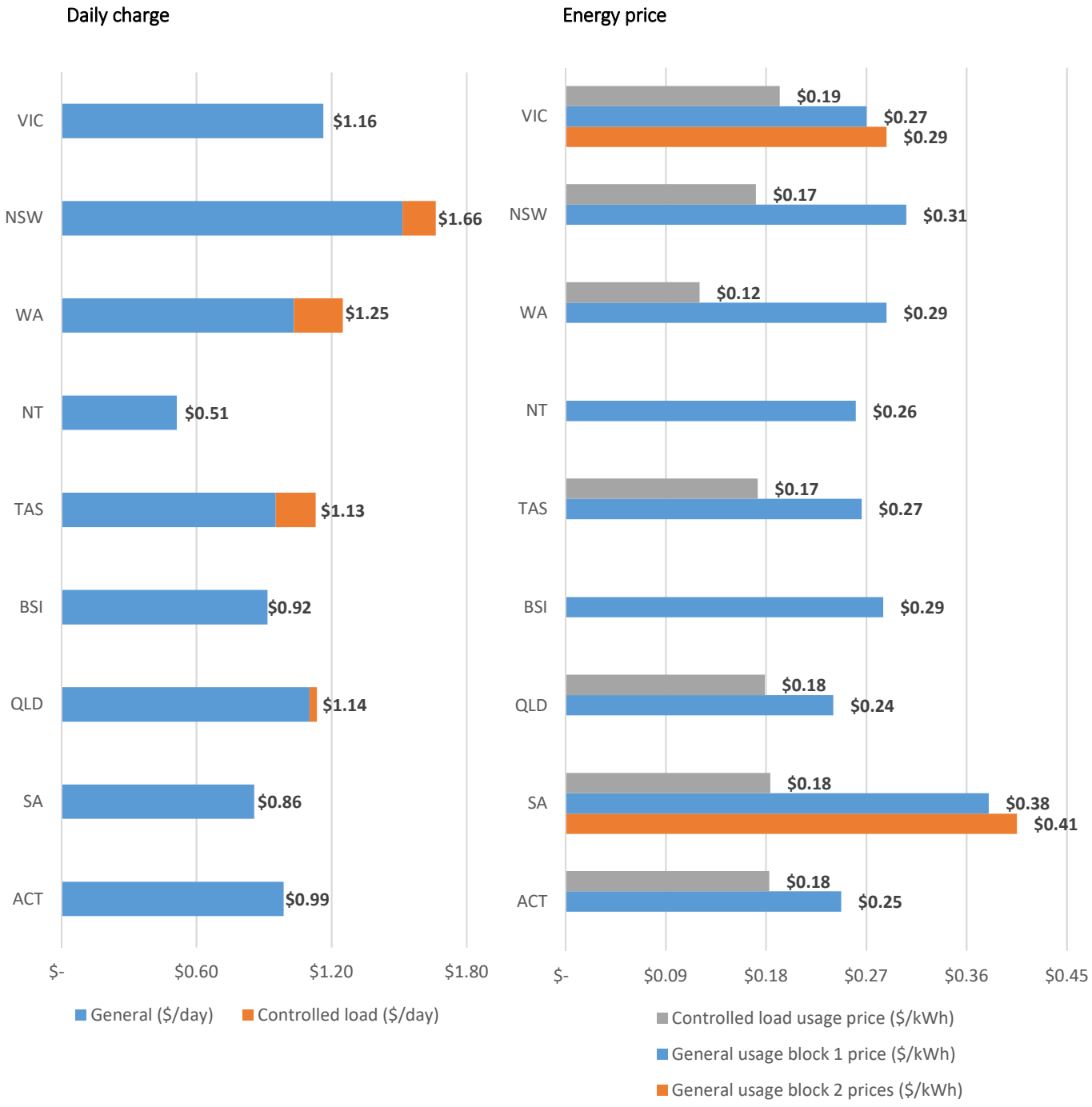


Chart A3.3 below shows the electricity prices as at 18 February 2021 under the ToU tariffs that would produce the lowest annual bills with annual consumption at 6 932 kWh for each jurisdiction.

