



Cost-Reflective Pricing and its Impact on Storage

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APVI Storage Workshop “Solar, Storage, and New Energy Business Models”

Sydney, 4th June 2015

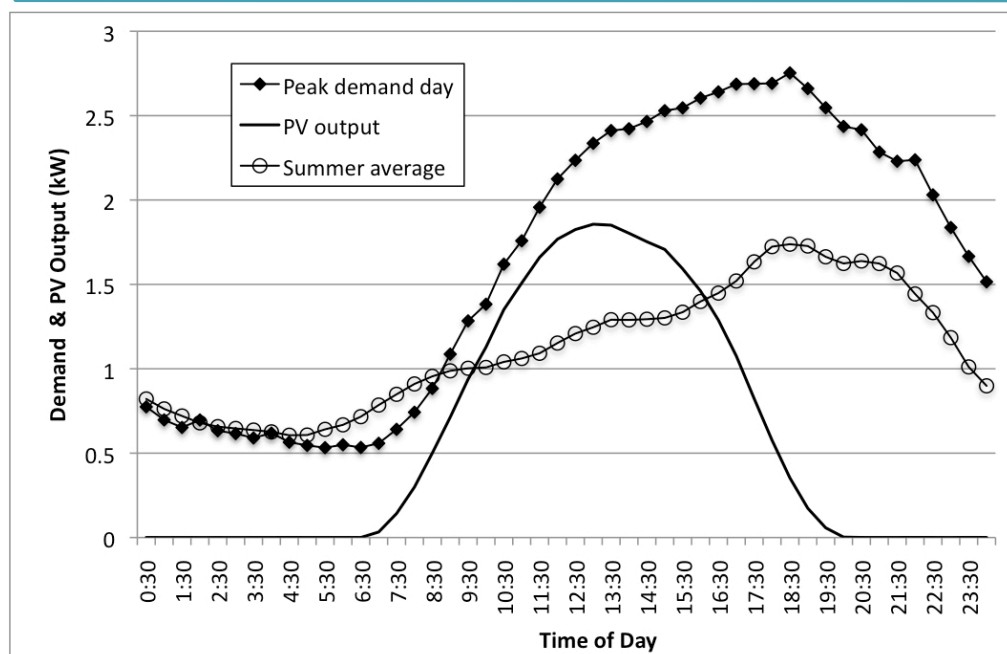
CRP is very complicated

- Tariffs divided into: transmission, distribution, retail/wholesale
- Distribution:
 1. Sunk/residual costs – fixed charge? historical responsibility?
 2. Augmentation costs – SRMC and LPMC? decreasing demand peak?
 3. O&M costs – just a per kWh charge?
- How to:
 1. Calculate each of these
 2. Allocate proportion of costs between them
- Here focus on
 - Assessing how well proposed CRTs result in a household's bill correlating with their contribution to the demand peak and augmentation costs – most relevant for storage

