

Queensland Competition Authority

Determination

2019–20 Solar feed-in tariff

May 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 29 January 2019, the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (the Minister) directed the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) to determine the 2019–20 feed-in tariff for regional Queensland.

In determining this feed-in tariff, the QCA has employed the same 'avoided cost' methodology used to calculate the feed-in tariffs since 2014–15. This methodology aims to ensure that customers with solar photovoltaic (PV) systems receive a fair and reasonable return for the electricity they export to the electricity grid.

When a retailer buys electricity from solar PV customers instead of sourcing it from the National Electricity Market (NEM), it avoids some direct financial costs. These avoided costs are:

- wholesale energy costs
- NEM management and ancillary services fees
- transmission and distribution losses (energy losses).

However, retailers still incur other costs associated with providing retail electricity services to their customers, including retail operating costs and network costs.

The QCA has calculated the market value of electricity exported from solar PV systems as equal to the avoided costs. For 2019–20, the feed-in tariff for regional Queensland is estimated to be 7.842 cents per kilowatt hour (c/kWh) (Table 1).

This rate is 16.3 per cent lower than last year's feed-in tariff of 9.369 c/kWh, primarily due to a reduction in wholesale energy costs. This reduction is driven mainly by the projected decrease in price volatility in Queensland and other NEM regions due to the expected entry of approximately 5,200 megawatts (MW) of solar and wind generation, of which 1,350 MW is expected to be in Queensland.

Our consultant, ACIL Allen, attributed the projected decrease in price volatility to the expected entry of renewable generation and the Queensland Government's directive to establish CleanCo, which will operate from 1 July 2019.¹ The key impact of CleanCo on wholesale energy costs is expected to arise from the change in operation of the Wivenhoe pumped storage hydroelectric plant. As part of CleanCo (a small generation portfolio²), Wivenhoe is expected to operate more aggressively and ramp up during periods of high spot prices, which would likely place downward pressure on peak prices.

¹ The Queensland Government restructured its government-owned generators and established a separate entity, CleanCo, to operate its existing renewable energy generation assets and develop new renewable energy projects.

² The CleanCo generation portfolio consists of the Wivenhoe pumped storage facility, Barron Gorge, Kareeya and Koombooloomba hydro generators, and the Swanbank E gas-fired power plant.

Table 1 Flat-rate feed-in tariff for regional Queensland, 2019–20

<i>Cost component</i>	<i>c/kWh</i>
Wholesale energy costs	7.558
NEM management fees	0.063
Ancillary services fees	0.037
Value of energy losses	0.184
Feed-in tariff	7.842

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ACIL Allen, Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs, May 2019; QCA calculations.

THE ROLE OF THE QCA—TASK AND CONTACTS

The Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) is an independent statutory body which promotes competition as the basis for enhancing efficiency and growth in the Queensland economy.

The QCA's primary role with respect to electricity is to set regulated retail electricity prices in accordance with the requirements of a delegation from the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (the Minister) and the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Electricity Act).

Section 93 of the Electricity Act stipulates that the Minister must direct the QCA to decide the feed-in tariff for regional Queensland. This report outlines our determination in response to a direction from the Minister, pursuant to section 93 of the Electricity Act (Appendix A).

Contacts

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ministerial direction

On 29 January 2019, the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (the Minister) directed the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) under section 93 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (Electricity Act) to determine a single feed-in tariff for regional Queensland for 2019–20.

The direction indicates that, in determining a flat-rate feed-in tariff³, the QCA should use the same general 'avoided cost' methodology applied since the 2014–15 tariff year and consider the following additional matters:

- the effect of the feed-in tariff on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market
- the arrangements in place for Origin Energy to provide retailer services to Queensland customers connected to the Essential Energy supply network in southern Queensland
- any other matter the QCA considers relevant.

The direction also specifies that no public consultation is required for the determination of the 2019–20 feed-in tariff for regional Queensland.

The QCA notes that, as stipulated under section 93(2) of the Electricity Act, the Minister's direction may state the following:

- the period for which the feed-in tariff is to apply
- the time frame within which QCA is to decide the feed-in tariff
- the matters QCA must consider when deciding the feed-in tariff
- the consultation requirements QCA must comply with before deciding the feed-in tariff.

