Queensland Competition Authority

Solar feed-in tariffs in south-east Queensland 2024–25

Monitoring report

September 2025

We wish to acknowledge the contribution of the following staff to this report:

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Contents

Overview

Solar feed-in tariffs are the prices that electricity retailers pay to customers with solar photovoltaic (PV) systems who export surplus electricity to the electricity network. In south-east Queensland (SEQ), retailers set the amount customers will receive for exports.

The Queensland Government directed us to report annually on solar feed-in tariffs offered to residential and small business customers in SEQ. This report is our ninth annual report and covers the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Key findings

- The number of retailers offering retail electricity plans with solar feed-in tariffs decreased in 2024–25, with 22 retailers offering feed-in tariffs in the June quarter of 2025, down from 23 in the June quarter of 2024.
- The average feed-in tariffs in SEQ decreased in 2024–25. From the September quarter to the June quarter, average single feed-in tariffs[1] decreased:
  - from 3.9 c/kWh to 3.4 c/kWh for residential customers
  - from 4.3 c/kWh to 3.6 c/kWh for small business customers.
- Feed-in tariffs varied substantially. For example, single feed-in tariffs for both residential and small business customers ranged from 1.0 c/kWh to 8.0 c/kWh in the June quarter of 2025.
- The highest feed-in tariffs in 2024–25 were part of a two-part feed-in tariff[2] – 3 retailers offered 12 c/kWh for the first 8, 14 or 15 kWh exported each day, respectively, and after this threshold was reached, the feed-in tariffs reduced to 5.5, 4.0 or 6.6 c/kWh for any additional exports.
- Retailers in SEQ continued to offer plans with different combinations and levels of feed-in tariffs, supply and usage charges, discounts, incentives and fees. These differences resulted in a wide range of bills across different retailers and, in some cases, across a retailer's own plans.
- Plans with the highest feed-in tariffs did not deliver the lowest net bills for every customer, especially if the customer did not export much electricity. Customers were generally better off with plans that had:
  - lower supply and usage charges – if customers had low consumption and a low solar export ratio[3]
  - lower usage charges and higher feed-in tariffs – if customers had high consumption and a high solar export ratio.
- Across a range of electricity import and solar export scenarios, retailers who offered the cheapest plans in 2024–25 were:
  - for residential customers – Alinta Energy, Ampol Energy[4], GloBird Energy, Momentum Energy and Ovo Energy
  - for small business customers – AGL, Blue NRG, ENGIE, Momentum Energy, Next Business Energy, Red Energy and Shell Energy.

[1] Single (or flat rate) feed-in tariffs offer a set amount per kWh of electricity that is exported, regardless of the time of day.
[2] Two-part feed-in tariffs offer a higher feed-in tariff up to a set daily export threshold; thereafter, a lower feed-in tariff applies.
[3] The solar export ratio is measured as the annual amount of solar exports divided by the annual amount of electricity imports. Section 3.2.1 outlines the ratios we use in this report.
[4] AGL acquired Ampol Energy on 1 July 2025 and planned to transfer Ampol Energy customers to AGL (AGL, *Application to Surrender – Application to surrender the Ampol Energy (Retail) Pty Ltd Electricity Retail Authorisations*, AER website, July 2025).

Advice for customers

We recommend that you use the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) Energy Made Easy website to compare electricity retail plans. It is free to use, is independent of commercial third parties and includes all generally available plans in the SEQ market.

When you compare plans, it is critical to consider not just the feed-in tariff but also the amount of electricity you use, the times of the day that you use the most electricity, and all other aspects of plans.

For plans that are only available to customers purchasing solar PV systems through the retailer (or a third party), you also need to carefully consider the cost of purchasing the system, and any other terms and conditions related to the purchase.