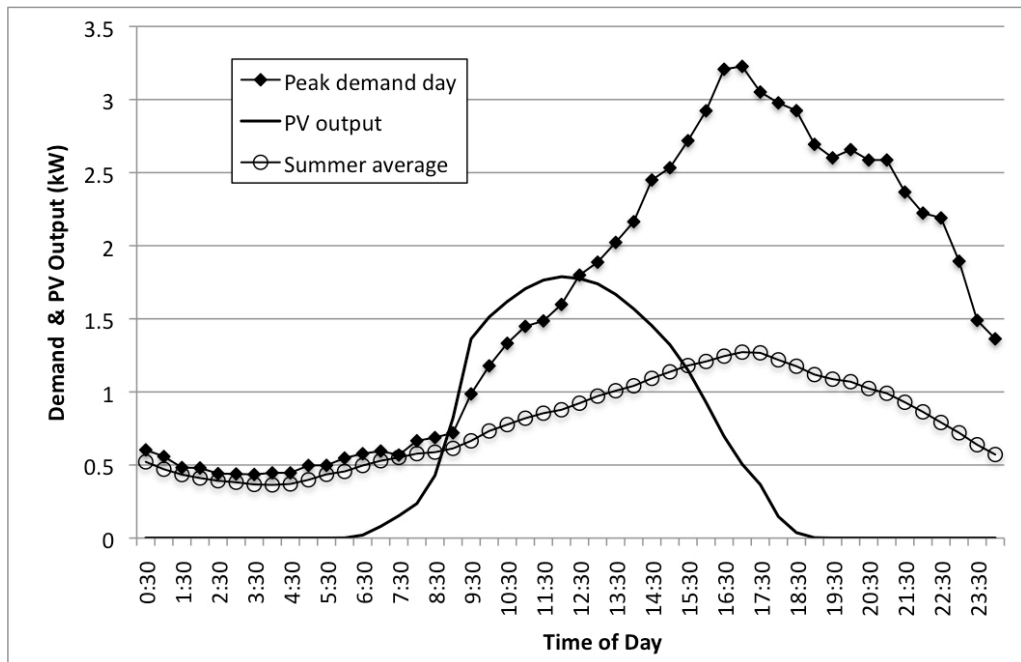
What is Network Cost-Reflective Pricing?

- AEMC “Network prices to reflect the efficient cost of providing network services to individual consumers so that they can make more informed decisions about their electricity use”
- End-users pay the full costs of their use of the network
 - Corollary is
- DG and EE are rewarded to the extent that they provide network support

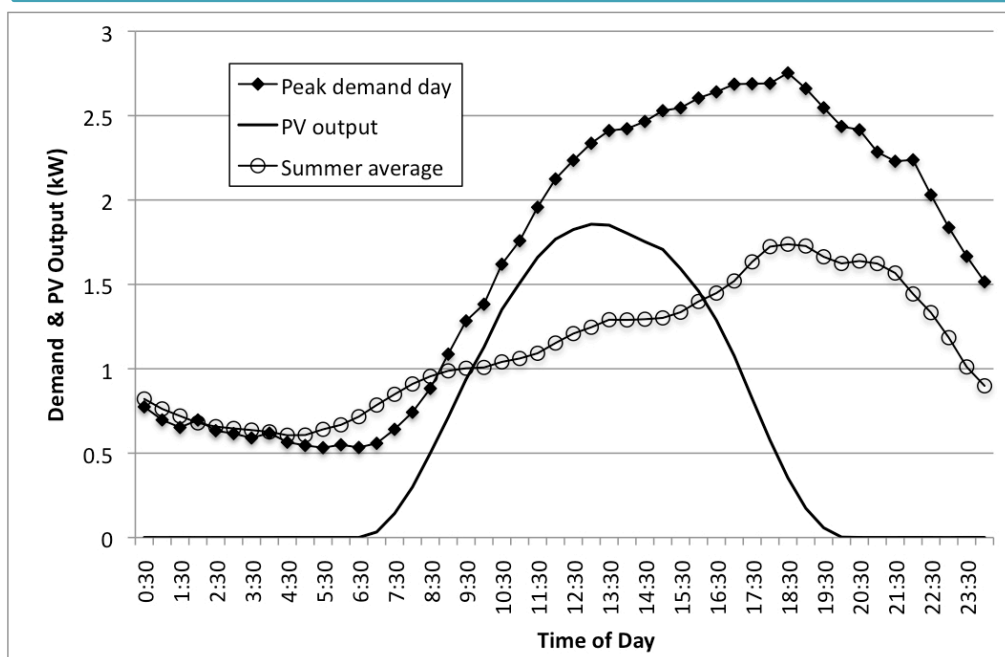
Annual Peak – weekend (Dataset A)



