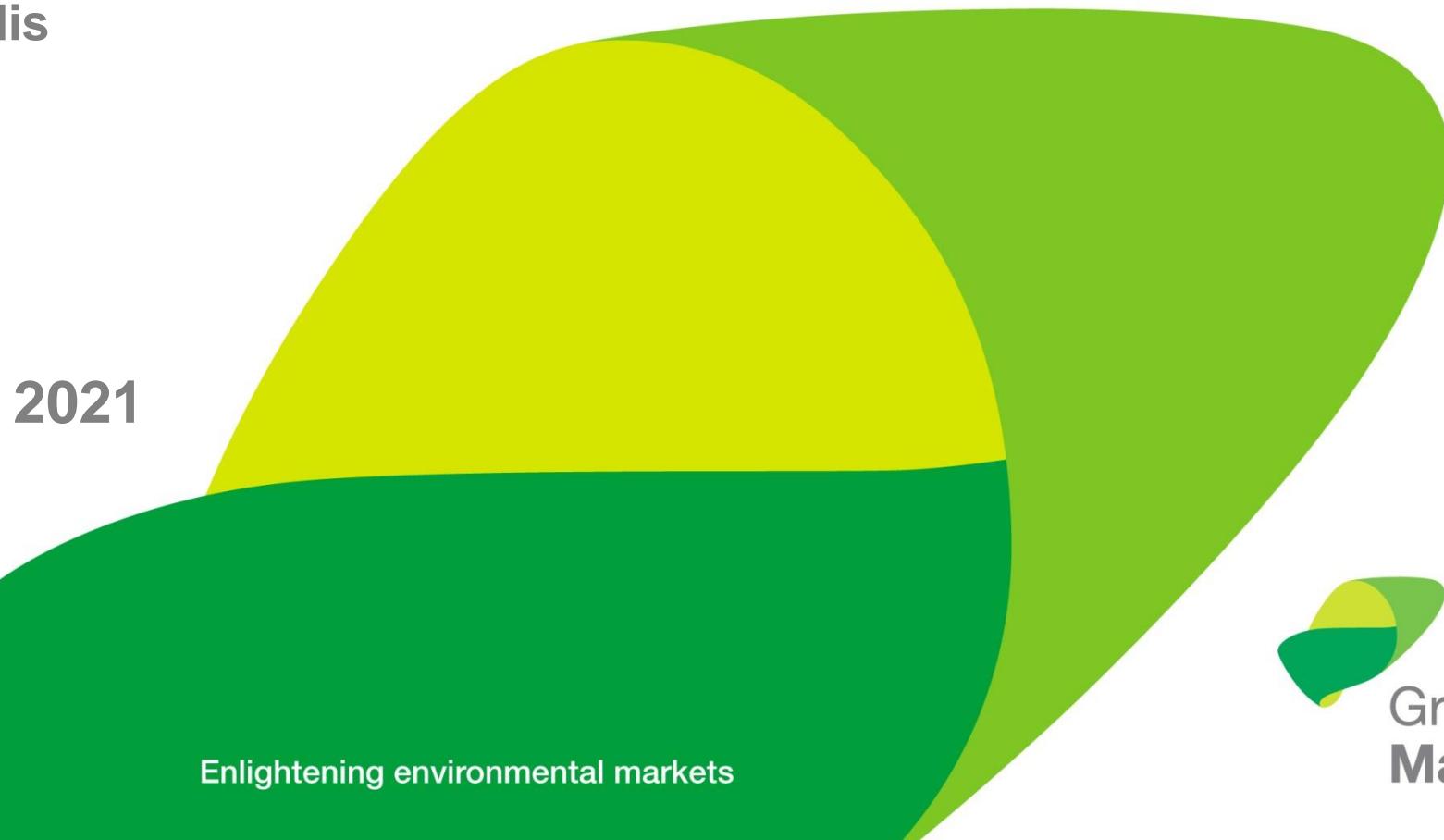

Why Australia must lead on residential batteries and how

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October 2021



Enlightening environmental markets



Green Energy
Markets

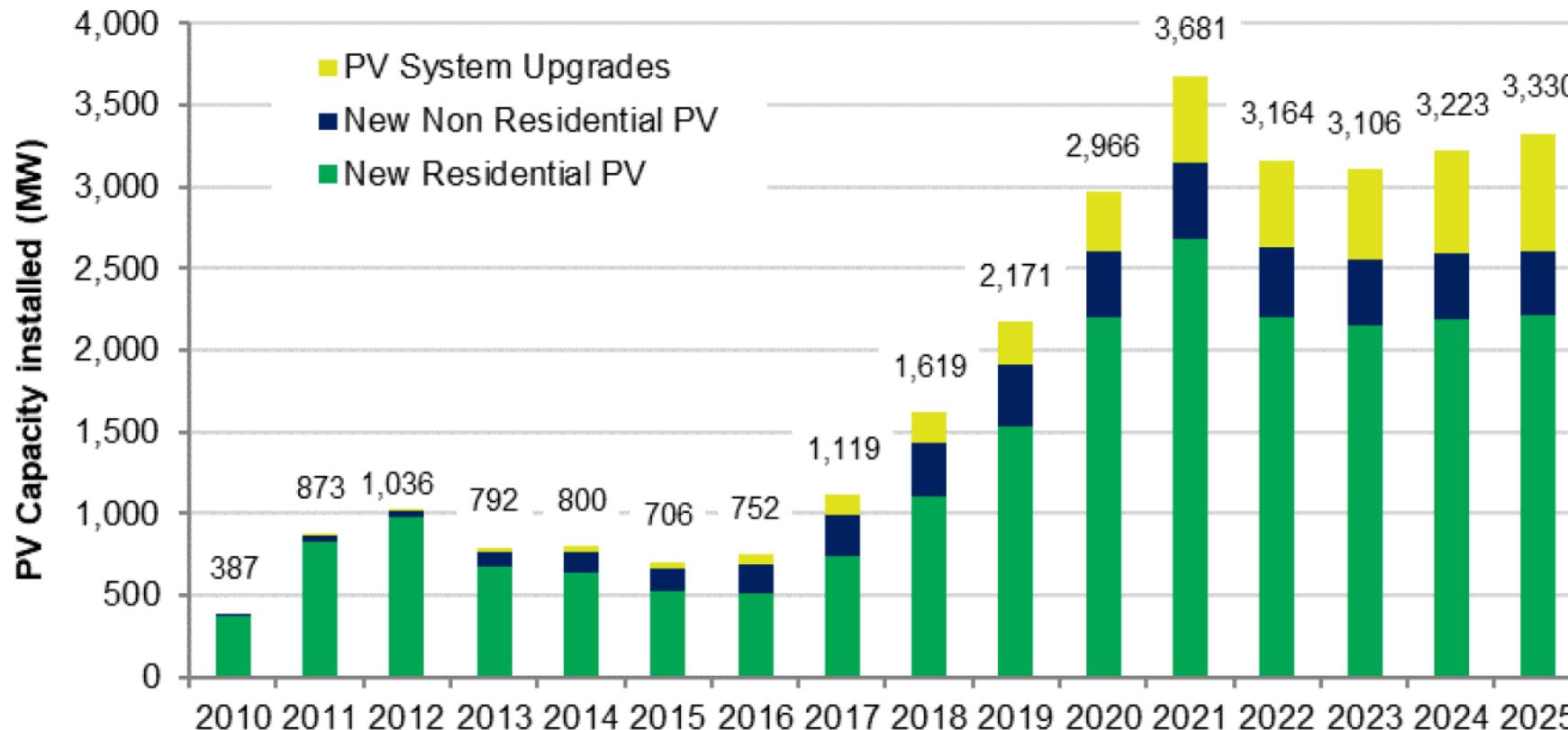
Introduction

- The amount of solar installed in Australian main grids will soon approach a level where system constraints limit how much can be absorbed and spillage will become increasingly significant.
- Battery uptake has so far been too small to make a meaningful difference and must be accelerated so we can effectively harness further growth in solar generation.
- The existing SRES scheme provides a fast and easy to implement national mechanism to encourage uptake of behind-the-meter battery systems that is likely to be superior to current rebate programs.