More information

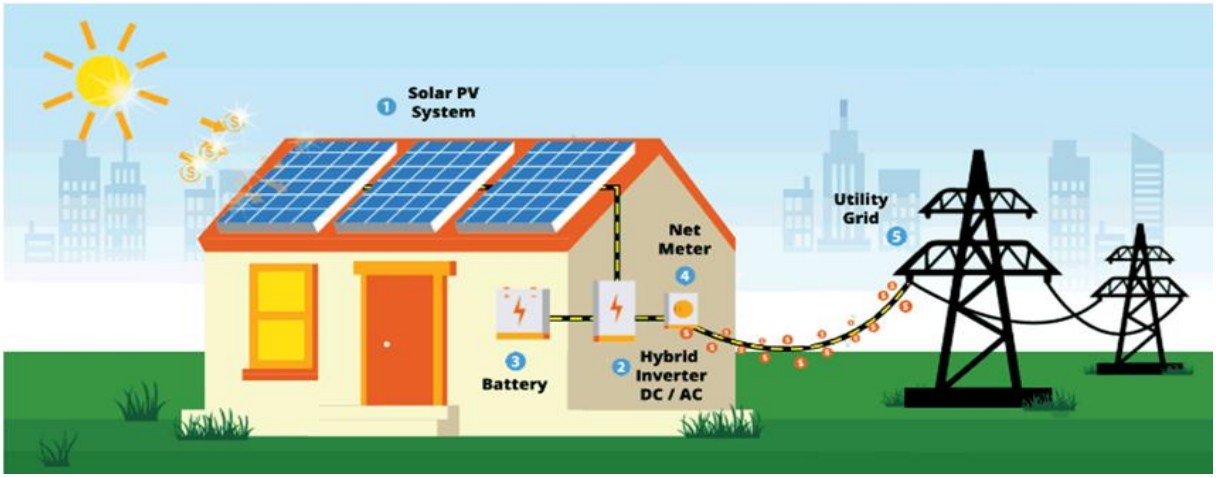
For more information on this report, phone us on 07 3222 0555 or make an enquiry through our website.

1 Introduction

1.1 Solar feed-in tariffs

Solar PV systems generate electricity at the customer's home or business premises. Solar customers use the energy they generate from their solar PV system first, with surplus energy being exported to the grid or stored in battery systems to be used later. If a customer's PV system produces more electricity than the premises is using, the surplus electricity can be exported, or 'fed in', to the electricity network. Figure 1 shows how a simple solar PV system works.

Figure 1: Solar PV systems



Note: Batteries are optional add-ons that can store surplus electricity generated by solar PV systems.
Source: R Metaye, *How Do Solar Panels Work Step-By-Step (Solar Science Explained)*, 4 May 2021, Climatebiz website, 2025, viewed 16 June 2025.

Solar feed-in tariffs are the prices that the retailers pay customers for these exports. Retailers make these payments because other customers import the electricity that customers with solar PV systems export, which reduces the amount of electricity that retailers must buy on the wholesale energy market.

With 1.1 million solar PV systems, Queensland remains the state with the most installations. It also has the highest proportion of customers exporting their self-generation into the grid. Queensland had the second-highest installed capacity among all the states in 2024 and a marked increase in battery sales, with 8,555 battery sales in the second half of 2024.[5]

1.2 Monitoring and reporting in SEQ

Retail electricity prices for residential and small business customers in SEQ were deregulated by the Queensland Government on 1 July 2016. The government directed us in early 2017 to monitor and report on feed-in tariffs in the SEQ retail electricity market on an annual basis. The direction requires us to report on feed-in tariffs that were available to customers in the preceding financial year (monitored on a quarterly basis) and to publish the report by 31 October each year.[6] Our analysis focuses on the most common tariffs and tariff combinations for solar customers in SEQ.

[5] Clean Energy Council (CEC), *Rooftop solar and storage report: July–December 2024*, CEC website, 2025, pp 4, 7, 8.
[6] The direction notice is available on our website.

1.3 Components of a customer's bill

Retail electricity plans for customers with solar PV systems typically have 4 elements:

- **fixed supply charge(s)** – which generally cover infrastructure and metering costs associated with the electricity network as well as retail costs, and are usually charged on a cents per day (c/day) basis
- **variable usage charge(s)** – which cover the cost of imported electricity, variable retail and variable network costs, and are generally charged on a cents per kilowatt hour (c/kWh) basis[7]
- **discounts, fees and other charges** – which often have various terms and conditions attached to them
- **feed-in tariff(s)** – the prices paid to customers with solar PV systems for electricity that they export to the network.

Customers can maximise the value of their solar PV system by considering the combined effect of each element of a retail electricity plan, not just the feed-in tariff. In this way, they can also reap the benefits of retail competition. Customers may also consider new energy services and resources, including batteries, which allow customers to store the energy that their solar PV system produces rather than export it.

Solar feed-in tariffs are not set at the same level as the variable usage charges on retail electricity plans. This is because retailers only avoid some of their normal business costs when they buy energy from customers with solar PV systems – that is, they avoid the costs of purchasing wholesale energy from generators and energy losses. But retailers still incur most of their normal business costs (retail operating costs and network charges). In addition, retailers also face hedging costs as they buy electricity in the wholesale market at variable prices but sell electricity to most consumers at a fixed price Consequently, they would incur a loss if they offered a feed-in tariff equal to their variable usage charge that would likely be recovered through higher electricity prices for all customers.[8]

1.4 Retail competition and feed-in tariffs

In SEQ, feed-in tariffs are set by retailers.[9] Customers in the SEQ retail electricity market can access a wide range of solar feed-in tariffs. This is because retailers in the competitive SEQ market use various pricing strategies to recover costs and target different customer segments. Such strategies result in a combination of supply, usage and feed-in tariff rates that are generally bespoke to each individual retailer.

