Australian Energy Market Commission WHOLESALE DEMAND RESPONSE MECHANISM

Technology is developing fast. It won't be long before digitalisation gets to the point where a truly two-sided market is possible. That's a market where consumers actively manage their decisions to consume or not consume. We want to start opening up the market so when technology is mature enough there is a clear runway for widespread demand-side participation to take off

- AEMC Infographic #1 – WDRM – DD – 18 July 2019

As the sector continues to transform, we are increasingly seeing more variability, not only on the supply side (with more weather dependent generation), but also on the demand side. Increases in solar PV, the uptake of batteries and electric vehicles, will increase the need for more information to be provided by the demand side.

- AEMC Infographic #2 – WDRM – DD – 18 July 2019

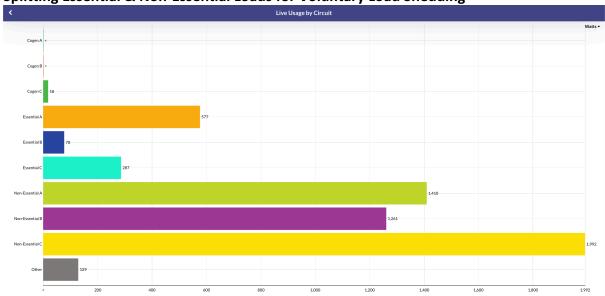


Valuing wholesale demand response

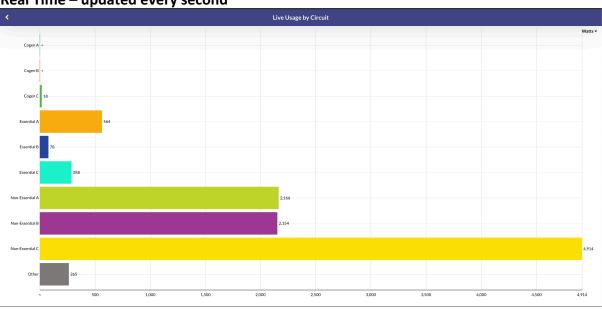
The value of 'demand response' would be determined against a baseline quantity to be set by the market operator. Because it is impossible to know exactly what energy would have been used at any given time, the baseline quantity must be estimated. The framework under the draft rule makes AEMO responsible for determining the baseline, which provides greater certainty while also allowing for innovative approaches to be developed over time. In time, technology will allow us to outgrow the need for baselines and move to an authentic two-sided market.

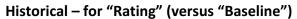
- AEMC Infographic #2 – WDRM – DD – 18 July 2019

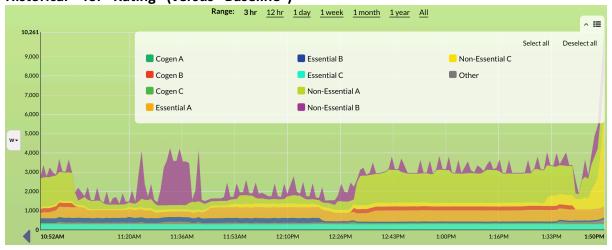
Splitting Essential & Non-Essential Loads for Voluntary Load Shedding



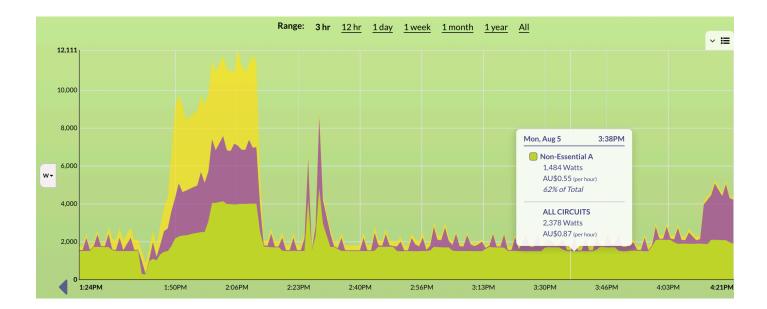
Real Time - updated every second







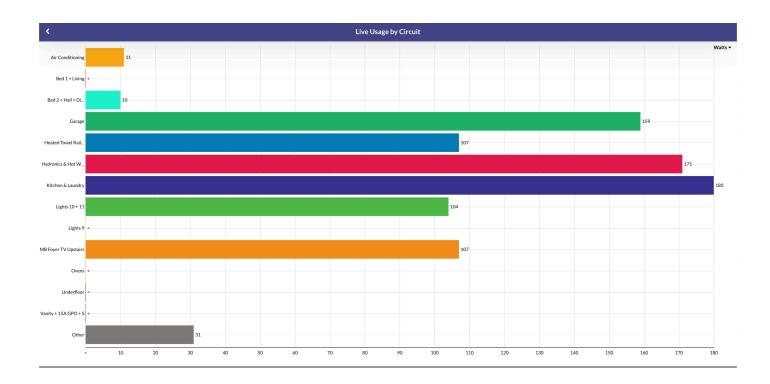
The loads below are the Non-Essential Loads – can be shed under Voluntary Load Shedding ("VLS"):