**Chart A3.3: Electricity prices under the ToU tariffs with the lowest annual bills for non-concession customers**

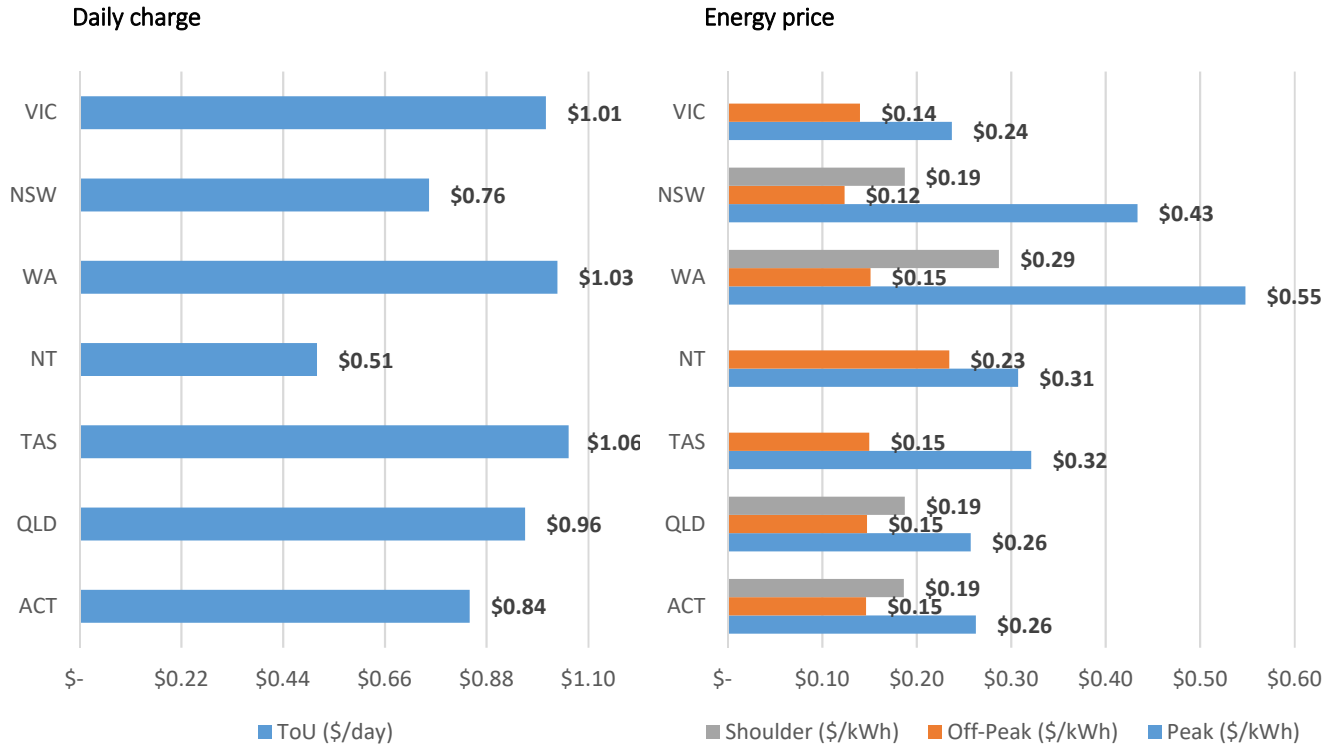



Chart A3.4 below shows the daily fixed charges and energy prices as at 18 February 2021 under the ToU tariffs with the highest annual estimated bills at consumption of 6 932 kWh for each jurisdiction.

**Chart A3.4: Electricity prices under the ToU tariffs with the highest annual estimated bills for non-concession customers**