Rooftop solar – now in the big league

- Green Energy Markets projecting over 3GW per annum of rooftop solar installs

Annual installations of rooftop solar in Australia (sub 100kW systems)

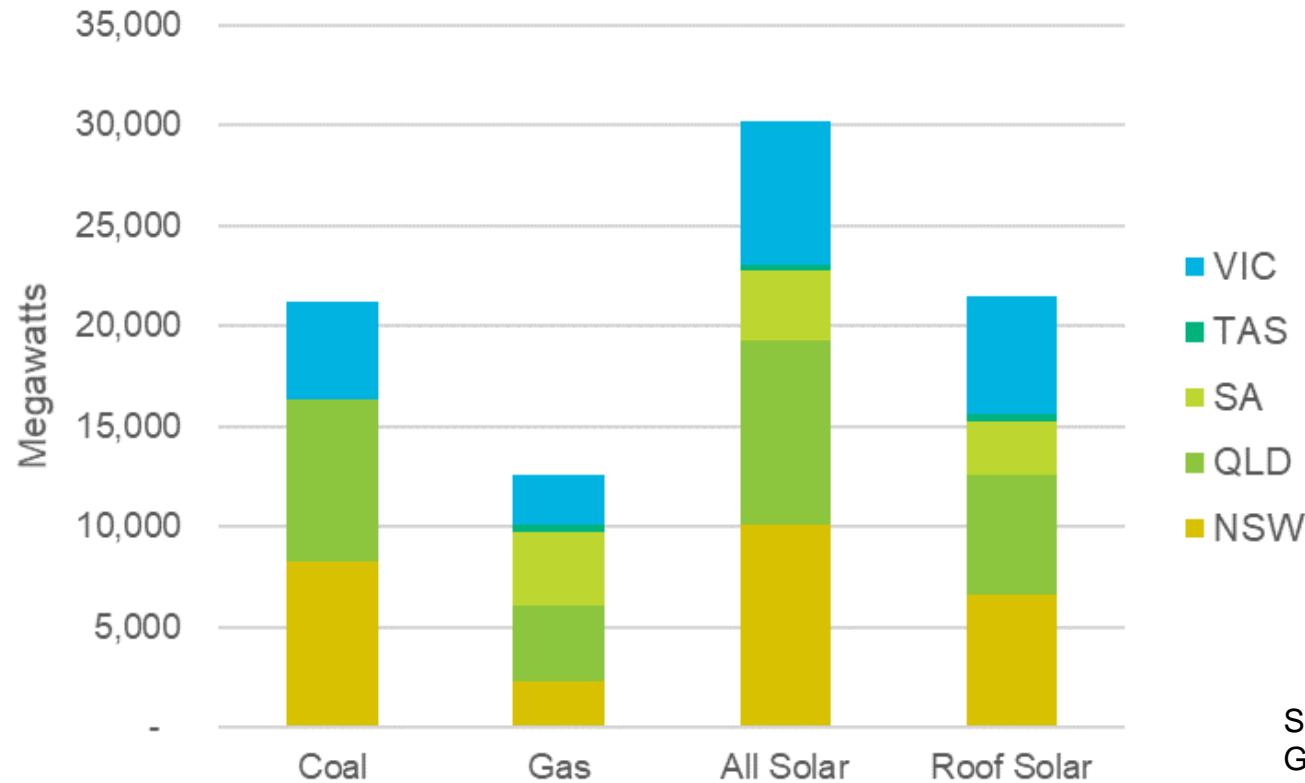


Source: Green Energy Markets (2021) Updated STC forecast 2021-2025 Report to the Clean Energy Regulator

Rooftop solar – now in the big league

- By 2025 solar capacity in the NEM will be more than double that of gas power generators and almost a third larger than coal.