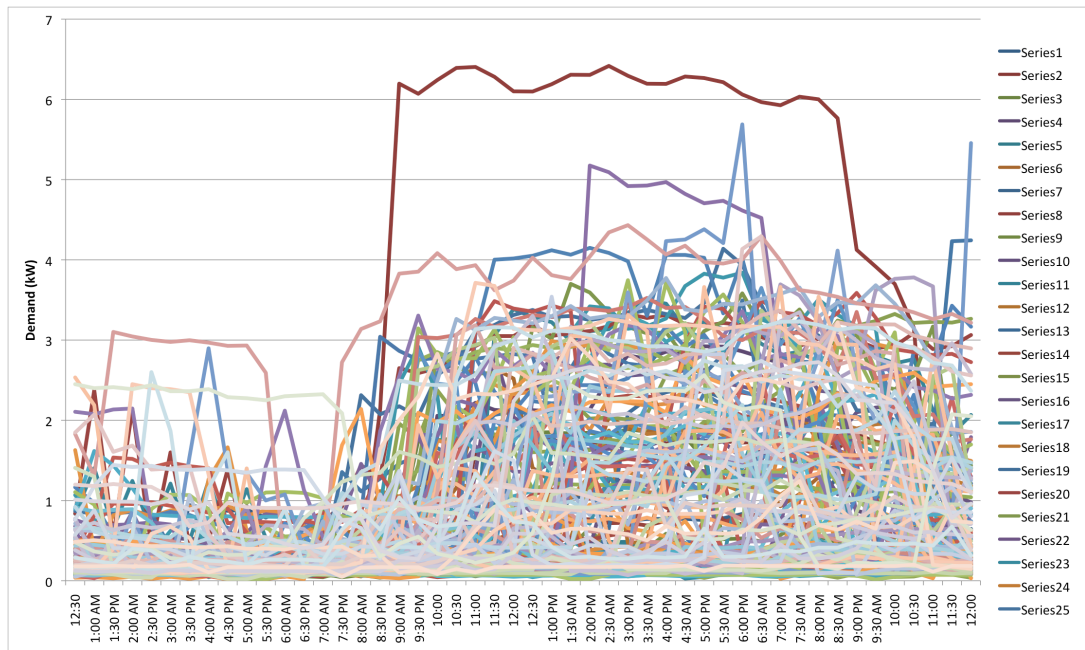
Annual Peak – weekday (Dataset B)



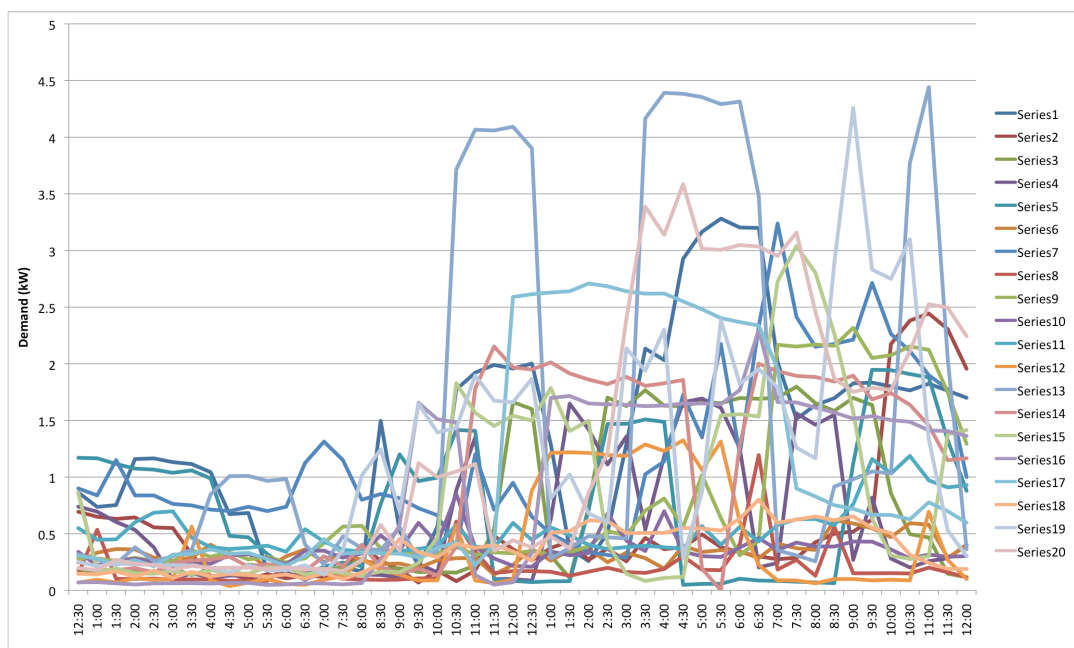
Annual Peak – weekend (Dataset A)