The Minister's direction may require the QCA to consider any other matter, including the methodology or structure of a feed-in tariff, but it cannot explicitly direct the QCA beyond those issues listed.

1.2 Background

The Queensland Solar Bonus Scheme (the scheme) is a Queensland Government policy administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy. The scheme pays eligible small customers⁴ a prescribed flat-rate feed-in tariff for surplus electricity generated from solar photovoltaic (PV) systems that is exported to the Queensland electricity grid.

Customers who applied for the scheme before 10 July 2012 and maintain their eligibility receive a feed-in tariff of 44 cents per kWh (c/kWh) until the scheme expires on 1 July 2028. Customers who applied from 10 July 2012 onwards received a feed-in tariff of 8 c/kWh until this feed-in tariff expired on 30 June 2014. The scheme was then closed to new customers.

³ A flat-rate feed-in tariff pays the same rate throughout the day for surplus electricity exported to the grid.

⁴ The National Energy Retail Law, section 5 and National Energy Retail Regulations, section 7 define a small customer as a residential customer or a business customer that consumes less than 100 MWh per annum.

The 8 c/kWh feed-in tariff was replaced on 1 July 2014 by a mandatory flat-rate feed-in tariff for regional Queensland, determined by the QCA each financial year under the direction from the Minister.

1.3 Matters not addressed

The QCA has previously reviewed various issues related to solar PV, including:

- implementing feed-in tariffs that reflect the market value of electricity at the time of day it is exported
- estimating the financial value of environmental costs and benefits of solar PV
- why fair feed-in tariffs are not the same as the usage rates chargeable by retailers
- the impacts of solar PV on network peak demand and investment
- the effect of solar PV on wholesale electricity prices (the merit order effect).

The QCA set out its positions on these matters in 2013.⁵ At present, these positions remain unchanged.

Separate to this determination, the QCA has been directed by the Minister under section 253AA of the Electricity Act to provide advice to inform a time-varying solar price for regional Queensland. Under this ministerial direction, the QCA was tasked with providing advice to inform a time-varying solar price but not with determining a time-varying feed-in tariff.⁶ The implementation and determination of a time-varying feed-in tariff are matters for the Queensland Government.

⁵ QCA, *Estimating a fair and reasonable solar feed-in tariff for Queensland*, final report, March 2013.

⁶ The QCA's advice on the time-varying solar price is available on its website: www.qca.org.au.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Estimation methodology

The direction indicates that, in determining a flat-rate feed-in tariff, the QCA should use the same 'avoided cost' methodology applied since the 2014–15 tariff year. However, the Electricity Act does not specify that the Minister's direction may state either the methodology or the structure of the feed-in tariff, as outlined in section 1.1.

We have interpreted the instruction in the Minister's direction that relates to feed-in tariff methodology and structure as a requirement to consider applying the same methodology used since 2014–15 to estimate a flat-rate feed-in tariff for regional Queensland in 2019–20.

In our first report on solar feed-in tariffs⁷, we outlined our rationale for applying the 'avoided cost' methodology to estimate a fair and reasonable feed-in tariff for the electricity exported to the grid by solar PV customers. The 'avoided cost' methodology estimates the value of an efficient feed-in tariff as the sum of the direct financial costs that a retailer avoids when it on-sells exported electricity from its solar PV customers to other customers.

As the findings in our first report remain valid, we consider that it is appropriate to maintain this approach to calculate the 2019–20 feed-in tariff for regional Queensland.

When a retailer buys electricity from solar PV customers instead of sourcing it from the NEM, it avoids some direct financial costs. These avoidable costs are:

- wholesale energy costs
- NEM management fees
- ancillary services fees
- transmission and distribution losses (energy losses).

However, retailers still incur other costs associated with providing retail electricity services to customers, including retail operating costs and network costs.

The avoided costs were estimated recently by the QCA—with advice from ACIL Allen—for the purposes of setting the 2019–20 regulated retail prices (notified prices) for regional Queensland. We have used those estimates for this feed-in tariff determination.

