Your bill includes a lot of information about your electricity charges and usage. Our bill guide helps you understand your bill and may help with monitoring the amount of electricity your business uses.

Match the green numbers on the bill with the corresponding numbers below.

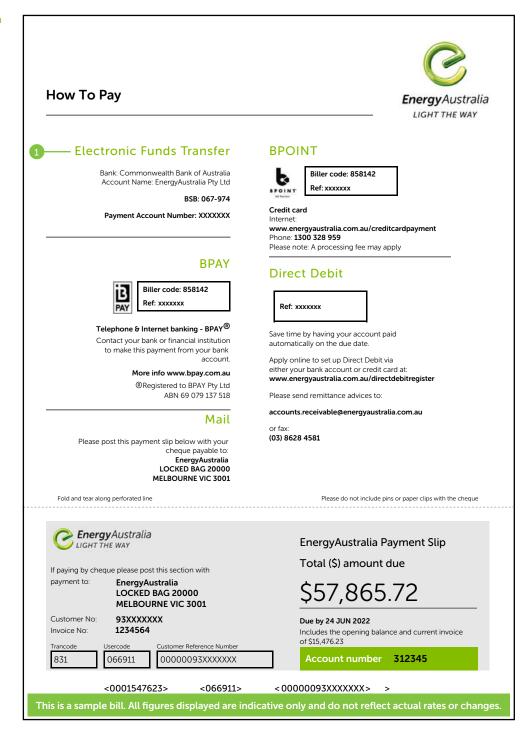
- Your company name and billing address.
- The physical address where the electricity is supplied.
- The amount due from your previous invoice.
- The total charges for this invoice.
- The total amount payable (including any overdue amounts and GST).
- 6 The due date for payment.
- The unique number for the current invoice.
- 8 The period covered by this invoice.
- The date the invoice is issued.
- Purchase order number (if applicable).
- The unique identifier for your electricity account. This is the number to quote when you make enquiries.
- The NMI (National Metering Identifier) is the unique number assigned to your connection point by your distributor, which is registered in the National Electricity Market database.
- This is your distributor's 24hr faults number. Please quote your NMI number located on your account in the event of a supply fault.
- EnergyAustralia's contact phone number.





Match the green numbers on the bill with the corresponding numbers below.

1 There are a range of easy payment options – simply choose the one that suits you best. Note – a credit card merchant service fee may apply if you pay with your credit card.





Match the green numbers on the bill with the corresponding numbers below.

1 The unique identifier for your electricity account. This is the number to quote when you make enquiries.

2 Energy Charges

Peak/Shoulder Energy – Typically, energy usage during daytime weekdays, when energy demand is higher. Note: Peak hours may vary between states.

Off Peak Energy – Typically, energy usage overnight, weekends and public holidays. Note: Off Peak hours may vary between states and network areas.

Unaccounted for Energy – is made up of adjustments to the distribution loss factor (DLF), estimation errors from profiling meters and commercial losses and is calculated based on data provided by market operator.

3 Market Charges

Participant Charge and Full Retail Contestability (FRC) – An Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) charge for operating the National Electricity Market.

Ancillary Services – AEMO charge to manage the national electricity market grid's system, frequency and security. *Note:* The Participant Charge is updated yearly on the 1st of July and Ancillary Charges are updated every month.

Metering and Other Charges

Meter Charge – A charge for the installation, maintenance and reading of your meter.

Retail Supply Charge – A charge for the ongoing account administration.

5 Environmental Charges

SRES Charge – Federal Government Small Scale Renewable Energy Scheme Charge. State–based government environmental charge. The following environmental schemes apply in each state:

VEET – VIC Government Energy Efficiency Scheme Charge.

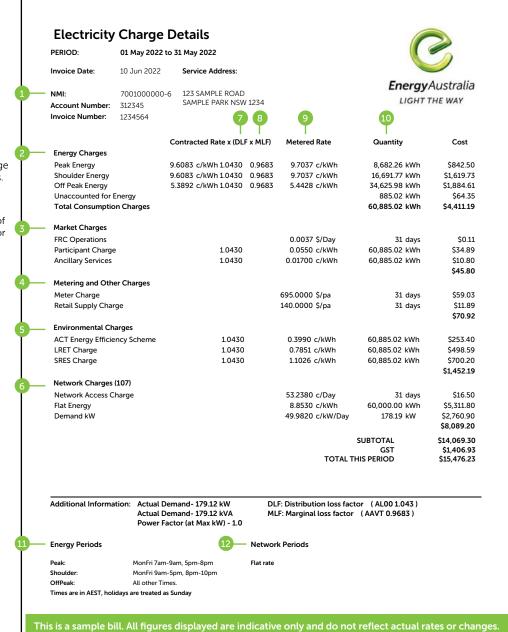
NSW Energy Saving Scheme – NSW Government Energy Savings Scheme Charge.

ACT Energy Efficiency Scheme – ACT Government Energy Efficiency Scheme Charge.

LRET Charge – Federal Government Large Scale Renewable Energy Target Scheme Charge.

6 Network Charges

Your distributor charges for energy transmission and maintenance of poles and wires. There are typically three components to the charge: administration, electricity used – base and demand charge (if applicable). These may vary between networks. These charges are passed on by the distributor.



- 7 Distribution loss factors (DLF) refer to energy losses incurred in the distribution network system. These loss factors are updated yearly on the 1st of July.
- 8 Marginal loss factors (MLF) refer to energy losses incurred in the transmission network system. Loss factors (DLF and MLF) are applied to various line items on the invoice and are approved by federal and state regulators. These loss factors are updated yearly on the 1st of July.
- The price paid for electricity used during a specific time. Contract rates have been adjusted to include loss factors where applicable.
- The kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity used.

Energy Periods

These time periods refer to energy usage.

Peak/Shoulder Energy – Typically, energy usage during daytime weekdays, when energy demand is higher. *Note:* Peak hours may vary between states and network areas.

Off peak energy – Typically, energy usage overnight, weekends and public holidays. *Note*: Off Peak hours may vary between states and network areas.

12 Network Periods

These time periods refer to charges from your distributor. These are the time periods for when your distributor charges.

Please note the time period differs fopr energy and network usage.



Match the green numbers on the bill with the corresponding numbers below.

1 Electricity usage and greenhouse gas emissions:

This shows your electricity usage and greenhouse gas emissions produced over time. You may notice changes in your daily usage. There are several factors which could change your average daily usage, such as the installation of new electrical appliances, a change of season or a shift in your usage habits.

- Average daily use is the average amount of electricity you used each day for this billing period.
- Same time last year is the average electricity you used each day for the same time last year.
- The total amount of greenhouse gas emissions (in tonnes) produced during this billing period.
- This graph shows how much greenhouse gas emissions, in tonnes, your electricity use has produced during this billing period. It's important to use energy carefully to manage costs and reduce our impact on the environment.
- The columns refer to your electricity usage by month in kilowatt hours (kWh) for the months shown.