Annual Peak – Separate loads

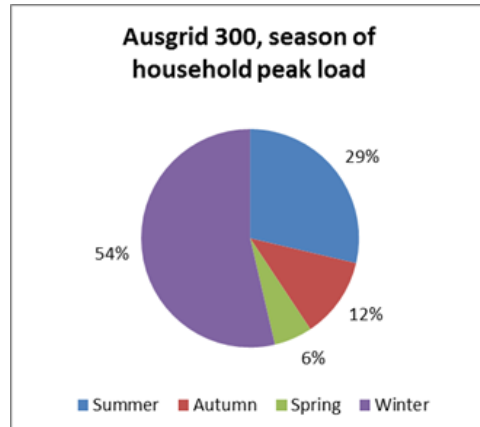
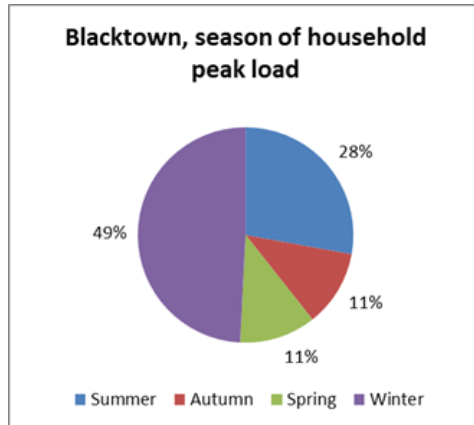


Annual Peak – 20 houses

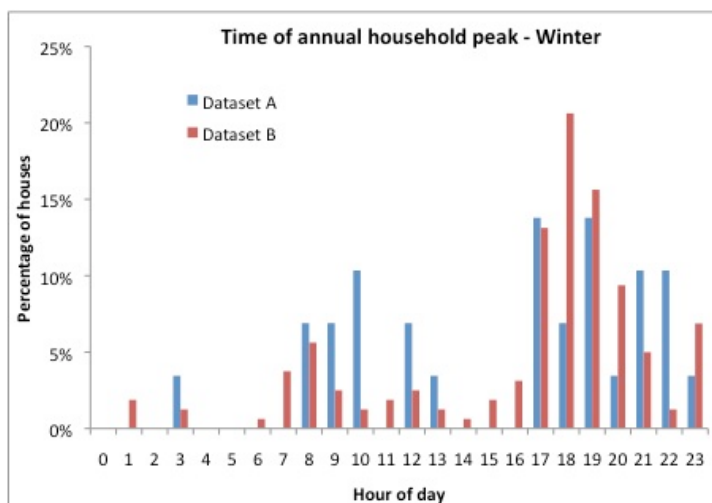


Summer peak?

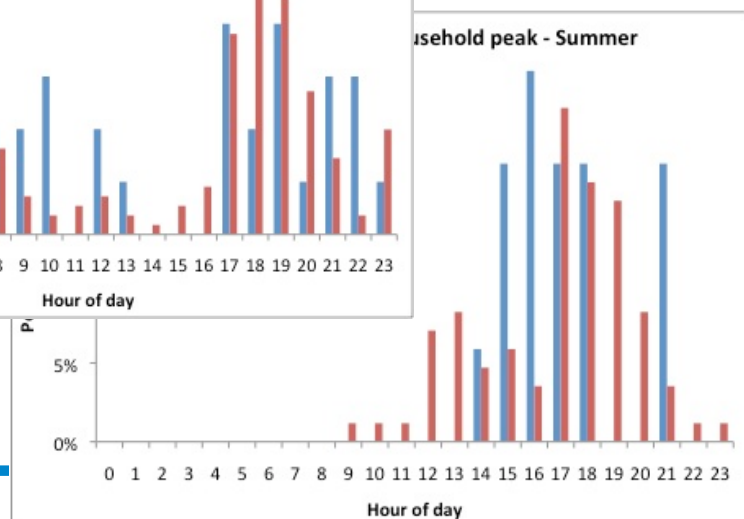
- Aggregated (network) peak is in summer, but



Summer peaks are more aggregated



Both same time
and same day



When to Apply Demand Charge?