Further, as with the previous four determinations, the direction requires the QCA to consider determining a single feed-in tariff rate to apply across regional Queensland. To derive a single rate and address any competition considerations, we have decided to base the feed-in tariff on the avoided cost of supply in the Ergon Distribution east pricing zone, transmission region one. This area features the lowest average energy losses and cost of supply and also supplies the majority of customers in the Ergon Distribution network area.

2.2 Competition considerations

The terms of reference require that we consider the effect of the feed-in tariff on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market. We consider that the policy intent of this

⁷ QCA, *Estimating a fair and reasonable solar feed-in tariff for Queensland*, final report, March 2013.

requirement is to ensure that the feed-in tariff decided by the QCA does not impede the development of retail competition in regional Queensland.

Ergon Retail⁸ is the incumbent retailer in regional Queensland. Unlike in south east Queensland, competition in the small customer market has not developed in regional Queensland, primarily due to the subsidy arrangements that underpin the Queensland Government's Uniform Tariff Policy.

As we noted in previous determinations, it is important to balance the need to provide a feed-in tariff that is fair, while not setting it so high as to discourage potential new entrants from entering the market in regional Queensland. Setting a mandatory feed-in tariff that is above the efficient level—that is, the avoidable cost associated with on-selling solar PV electricity—might be sustainable for Ergon Retail, as its loss is underwritten by the Queensland Government. However, doing so could make it difficult for other retailers (who are not subsidised by government) to compete with Ergon Retail, thereby discouraging them from entering the market.

In light of this concern, we consider that the feed-in tariff should be based on the avoided costs of supply incurred in the Ergon Distribution pricing region with the lowest average cost of supply (i.e. east pricing zone, transmission region one)⁹. Adopting an alternative approach—such as using the weighted-average avoided costs for all of Ergon Distribution pricing regions—would impose a feed-in tariff that is above the efficient value of PV exports in some regions, particularly in the east pricing zone, where over 90 per cent of customers in regional Queensland reside.

Given the concentration of customers, the east pricing zone is also the area where competition is most likely to develop initially, so implementing a feed-in tariff that is above the efficient level in this area could discourage new market entrants into regional Queensland and influence potential retailers' willingness to supply solar PV customers. Basing the feed-in tariff on the avoided costs in an area with a relatively low cost of supply reduces the risk of setting mandatory feed-in tariffs above the efficient level, which could impede the development of effective competition in regional Queensland.

For these reasons, we continue to consider that the most appropriate basis for the single flat-rate feed-in tariff is the avoided cost of supply in the Ergon Distribution east pricing zone, transmission region one.

2.3 Arrangements for Queensland customers on the Essential Energy network

Origin Energy supplies around 5700 customers in the Goondiwindi, Texas and Inglewood areas of southern Queensland who are connected to Essential Energy's distribution network. Some of these customers have accessed the mandatory feed-in tariff, as determined by the QCA, since 2014–15. The terms of reference require that we consider this arrangement when deciding the feed-in tariff for 2019–20.

These customers are supplied by Origin at notified prices in much the same way as Ergon Retail supplies customers throughout the rest of regional Queensland. Like Ergon Retail, Origin incurs

⁸ Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (electricity retail arm).

⁹ East zone, transmission region one has the lowest average cost of supply among Ergon Distribution pricing regions that are connected to the NEM.

a financial loss to supply these customers at notified prices (which are lower than the efficient cost of supply) and is subsidised by the Queensland Government to underwrite this loss.

Transmission and distribution losses will differ between the Ergon network area and Essential Energy area in southern Queensland. However, we consider that a single flat-rate feed-in tariff should also be available to customers in the Essential Energy area in southern Queensland. This is consistent with:

- our approach for previous determinations
- the intent of the terms of reference which require a single feed-in tariff to be applied across regional Queensland
- the definition of the feed-in tariff under section 92 of the Electricity Act.¹⁰

¹⁰ Section 92 of the Electricity Act defines the feed-in tariff as an amount that must be credited by a prescribed retail entity—i.e. Ergon Retail and Origin Energy (only for Queensland customers on the Essential Energy network)—to a qualifying customer for each unit of electricity that is produced by a small PV generator and supplied to the network.

