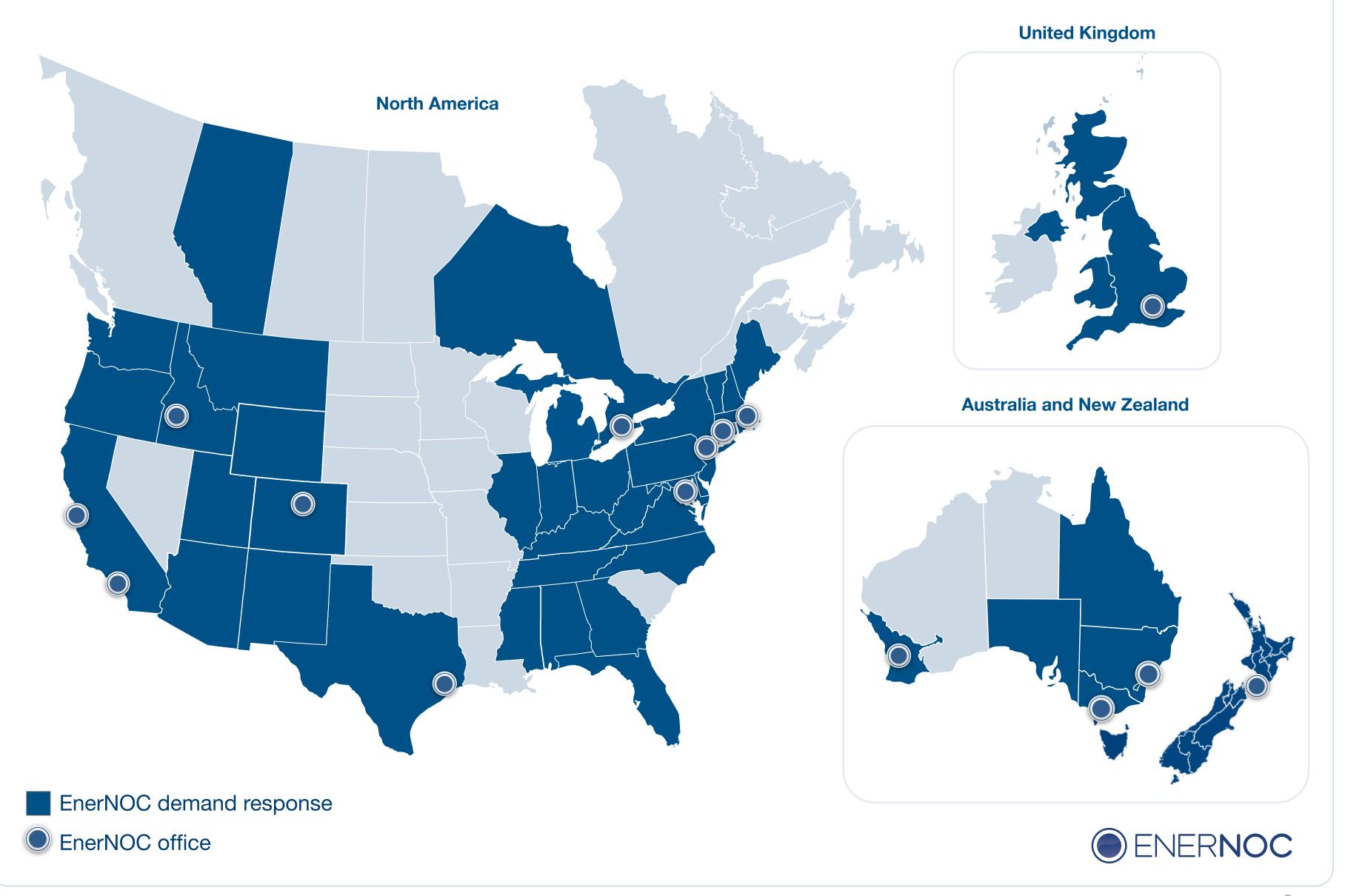


Demand response that works

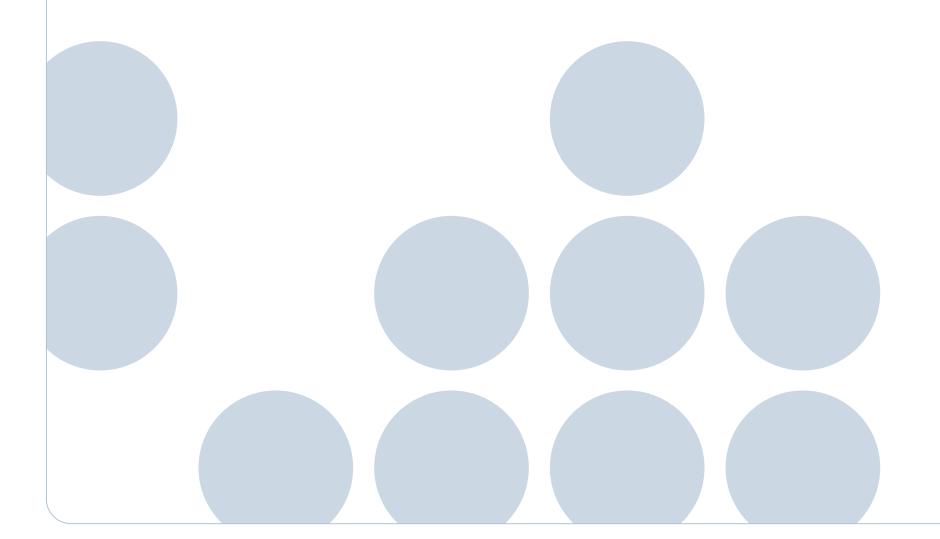
Paul Troughton

AEMC DSP3 Public Forum, 19 April 2012

EnerNOC's demand response footprint



What does success look like?



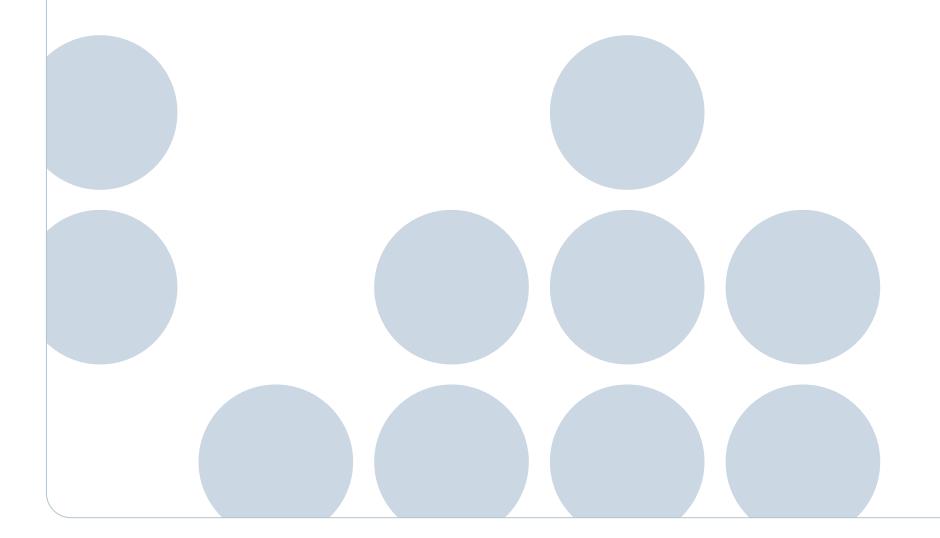


For example, the EY report projects that in Victoria in 2020, the top 1 per cent of forecast peak half hourly periods will equate to 18.8 per cent of Victorian annual peak demand. They estimate that between \$3.4 billion and \$11.1 billion in network costs could be avoided in the NEM over the period 2011-2030 if demand in the top 1 per cent of peak demand periods could be reduced (to the level of the next highest demand period). This would not constitute a direct saving as the costs of any measures used to reduce demand would need to be netted off, but demonstrates the potential savings