- Network Determinations: Networks are sized to be able to meet the projected annual demand peak
- Cost-reflective charges should be applied to customers based on **their demand at the time of the annual network peak** (Ergon, 2015)
- Instead, current CRTs base it on **the customer's demand peak over a broad period each day and over the full year**

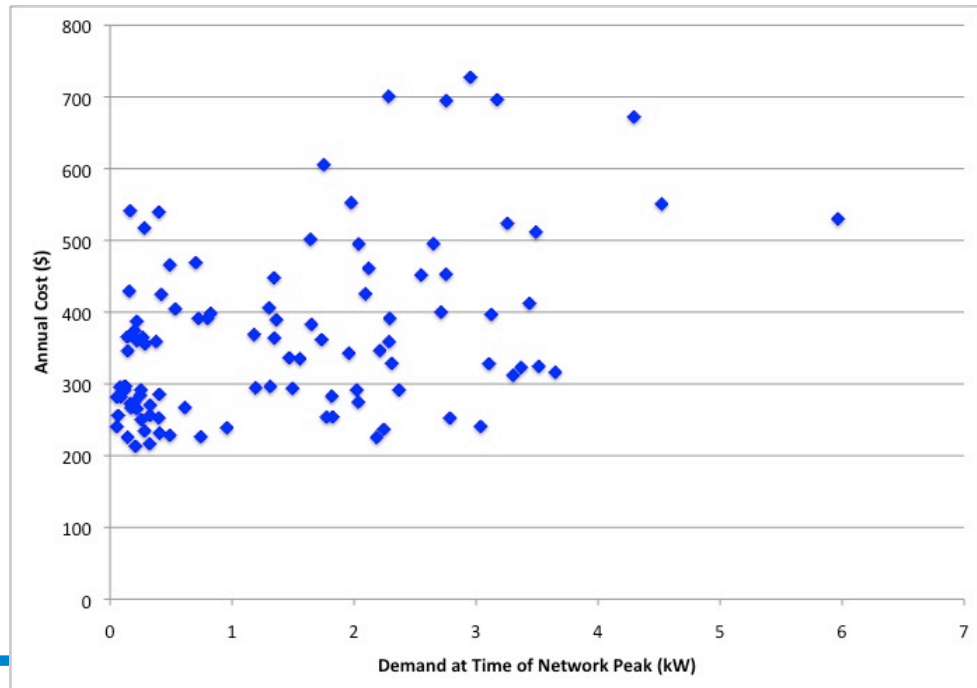
Ergon, 2015, 'Supporting Document: Long Run Marginal Cost Considerations in Developing Network Tariffs, March 2015, Ergon Energy.