3 ESTIMATED SOLAR FEED-IN TARIFF

This chapter sets out our calculation of the 2019–20 flat-rate feed-in tariff for regional Queensland. The 'avoided cost' methodology was applied to estimate a fair and reasonable feed-in tariff for the electricity exported to the grid by solar PV customers.

The feed-in tariff value has been calculated as the sum of the costs that a retailer avoids when it on-sells a unit of electricity exported by its solar customers. We have used estimates of the following inputs in calculating this value:

- wholesale energy costs (WEC) for 2019–20
- NEM management and ancillary services fees for 2019–20
- distribution and transmission loss factors for 2019–20.

These estimates were also used in the QCA's final determination of the 2019–20 notified electricity prices.

3.1 Wholesale energy costs

When retailers on-sell a unit of electricity from their solar customers to other customers, they avoid having to purchase that unit of electricity from the NEM. Generally, retailers on-sell solar electricity to other small customers¹¹, as solar PV systems tend to be located in residential areas, and electricity (when exported to the grid) typically travels to the closest household/small business where electricity is demanded. Thus, when retailers on-sell solar electricity, they generally avoid having to purchase electricity from the NEM for small customers.

The Ergon net system load profile (NSLP) approximates how much electricity is consumed by customers who use accumulation meters¹² in the Ergon network area, for each half hour of the day. As the majority of small customers in regional Queensland use accumulation meters, we consider that the consumption profile of the Ergon NSLP is the most appropriate basis to estimate the avoided WEC for the feed-in tariff for regional Queensland. To estimate the avoided WEC, we have used the forecast WEC of supplying the Ergon NSLP—estimated by ACIL Allen for the determination of the 2019–20 notified prices.

For 2019–20, we have estimated the avoided WEC to be to be 7.558 cents per kWh (Table 2). This is 14.3 per cent lower than it was for the 2018–19 price determination. This decrease reflects the projected decrease in spot price volatility due to the expected entry of approximately 5,200 MW of utility-scale solar and wind generation into the NEM—about 1,350 MW of which is expected to be in Queensland.

ACIL Allen attributed the projected decrease in price volatility to the expected entry of renewable generation and the Queensland Government's directive to establish CleanCo, which

¹¹ Small customers are residential and small business customers.

¹² Unlike smart/digital meters, accumulation meters do not record when during the day electricity was consumed or how much was consumed at that time. To allow for half-hourly settlement within the NEM (with different spot prices and volumes for each half hour), AEMO uses the NSLP to approximate the amount of electricity consumed by customers on accumulation meters in a region, for each half hour of the day.

will operate from 1 July 2019.¹³ The key impact of CleanCo on wholesale energy costs is expected to arise from the change in the operation of one of its generators, the Wivenhoe pumped storage hydroelectric plant.

CleanCo would operate the Wivenhoe pumped storage hydroelectric plant, Barron Gorge, Kareeya and Koombaloo hydro generators, and the Swanbank E gas-fired power plant. As part of CleanCo (a small generation portfolio), Wivenhoe is expected to operate more aggressively and ramp up during periods of high spot prices, which would likely place downward pressure on peak price outcomes.

A more detailed explanation of ACIL Allen's WEC methodology is available in its 2019–20 report.¹⁴

Table 2 Wholesale energy costs in regional Queensland, 2019–20 (before energy losses)

<i>Settlement class</i>	<i>c/kWh</i>
Ergon NSLP	7.558

Source: ACIL Allen, *Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, May 2019.

3.2 NEM management and ancillary services fees

Retailers purchasing electricity from the NEM are required to pay NEM management fees and ancillary services charges to the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO). NEM management fees are levied by AEMO to cover the costs related to:

- operating the NEM
- performing its function as the national transmission planner
- full retail contestability
- funding Energy Consumers Australia.

Ancillary services charges cover the costs of services used by AEMO to manage power system safety, security and reliability.