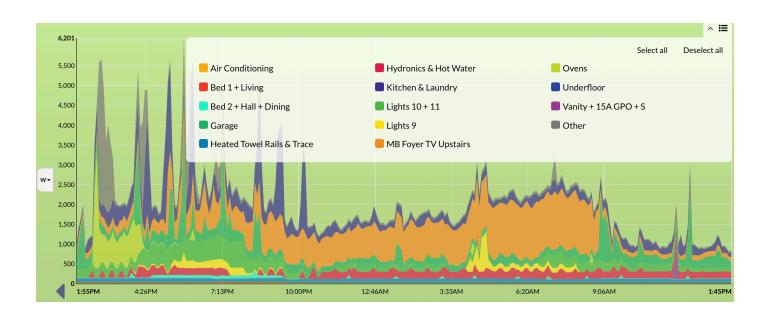


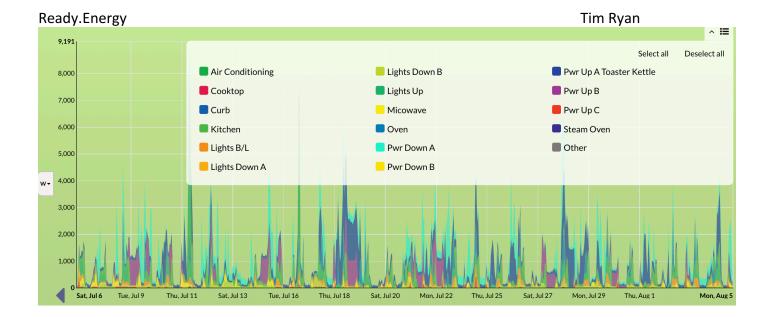
The loads below are Essential Loads – would NOT be shed under VLS and highlight why USE (Unserved Energy) is such an issue in forced load shedding.

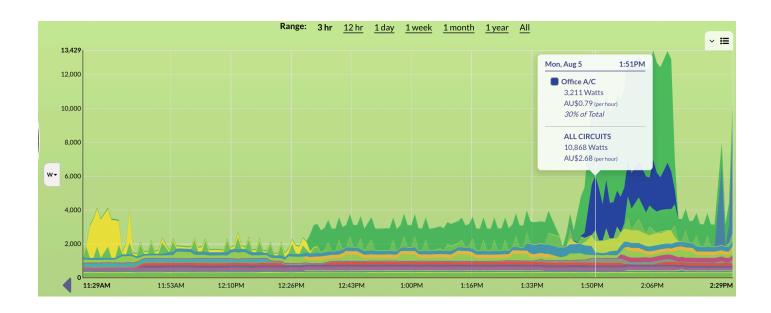
It should be an absolute priority for the AMEC to put in place a rule environment that will remove the need for forced / involuntary load shedding in AEMO's "toolkit" – VLS should be able to deliver safe secure methodologies to support power system security.