Proposed cost-reflective tariffs

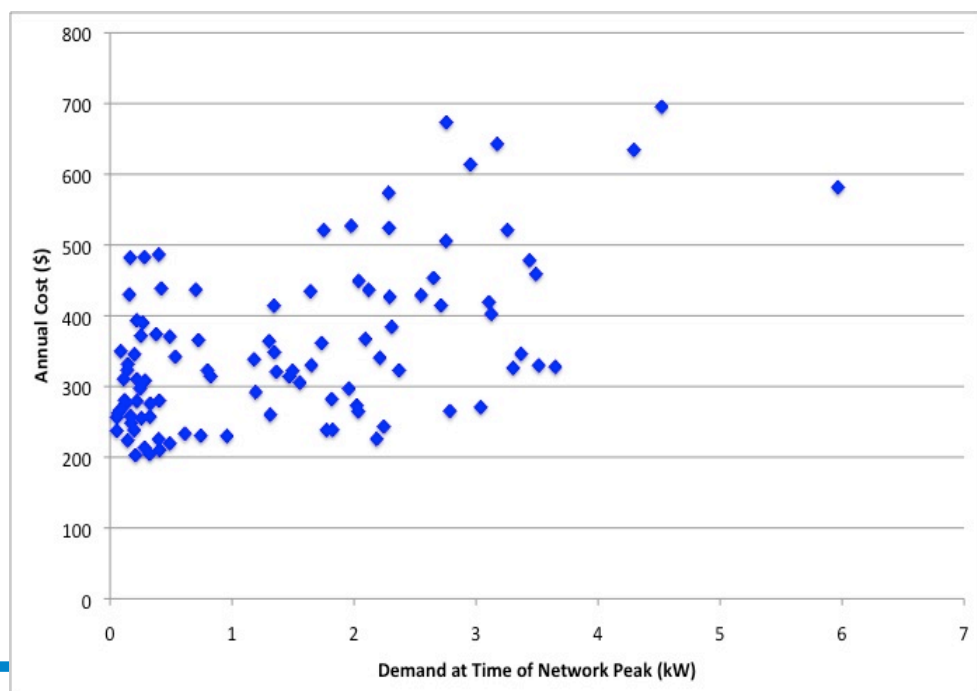
- Looked at 9 DNSPs => 6 TOU, 3 with demand charges
- SA Power Network's Residential Actual Demand Tariff – DUOS only (incl. GST)

Component	Residential Actual Demand Tariff	Residential Single Rate Tariff
Capacity - peak	4 – 9pm (Nov – March) Rate: \$9.966/kW/month	NA
Capacity – off peak	4 – 9pm (April – Oct) Rate: \$4.983/kW/month	NA
Energy	5.313c/kWh any time	8.195c/kWh, up to 333.3kWh/month 10.89c/kWh over 333.3 kWh/month
Fixed	None, but minimum 1.5kW monthly capacity charge	\$103.19/year