NEM management fees and ancillary services fees are paid based on the net energy purchased by retailers. The net energy purchased is measured by AEMO at the regional reference node. Retailers therefore avoid paying these fees when they avoid purchasing energy from the NEM by on-selling solar PV electricity.

To estimate these avoided costs, we have used the NEM management and ancillary services fees estimated by ACIL Allen in calculating notified prices for 2019–20 (Table 3). ACIL Allen has estimated:

- the NEM management fees using projected fees in AEMO's *Electricity Final Budget and Fees 2018–19* report
- the ancillary services fees using the average ancillary service payments¹⁵ observed over the preceding 52 weeks.

¹³ The Queensland Government restructured its government-owned generators and established a separate entity, CleanCo, to operate its existing renewable energy generation assets and develop new renewable energy projects.

¹⁴ ACIL Allen Consulting, *Estimated Energy Costs, 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, prepared for the QCA, May 2019.

The estimated costs of NEM management fees during 2019–20 have increased compared to 2018–19. AEMO noted that increased complexities in managing the grid and the changing nature of generation meant that further investment will be required to manage the NEM.¹⁶

A more detailed explanation of ACIL Allen's methodology is available in its 2019–20 report.¹⁷

Table 3 NEM management and ancillary services fees, 2019–20 (before energy losses)

<i>Fees</i>	<i>c/kWh</i>
NEM management fees	0.063
Ancillary services fees	0.037
Total	0.100

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ACIL Allen, Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs, May 2019.

3.3 Energy losses

One benefit of distributed generation, including solar PV, is that it reduces the need to transport energy across long distances and therefore largely removes costs associated with transmission and distribution losses. Retailers are therefore able to avoid energy losses when they on-sell PV exports and the value of these avoided losses needs to be included in the feed-in tariff.

To estimate the value of avoided energy losses, we have adopted the loss factors for the Ergon NSLP, as used in our final determination of the 2019–20 notified prices. These loss factors are:

- the average energy-weighted transmission loss factor—estimated by ACIL Allen, using the loss factors and energy consumed at each of the Transmission Node Identities provided by AEMO
- the distribution loss factor for small customers, published by AEMO.

The distribution loss factor is multiplied by the average weighted transmission marginal loss factor to arrive at the total combined loss factor (Table 4).

Compared to the 2018–19 determination, loss factors for the Ergon NSLP have declined, leading to a lower value of energy losses for 2019–20. AEMO advised that the changes between the 2018–19 and 2019–20 transmission loss factors are mainly driven by the large volume of new generation projects connected to the NEM. Many of these new generation projects are connecting at the periphery of the transmission network in north and central Queensland, which is electrically weak and remote from the regional reference node, resulting in lower transmission loss factors in these areas.¹⁸

A more detailed explanation of ACIL Allen's methodology is available in its 2019–20 report.¹⁹

¹⁵ AEMO provides data on weekly settlements for ancillary service payments in each interconnected region within the NEM.

¹⁶ See AEMO, *2018–19 Final Budget and Fees*, June 2018.

¹⁷ ACIL Allen Consulting, *Estimated Energy Costs, 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, prepared for the QCA, May 2019.

¹⁸ AEMO, *Region List and Draft Marginal Loss Factors: FY 2019–20*, April 2019.

¹⁹ ACIL Allen Consulting, *Estimated Energy Costs, 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, prepared for the QCA, May 2019.

Table 4 Loss factors for small customers in Ergon east pricing zone, 2019–20

<i>Item</i>	<i>Loss factor</i>
Transmission marginal loss factor (energy-weighted)	0.952
Distribution loss factor	1.075
Total combined loss factor	1.024

Notes: 1. The relevant Ergon pricing zone is the Ergon east pricing zone, transmission region one. 2. For presentation purposes, figures in this table have been rounded from the figures originally reported by ACIL Allen. Therefore, the combined loss factor does not multiply exactly.

Source: ACIL Allen, *Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, May 2019.

A total combined loss factor of 1.024 translates to an energy loss of 2.4 per cent. The value of avoided energy losses is estimated by multiplying the avoided wholesale energy costs, NEM management fees and ancillary services fees with the percentage energy loss.