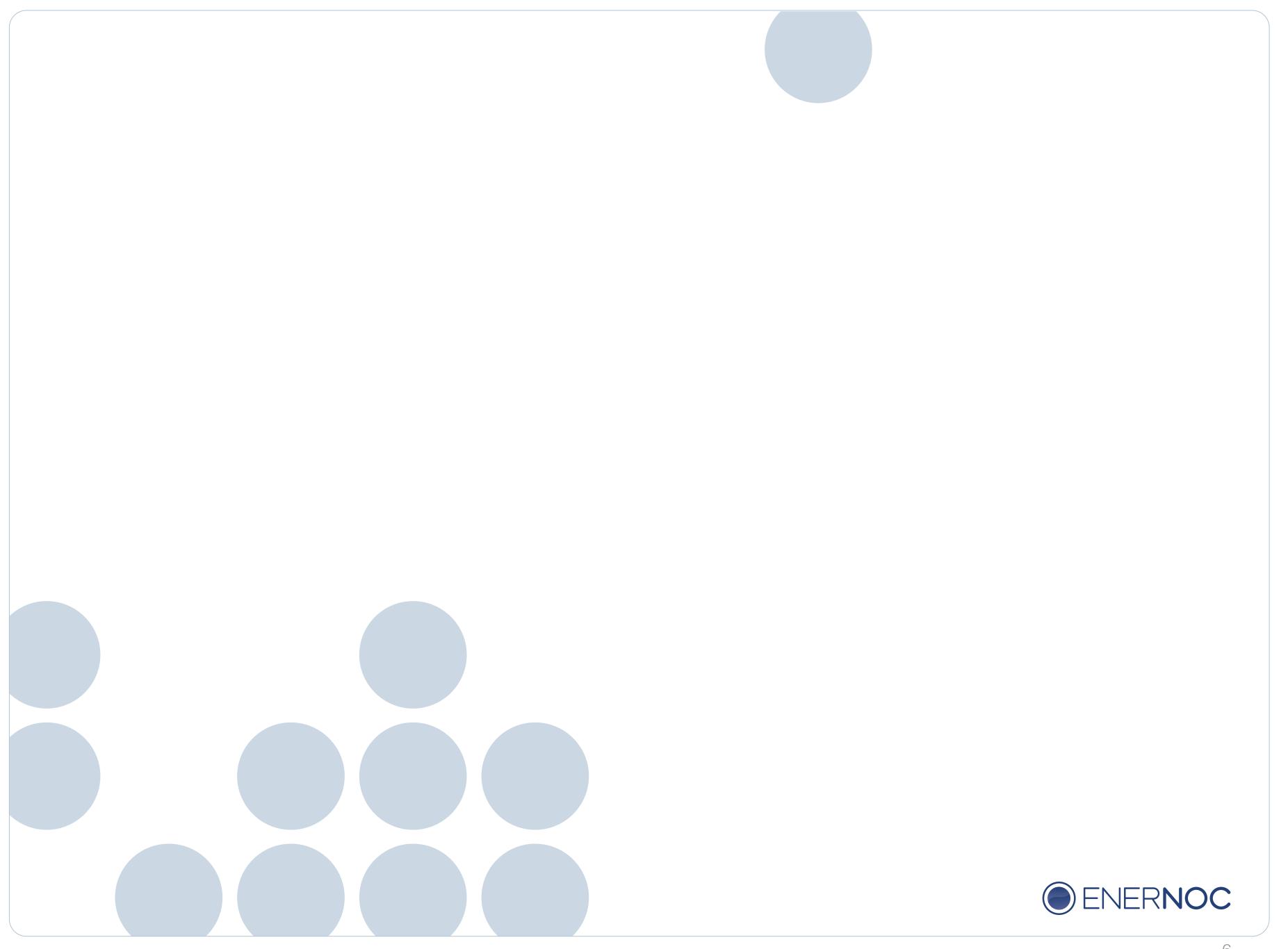


Directions Paper, p.53

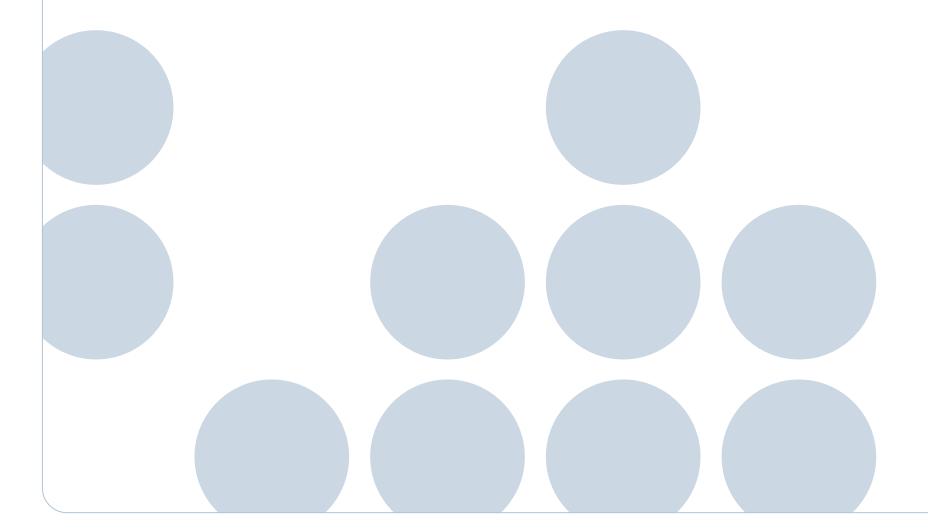
We won't have to build so much





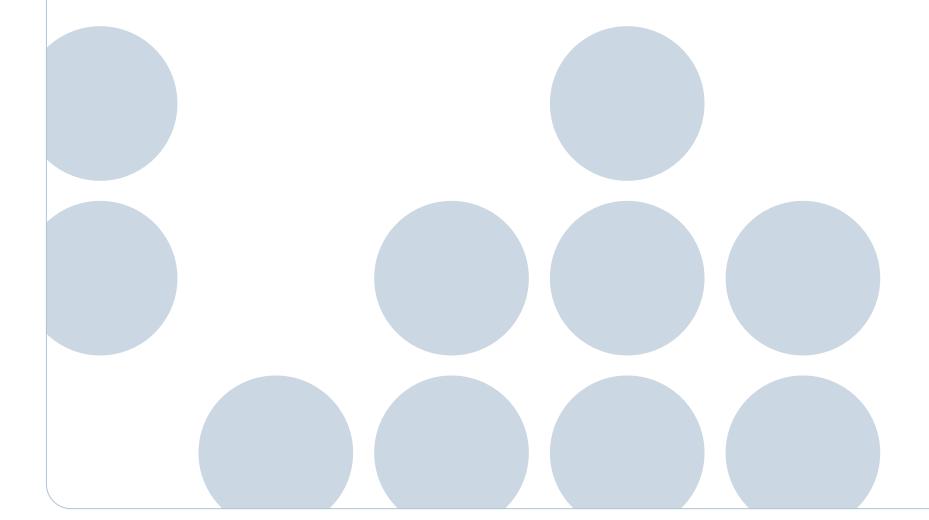


Demand-side resources