SAPN Flat Tariff – DUOS only



SAPN Demand Tariff – DUOS only

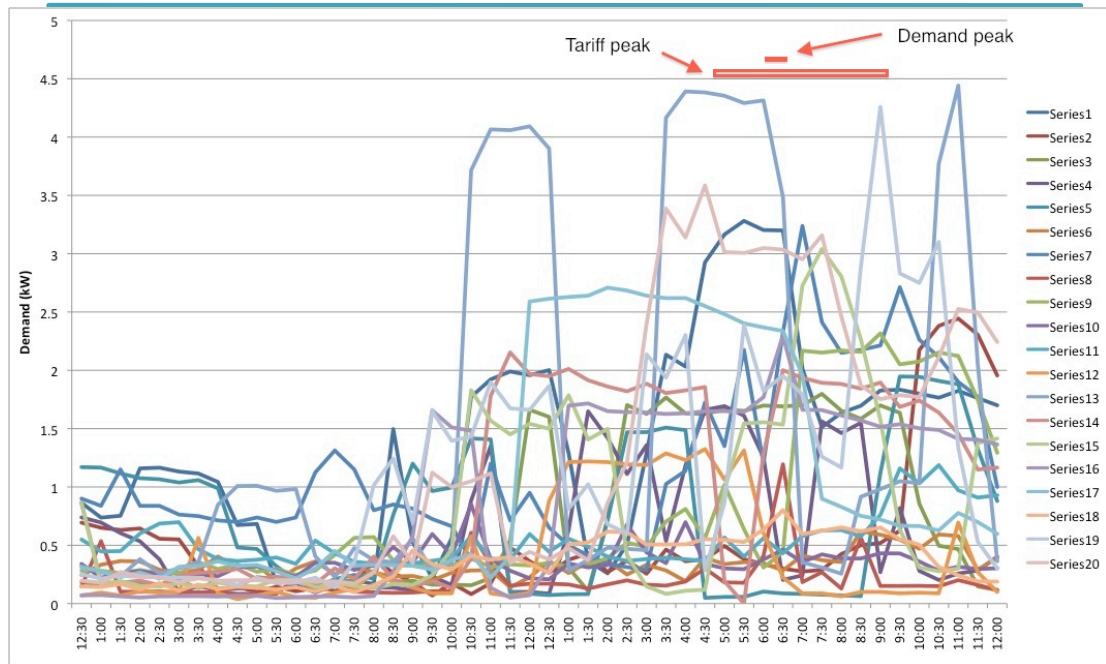


SAPN's cost-reflective and flat tariffs

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What Does All This Mean For Storage???


Non-CRP Drives Storage Uptake



If You Want to Drive Uptake of Storage ...

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Use cost-reflective tariffs that aren't

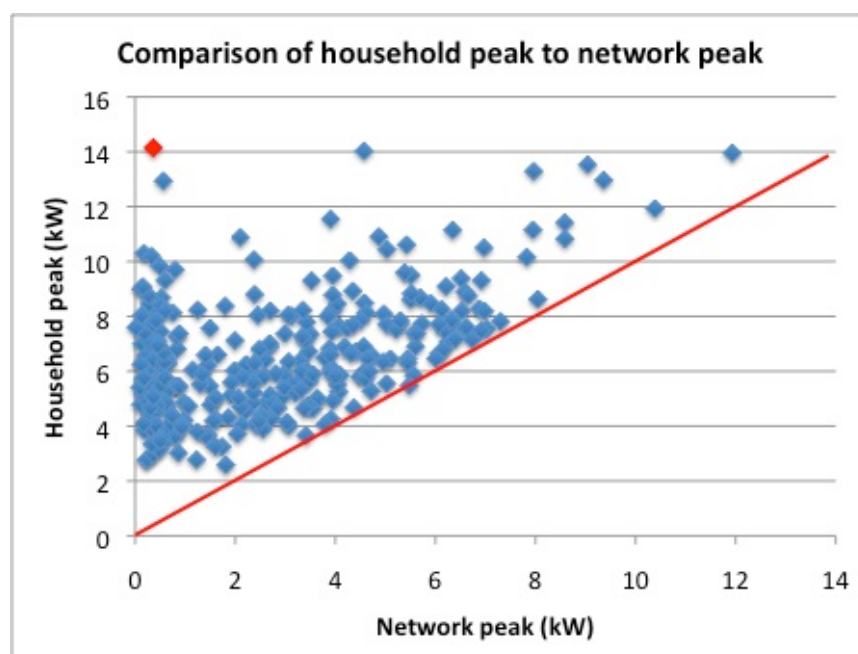


Thank you
Questions?