3.4 Estimated feed-in tariff

We have estimated the efficient feed-in tariff for regional Queensland for 2019–20 to be 7.842 cents per kWh (Table 5).

Table 5 Flat-rate feed-in tariff for regional Queensland, 2019–20

<i>Cost component</i>	<i>c/kWh</i>
Wholesale energy costs	7.558
NEM management fees	0.063
Ancillary services fees	0.037
Value of energy losses	0.184
Feed-in tariff	7.842

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ACIL Allen, *Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, May 2019; QCA calculations.

The feed-in tariff is 16.3 per cent lower than for 2018–19, due mainly to the decrease in the wholesale energy costs (Table 6).

Table 6 Comparison of feed-in tariff for regional Queensland, 2018–19 and 2019–20

<i>Avoided costs</i>	<i>c/kWh</i>		<i>Change (%)</i>	<i>Contribution to change (%)</i>
	<i>2018–19</i>	<i>2019–20</i>		
Wholesale energy costs	8.818	7.558	–14.3	82.5
NEM management and ancillary services fee	0.096	0.100	4.2	–0.3
Value of energy losses	0.455	0.184	–59.6	17.7
Feed-in tariff	9.369	7.842	–16.3	100

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ACIL Allen, *Estimated Energy Costs: 2019–20 Retail Tariffs*, May 2019; QCA calculations.

APPENDIX A: MINISTERIAL DIRECTION



The Hon Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

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29 JAN 2019



Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
Level 27, 145 Ann Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Professor Menezes

I am writing to direct the Queensland Competition Authority (the Authority) under section 93 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act) to decide the feed-in tariff (FiT) rate for the 2019–20 tariff year and under 253AA of the Act to provide advice on a time-varying FiT for the 2019–20 tariff year. I attach my directions and the associated terms of reference (ToR) which impose conditions and timeframes on the Authority when undertaking its investigation and advice.

My section 93 direction requires the Authority to decide a flat FiT rate for 2019–20 consistent with the methodology used to decide the 2018–19 regional FiT rate of 9.369 cents. Given that the methodology and approach are unchanged, no public consultation is required in deciding the 2019–20 FiT.

The Authority is to provide advice about a time varying FiT by calculating spot wholesale electricity pool price values for defined peak and off-peak times. The Authority should then use these values to advise a cost build-up rate that also includes the value of energy losses and avoided National Electricity Market fees. The approach taken should be consistent with the Authority's advice on a time-varying FiT since 2017–18 and therefore no public consultation is required.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr Tim Quirey, Director, Innovative Energy Solutions, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy who will be pleased to assist you and can be contacted on 3199 4976.

Yours sincerely



Dr Anthony Lynham MP
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

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ELECTRICITY ACT 1994
Section 93

As the Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy, pursuant to section 93 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I hereby direct the Queensland Competition Authority (the Authority) to decide a flat rate feed-in tariff for the 2019-20 tariff year.

The following are the Terms of Reference pertaining to this direction.

Terms of Reference

Matters to consider

In accordance with section 93(2) and 93(3) of the Act, in deciding the feed-in tariff the Authority must consider the following:

1. The flat rate feed-in tariff should be decided using the general 'avoided cost' methodology applied for the 2014–15, 2015–16, 2016–17, 2017–18 and 2018–19 tariff years.
2. The effect of the feed-in tariffs on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market.
3. The matters described below:
 - The arrangements in place for Origin Energy to provide retailer services to Queensland customers connected to the Essential Energy supply network in southern Queensland
 - Any other matter the Authority considers relevant.

Application of the feed-in tariffs

The flat rate feed-in tariff is to apply for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Consultation

No public consultation is required to decide the 2019–20 flat rate feed-in tariff given that the Authority must apply the same methodology as was applied in previous tariff years.

Timing

The Authority is to decide the flat rate feed-in tariff and, in accordance with section 94 of the Act, announce the flat rate feed-in tariff on the Authority's website and publish the feed-in tariff via gazette notice no later than 31 May 2019.

DATED this

29th

day of Jul 2019

SIGNED by the Honourable
Anthony Lynham
Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy


(signature)