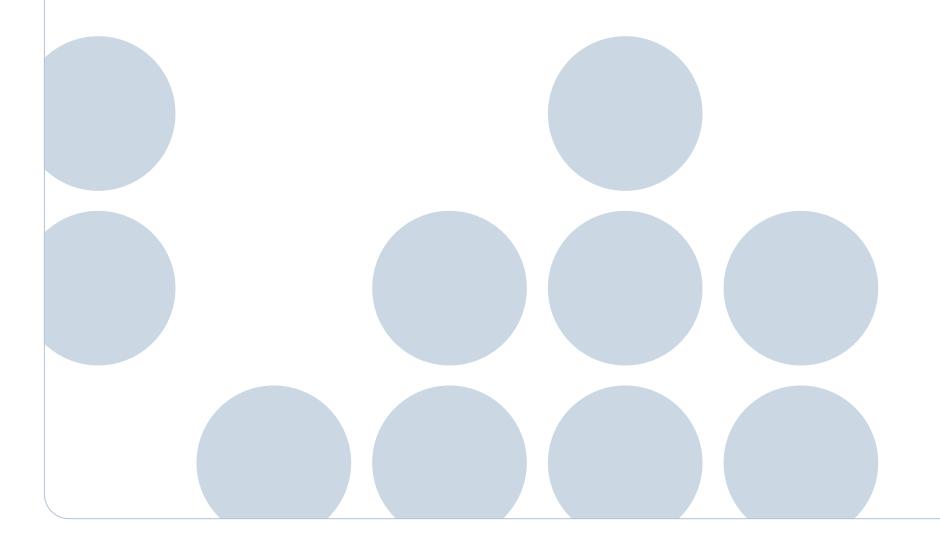


Competition



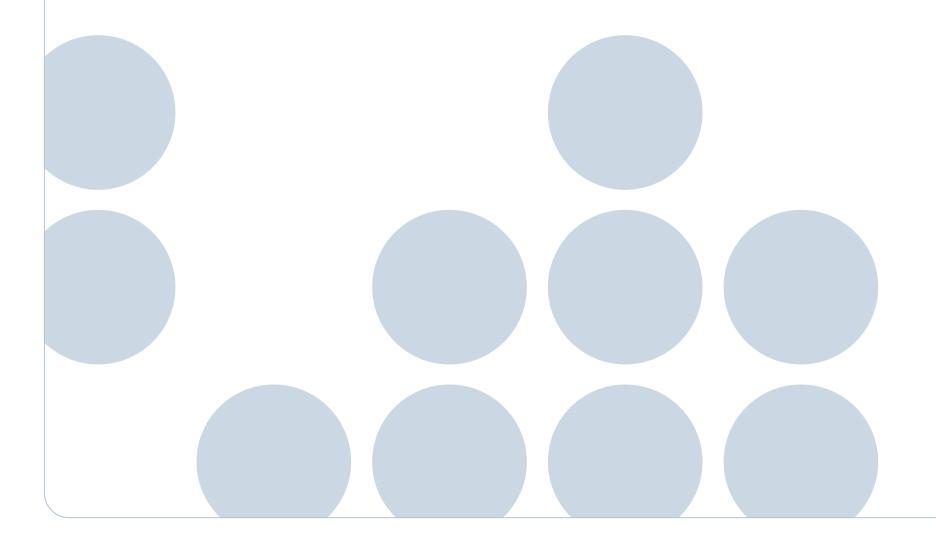


Competition in the wholesale market





Competition to procure demand response

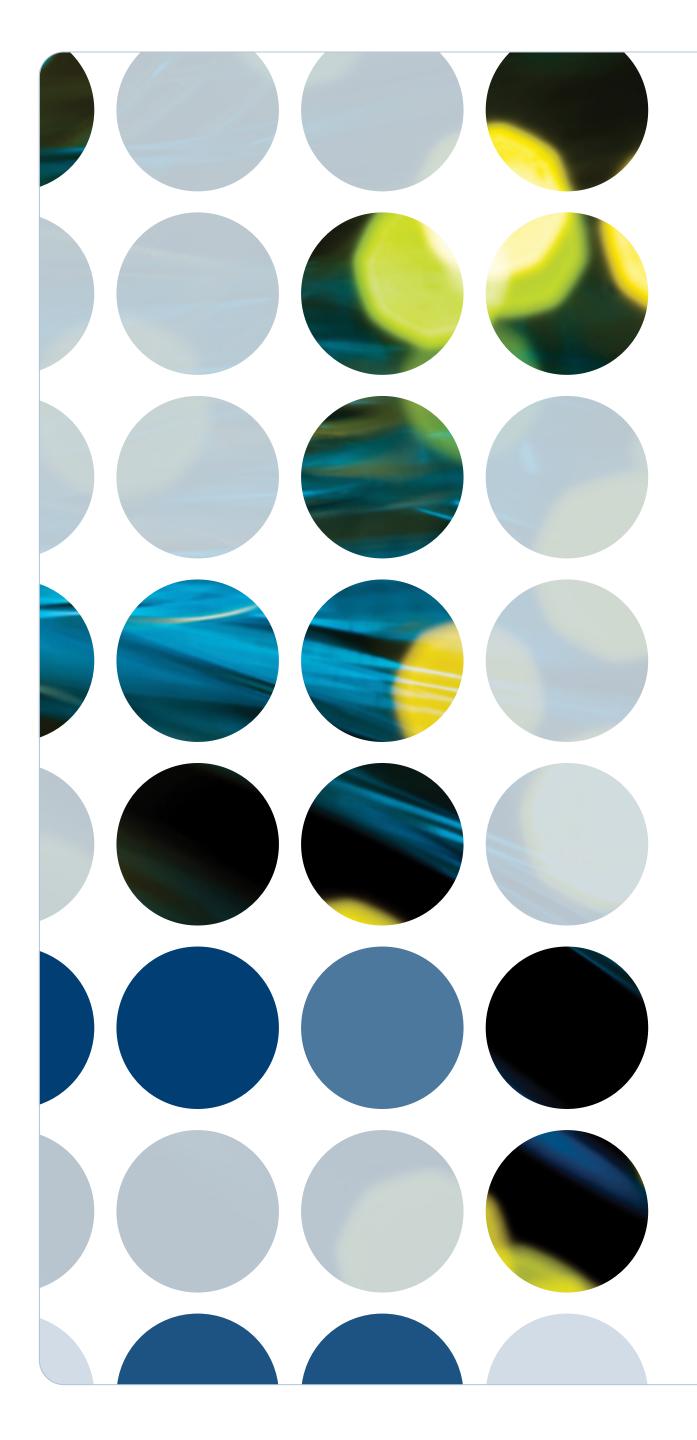




How do we introduce competition?

- Treat DR comparably to a scheduled peaking plant
- Ensure retailers are unaffected by customers' participation







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