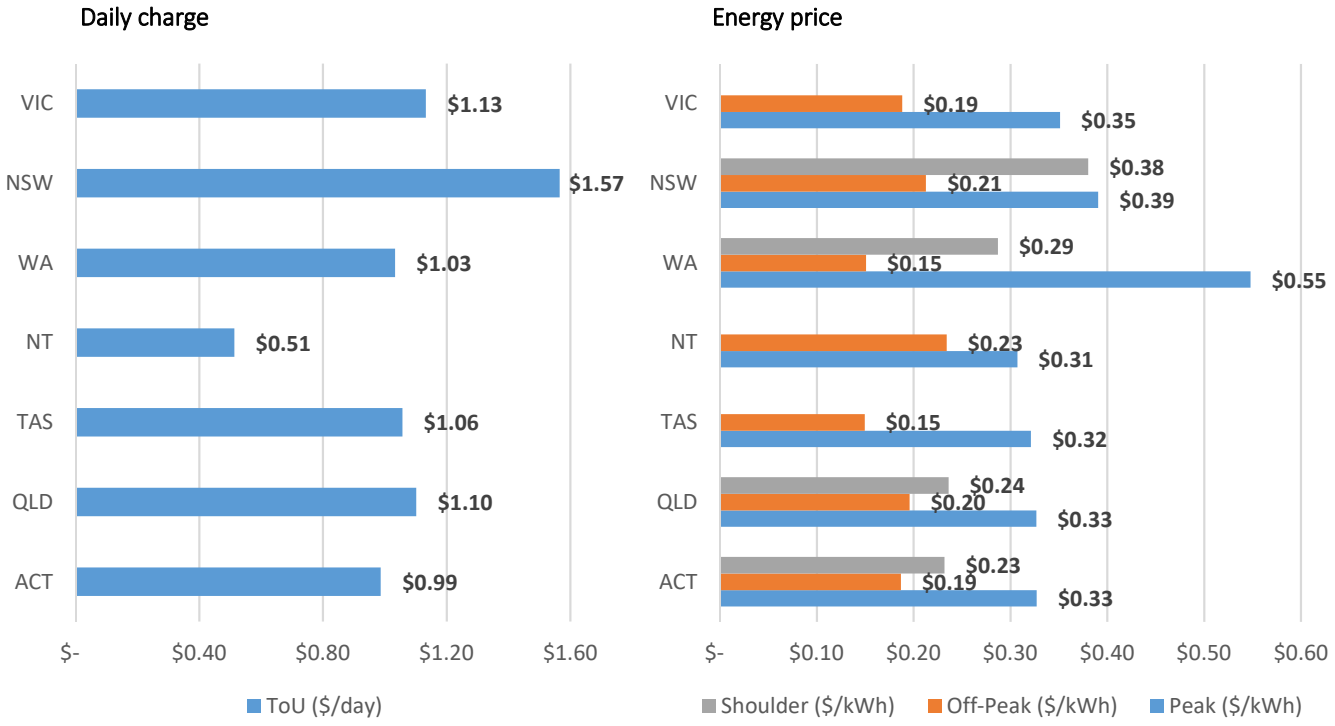


Chart A3.5 below shows the electricity prices as at 18 February 2021 under the business general usage tariffs that would produce the lowest annual bills, for each jurisdiction, with annual consumption at 4 428 kWh.

**Chart A3.5: Electricity prices under the business general usage tariffs with the lowest annual estimate bills**

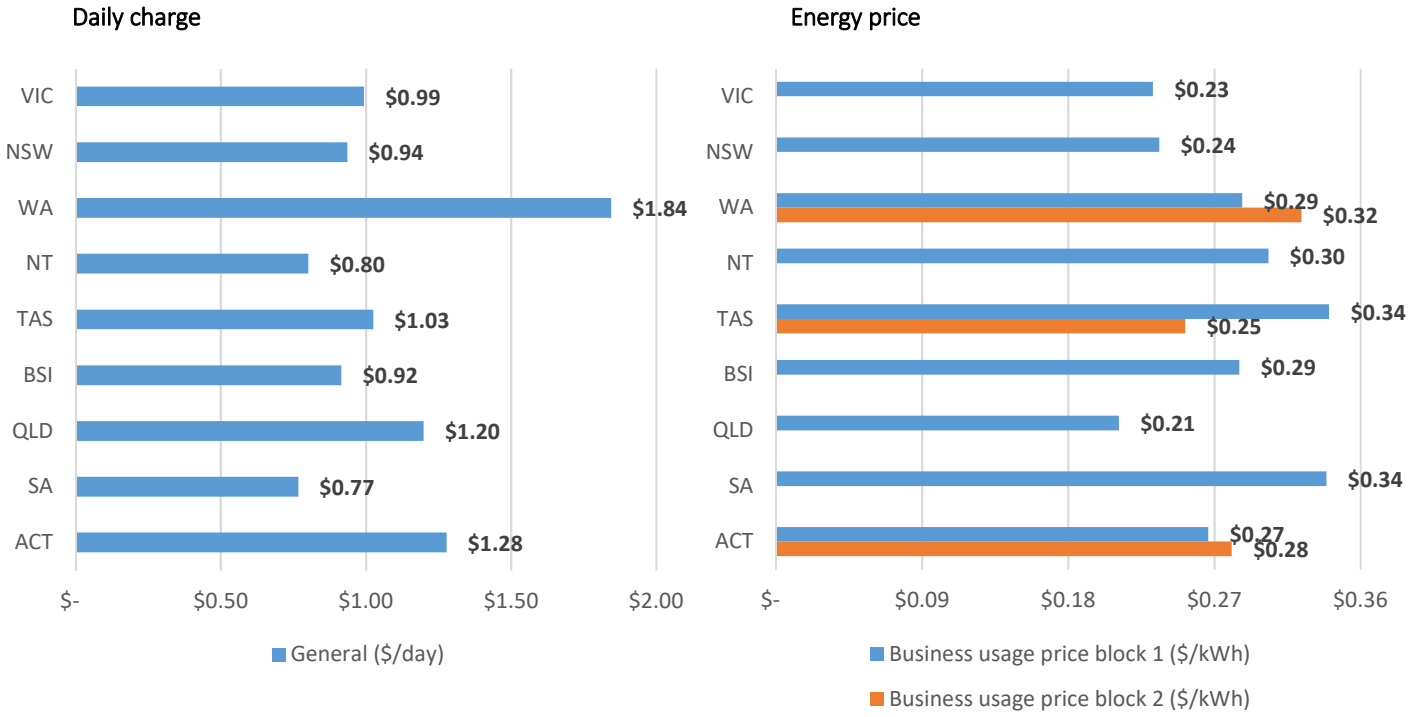



Chart A3.6 below shows the electricity prices as at 18 February 2021 under business general usage tariffs that would result in the highest annual bills with annual consumption at 4 428 kWh for each jurisdiction.

**Chart A3.6: Electricity prices under the business general usage tariffs with the highest annual estimated bills**