Installed cumulative capacity in NEM by fuel type in 2025

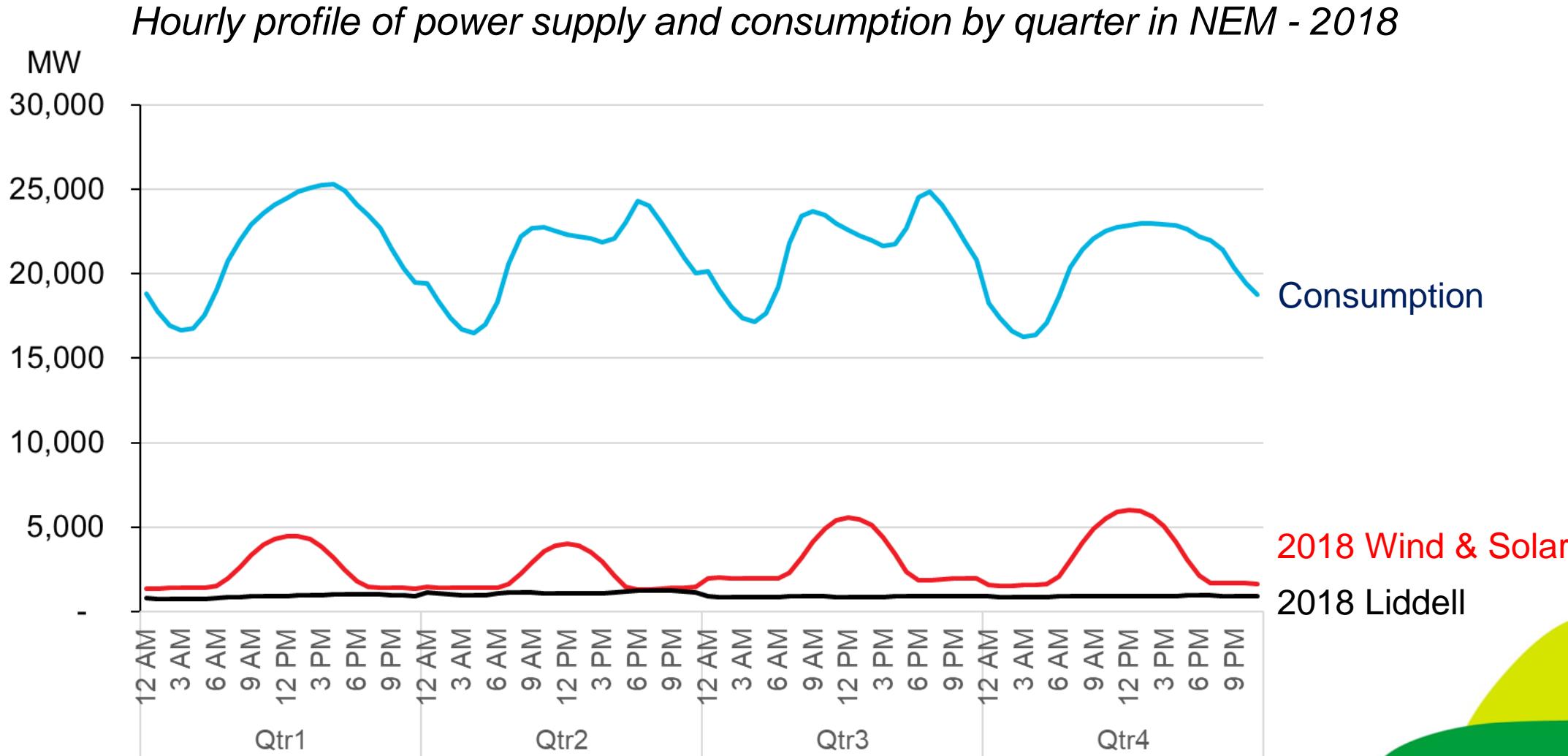


Sources:

Green Energy Markets DER Projections for AEMO - 2021;
Green Energy Markets Power Project Database

