



AUSTRALIAN
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DER REGISTER

DAVID MARKHAM

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PURPOSE OF THE REGISTER

AEMO has stated that it would require information about each installation at the National Metering Identifier (NMI) level. Metering provides information about each installation at a NMI level.

'Smart Grid Smart City' project committed to rolling out up to 50,000 smart meters to homes across the trial sites.

AEMO notes the capacity of DER is important to forecast generation and load shifting.

The technology will allow residents to see real-time analysis of electricity usage for their households, as well as for individual appliances.

AEMO also noted that "disaggregated data also allows [it] to determine the locational drivers that couldn't otherwise be considered".

The smart grid demonstration will also test real-time, complex data on grid performance in order to the efficiency and control of network operations for energy transmission and distribution companies.

- AEMO also identifies technical characteristics including the electronic settings such as frequency and voltage trip settings, as well as other modes that may be enabled, are understood. No contest here.
- Optimisation programming of customer DER can be controlled as an input, allowing better management of outputs.
- Better understanding the genuine, non- substitutable and unique benefits of the register should lead to a better regulatory decision. Ultimately the cost is determined by the scope.
- Understanding of the costs of benefits of the scheme could come from a trial, across a single distribution area, partnering with a network.
- Finkel Review explored ideas around trials / pilots / regulatory 'sandboxing' and this rule change would seem to be key example of why greater flexibility across energy regulation is needed.

- A 'distributed energy resource' is an integrated system of energy equipment co-located with consumer load.
- Defining small scale of lesser consequence than the nameplate rating and that MWh discharge capability is subject to appropriate (programmable or operable) limits around time and volume.
- The nature and capacity of DER would seem the legitimate details for inclusion in the register.
- As a matter of principle the register should not seek to duplicate the functionality or operability of other available technologies or data services. Access must be made available to AEMO for management and forecasting needs.

- To achieve the objectives of a DER register data needs to be collected and updated.
- Because the DNSP has 100% of all connections to its distribution system covered by in house agreement, it is simplistic that the DNSP should logically retain the obligations for data collection and compliance. But DNSP's, like any other participant, can negotiate with other parties to provide data collection services.
- DNSPs own research tells them current connection application processes for DER have an unconvincing history. DNSP's can also block applications and approvals for DER, so separation of the register from the decision that may be made by monopoly players would seem a better governance arrangement.
- The register should be efficient and customer centric. Alignment with the “open banking” model, and its current aspirations in the energy sector needs to be taken into account at this early stage.

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

- Extract value from existing data collection and technologies first. Customers are already paying for services that could be augmented.
- Optimisation of customer DER can be controlled. Free markets don't mean a 'free for all' as an outcome.
- The register should be efficient and customer centric.



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