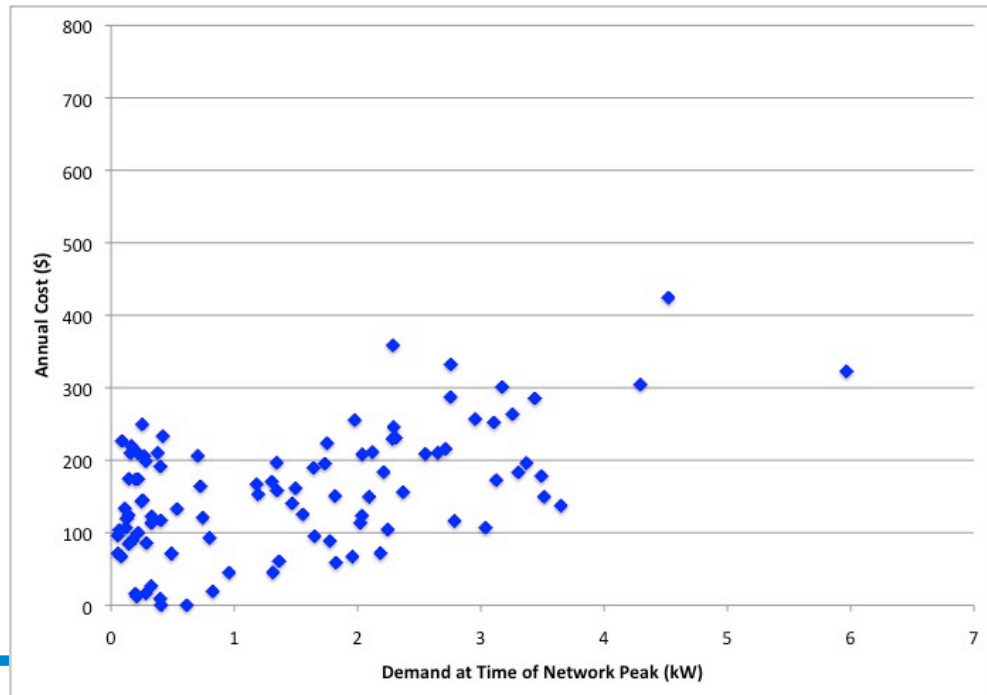
Proposed demand charge tariff

DNSP	Proposed
Charged on peak demand	Charged on demand during network peak
Every month of year	Selected months (eg. summer)
3-9pm, 6 hr period	4.30-7.30pm, 3 hr period
\$/kW charge lower	\$/kW charge higher
Billed each quarter based on 3 monthly demand peaks in that quarter	Billed each quarter based on default demand charge
	True-up period after eg. summer
	Use actual demand for new default demand charge

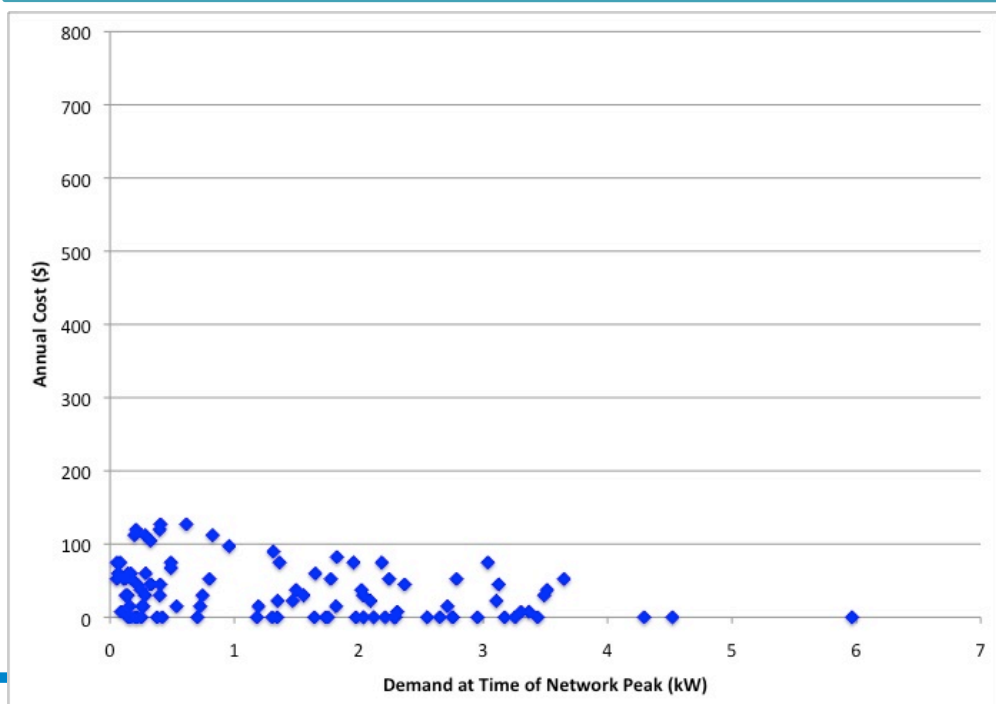
Household peak vs network peak



SAPN Demand Tariff – Demand charge only



SAPN Demand Tariff – Fixed component



SAPN Demand Tariff – energy component