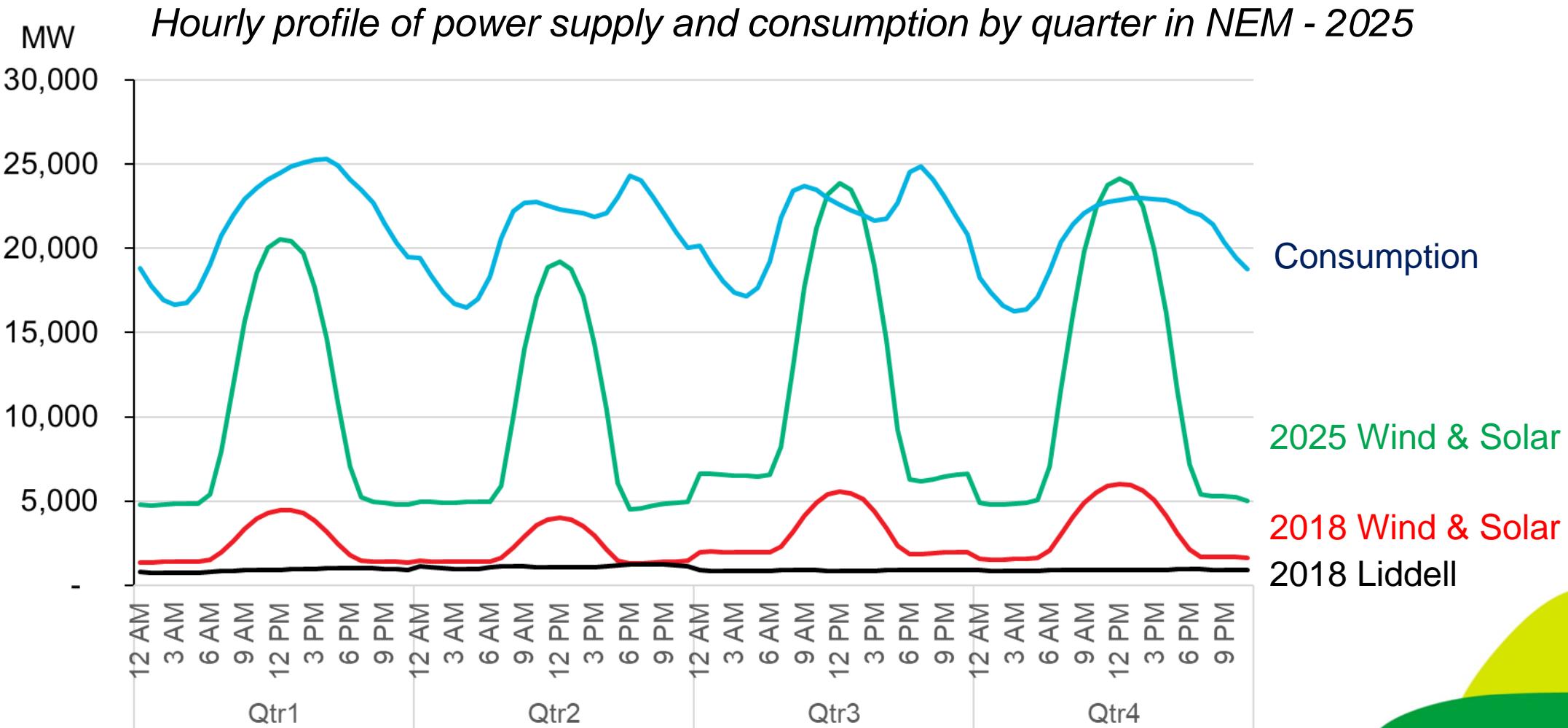
The past: solar and wind easily accommodated