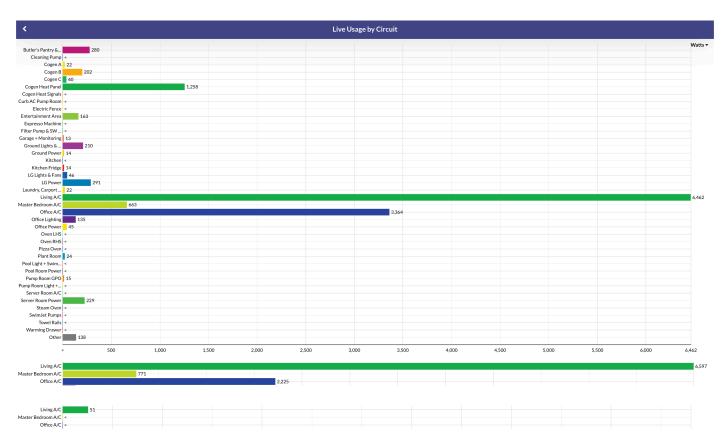


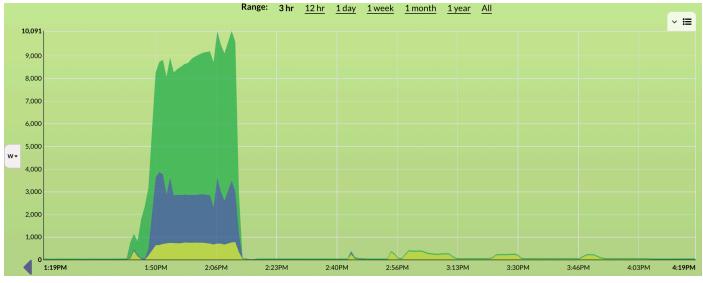


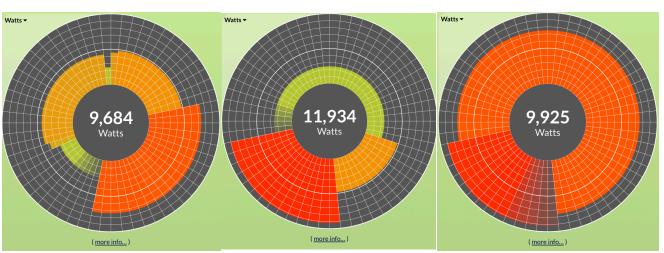


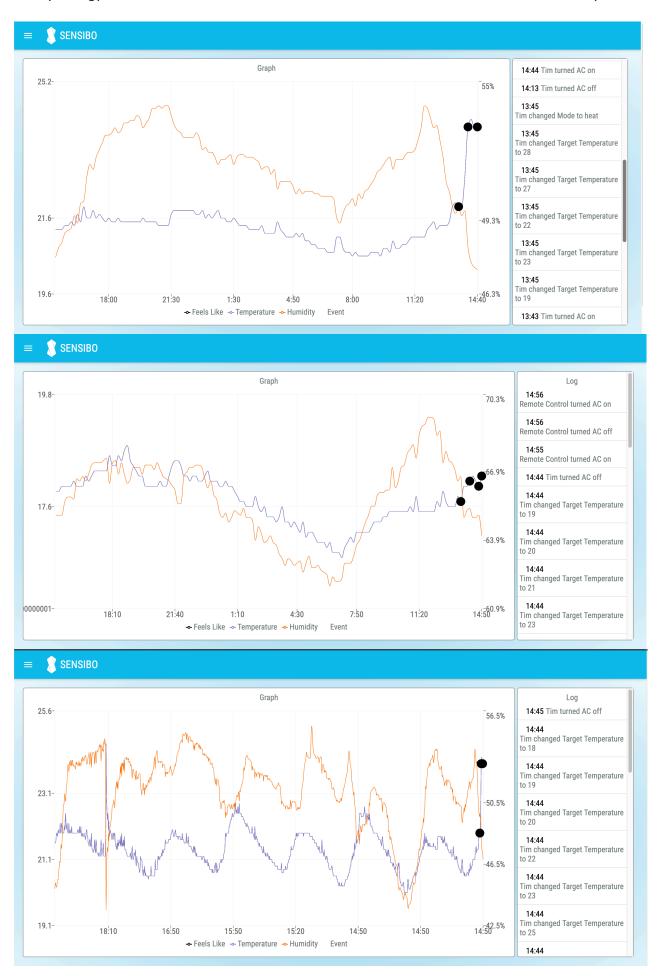












UTILITY FACTOR

Utility Factor of a Gas Peaker Generator = ZERO = NIL = NOTHING.

Utility Factor of DER Control Device = Variable but HIGH Probability of 100% (1).

Internet of Things (IoT) devices exist to provide owners/users with personal benefit.

Orchestration of IoT devices will deliver extra benefits to owners/users and to collective group.

A Network of 50,000 controlled air conditioners at an average consumption of 5 kW would allow maximum DR of 250 MW. This however would be VARIABLE as not all air conditioners would be (i) on and if on (ii) not a full power.

Comparative Cost – Gas Peaker Generation @ \$1 million/MW = \$250 million. Comparative Cost – DER/DM network @\$100/unit wholesale = \$5 million.

So, to be comparable as "firm" capacity \$/\$ just 1-2% of air conditioners would have to be on at full capacity to be equivalent to a Gas Peaker (5 MW for network cost of \$5 million i.e. @ \$1 million/MW).

The serendipitous fact is that, as domestic air-conditioners are a significant factor in peak demand events, DER controlled air conditioner are (i) highly likely to be on; or failing that (if off) are (ii) more likely to be turned on in the near future.

The flexibility of control, and low cost for "nameplate" capacity, means that orchestration can deliver significant network benefits without major impact on individuals (at a lower cost).

THE BIGGEST MISTAKE

The single biggest mistake in the transformation of the energy system with the introduction of roof top solar was the fundamentally flawed decision of putting generation BEHIND the meter!

With one expeditious decision, we have had to live with an ongoing disaster of a lack of visibility not only of the RTS generation but of actual demand.

In our original submission, we presented a strong case that <u>any DER wishing to participate in the market</u> <u>for Demand Response</u> (and Management) should be required to have suitable (sub) metering equipment that provides AEMO with the essential information needed to manage and evermore dynamic grid where both supply and demand are variable – and demand side control will be essential to mitigate uncontrolled variable renewable energy.

The changes coming with batteries and electric vehicles make this requirement necessary and urgent.

It is not expensive, and delivers significant benefits to the DER asset owner (the consumer), the DNSP, and the community (AEMO).