- Back in 2018 wind and solar were significant but small relative to consumption

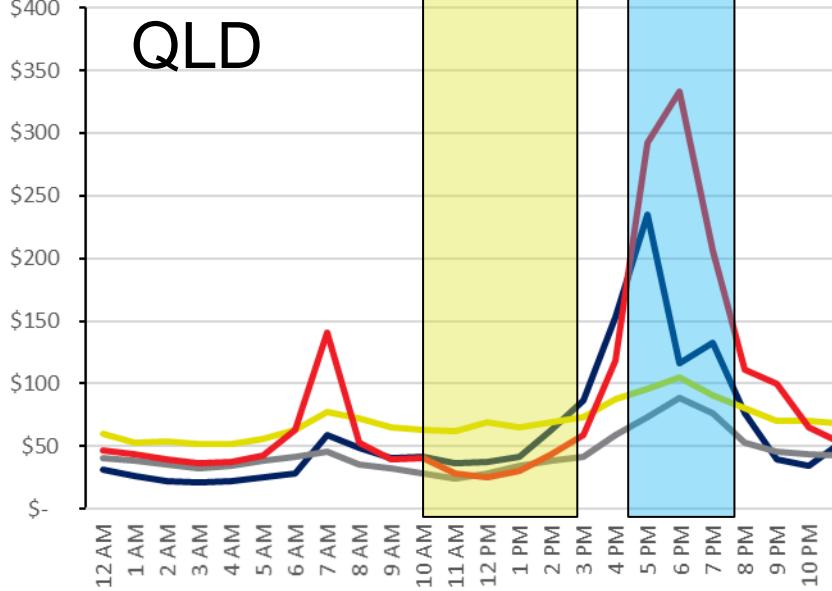
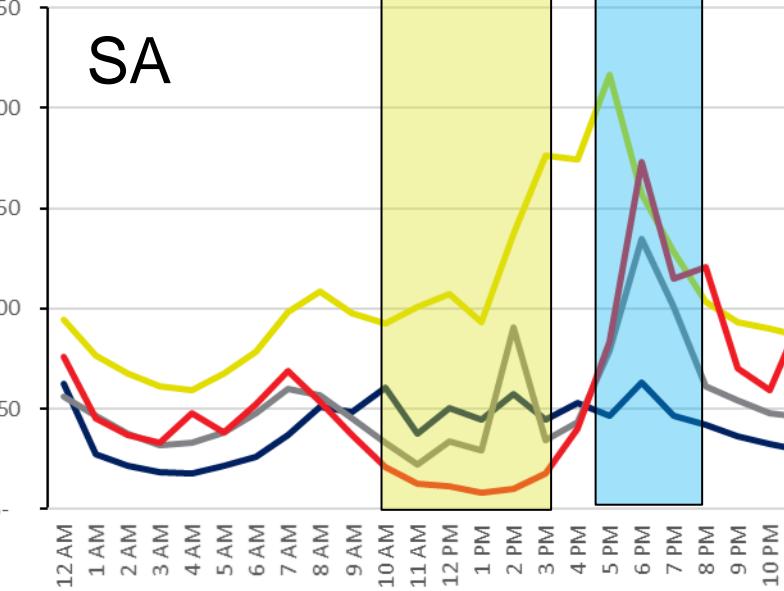
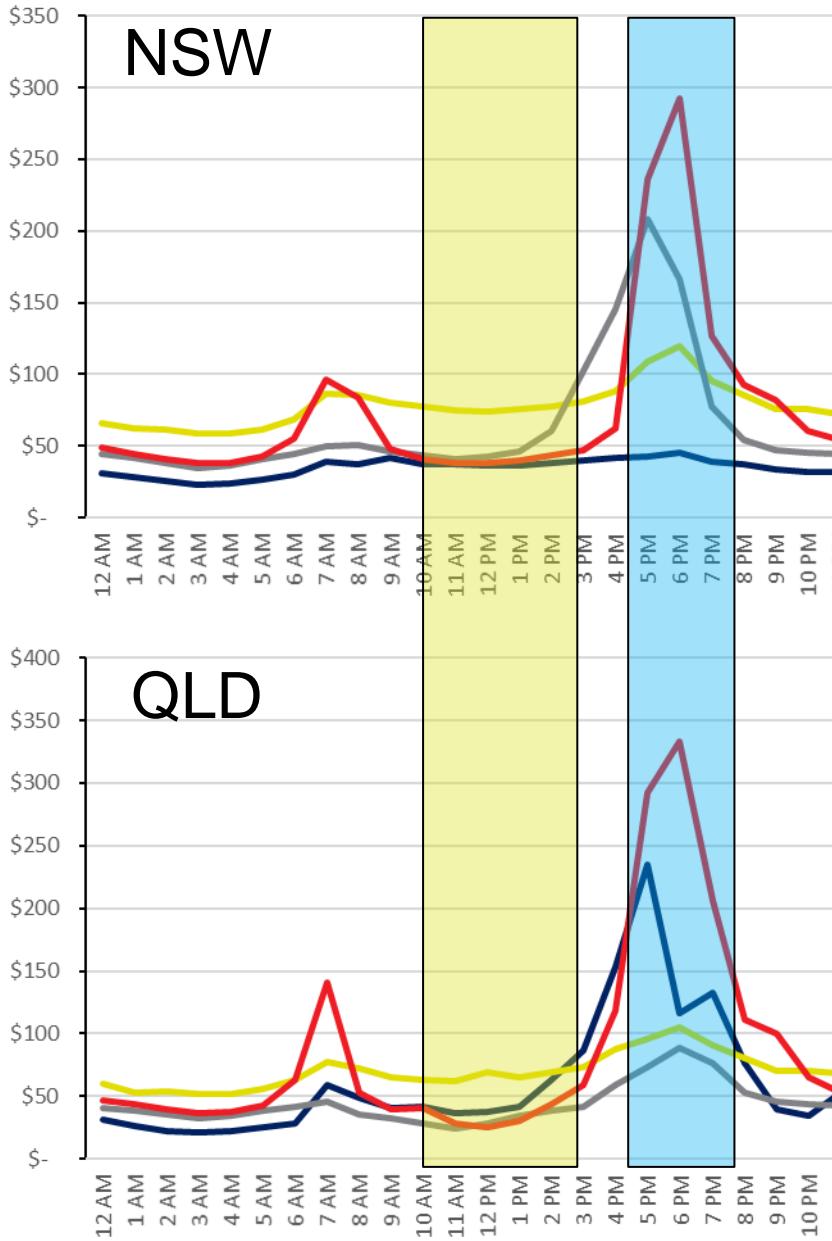
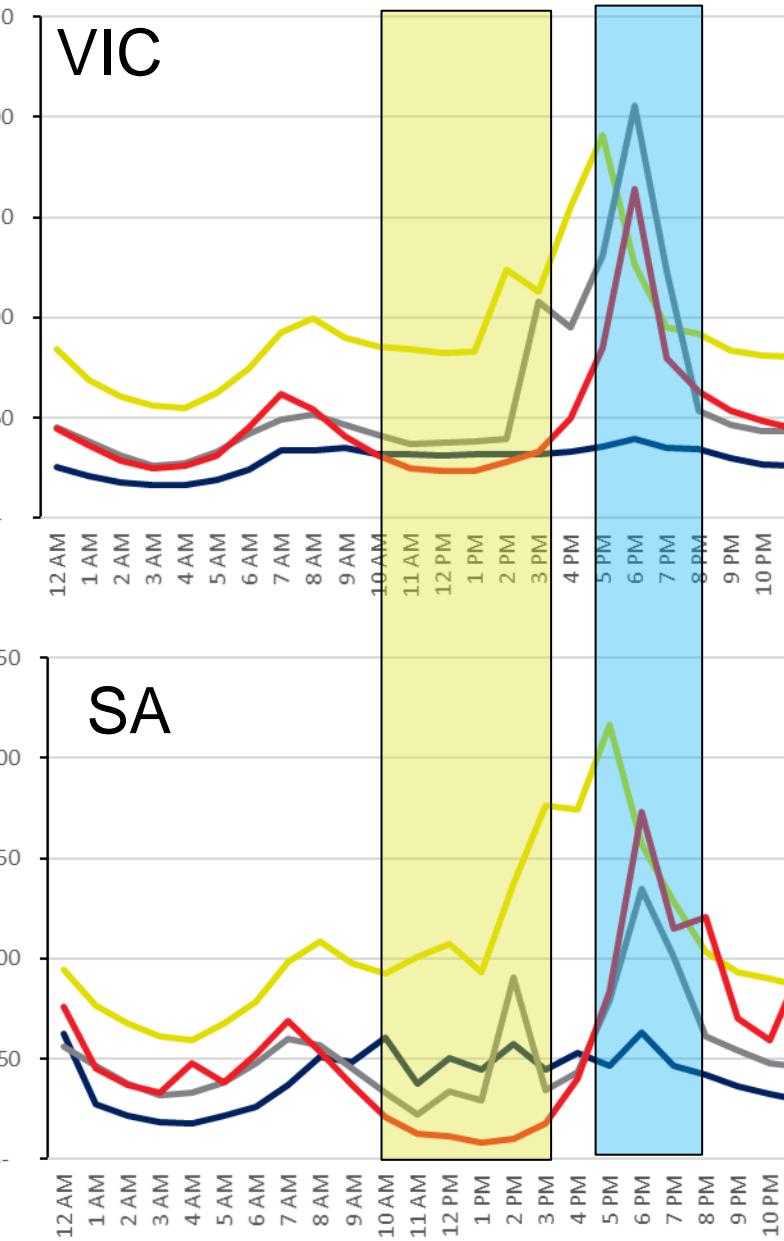


Future: Approaching limits without large storage roll-out

- By 2025 wind and solar average output will exceed total NEM consumption in Q3 and Q4 in the middle of the day.



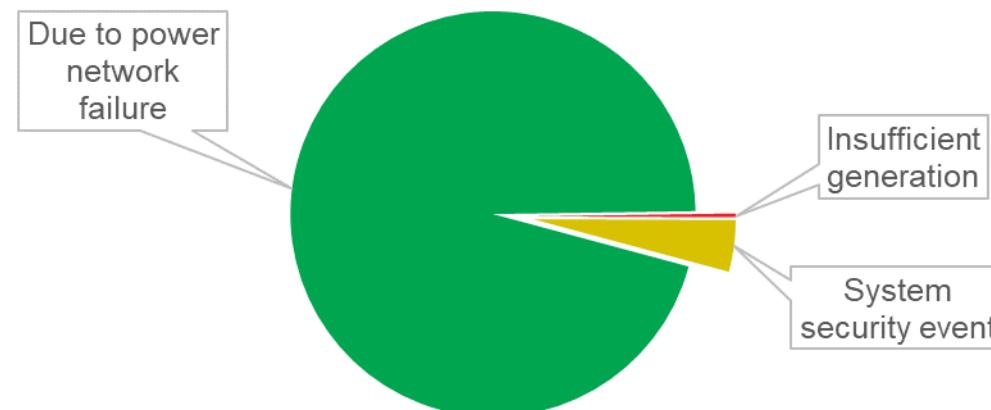
Meanwhile prices after sun goes down are high



Why accelerate battery roll-out

- Ongoing growth of solar generation & greenhouse gas abatement requires increased energy storage. Alternative is increasing spillage and very low feed-in tariffs.
- Continue to exploit economic efficiencies from upsizing residential systems.
- Batteries are characterised by learning by doing cost reductions which leads to a first-mover disadvantage. First movers deliver a positive externality that should be rewarded.
- Australia has a distinct need for smaller, behind the meter batteries due to our world-leading uptake of rooftop solar systems and long, skinny grid. We can and need to lead.
- If politicians were genuinely worried about reliability (rather than using as an excuse to slow/avoid phase out coal) – batteries at customer site deal with biggest cause of outages

Causes of blackouts between FY 2009 to FY 2018



Source: [AEMC Reliability Panel \(2020\) Information Paper: The Reliability Standard: Current Considerations](#)

How to accelerate battery roll-out

- Use the existing SRES program of awarding STCs.
- If customer installs a battery system with solar they receive the original 15 years of deeming for solar system. Otherwise deeming rate for solar STCs continues to degrade to 2030.
- In 2023 for a 6.6kW system the difference in STC benefit would be about \$2,100.
- By 2025 the difference would be about \$2,800.
- Minimum size of battery system to receive 15 years deeming tied to size of solar system. Table below is a starting point to spur discussion:

Solar system module capacity (kW)	Minimum battery capacity (kWh)
3 or less	3
3.01 - 5	5
5.01 - 7	8
7.01 - 10	10
10.01 - 15	14

How to accelerate battery roll-out

- Need to introduce battery performance standards and testing regime for eligibility just as we did for compact fluorescent bulbs prior to incandescent phase out.
- Standards and testing would need to cover such things as:
 - Round-trip efficiency
 - Warranted number of charge-discharge cycles
 - Ensuring usable capacity is as specified
 - Maximum acceptable rates of degradation
 - VPP communications capability
- To qualify for inclusion in program battery systems would need to be sold fully installed to customer for a price below a regulator-set threshold. This threshold would decline steadily over time.
- This maximum price threshold is necessary to avoid the phenomenon of suppliers using the government support to increase their margins rather than support increased sales volumes.

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