Higher feed-in tariffs in a competitive market may be a form of product differentiation aimed at attracting customers who export a lot of solar. Feed-in tariffs are bundled with other prices and are sometimes offered along with restrictions or other charges, for example:

- other terms and conditions, such as limits on the size of a customer's solar PV system, or a lower feed-in tariff applied after a certain period

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[7] Usage charges can be flat or change depending on the time of the day (e.g. peak and off-peak charges). Some plans also include demand charges.

[8] For more detail on why feed-in tariffs cannot be set at the same level as the retail price of electricity, see Queensland Productivity Commission (QPC), *Solar feed-in pricing in Queensland* [final report], 2016, pp 36–38 (particularly figure 17). Chapter 7 of the QPC report also discusses equity issues that can arise if solar feed-in tariffs exceed market rates. Also see Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal, *Solar feed-in tariff benchmark 2020–21* [final report], 2020, p 6.

[9] SEQ refers to the area of Queensland covered by the Energex distribution network. In regional Queensland (the area of Queensland covered by the Ergon and Essential Energy distribution networks), where there is limited competition, the QCA sets the feed-in tariff each year. Our determinations on the regional Queensland feed-in tariff are available on our website at *Solar feed-in tariffs*. For 2025–26, we estimated a solar FiT of 8.66 c/kWh.

- higher supply and/or usage charges attached to solar offers than non-solar offers (for retailers with solar and non-solar offers)
- for market contracts, extra fees and charges, which are not applicable to standing offer contracts (e.g. late payment fees, credit card fees and paper bill fees).[10]

Customers should be mindful that the feed-in tariff is only one component of an electricity bill – the revenue received from solar exports should be viewed in conjunction with the associated supply and usage charges, as well as other fees, charges, discounts and financial incentives that may be attached to the plan.

[10] Section 22A of the National Energy Retail Law (NERL) limits the types of fees that standing offer customers (that is, those on standard contracts) in Queensland can be charged. A retailer can only charge a historical billing data fee for data that is more than 2 years old, the retailer's administration fee for a dishonoured payment, and a financial institution fee for a dishonoured payment.

2 Feed-in tariffs

This chapter provides an overview of the feed-in tariffs in 2024–25 and their development over time:

- the lowest, highest and average feed-in tariffs between retailers
- trends in relation to retailers' feed-in tariffs
- the emergence of new and/or innovative feed-in tariff structures.

Key findings

- The number of retailers offering retail electricity plans with solar feed-in tariffs decreased in 2024–25, with 22 retailers offering feed-in tariffs in the June quarter of 2025, down from 23 in the June quarter of 2024.
- Average single feed-in tariffs offered to residential customers decreased in 2024–25, from 3.9 c/kWh in the September quarter of 2024 to 3.4 c/kWh in the June quarter of 2025. Single feed-in tariffs ranged from 1.0 to 10.0 c/kWh in 2024–25.
- Average single feed-in tariffs offered to small business customers also decreased in 2024–25, from 4.3 c/kWh in the September quarter of 2024 to 3.6 c/kWh in the June quarter of 2025. Single feed-in tariffs ranged from 1.0 to 8.0 c/kWh in 2024–25.
- The highest feed-in tariffs offered in 2024–25 were part of a two-part feed-in tariff: 3 retailers offered residential customers 12 c/kWh for the first 8, 14 or 15 kWh a day. After this threshold was reached, the feed-in tariffs reduced to 5.5, 4.0 or 6.6 c/kWh.
- No new or particularly innovative feed-in tariff structures emerged in 2024–25.

2.1 Data sources

Retailer feed-in tariff and plan data

For our analysis of feed-in tariffs and bills, we obtained information on retailers' retail electricity plans in 2024–25 from Energy Made Easy. Our analysis does not incorporate the Queensland Solar Bonus Scheme feed-in tariff, which is a legacy feed-in tariff of 44 c/kWh that is not available to new customers.[11]

Consumption and solar export data

We have calculated net bill positions for customers for a range of consumption and solar export levels. These consumption and solar export levels are based on metering information Energex provided to us. We consider this the most appropriate data to use, as it is derived from the same data used to generate actual customer bills in SEQ.[12]

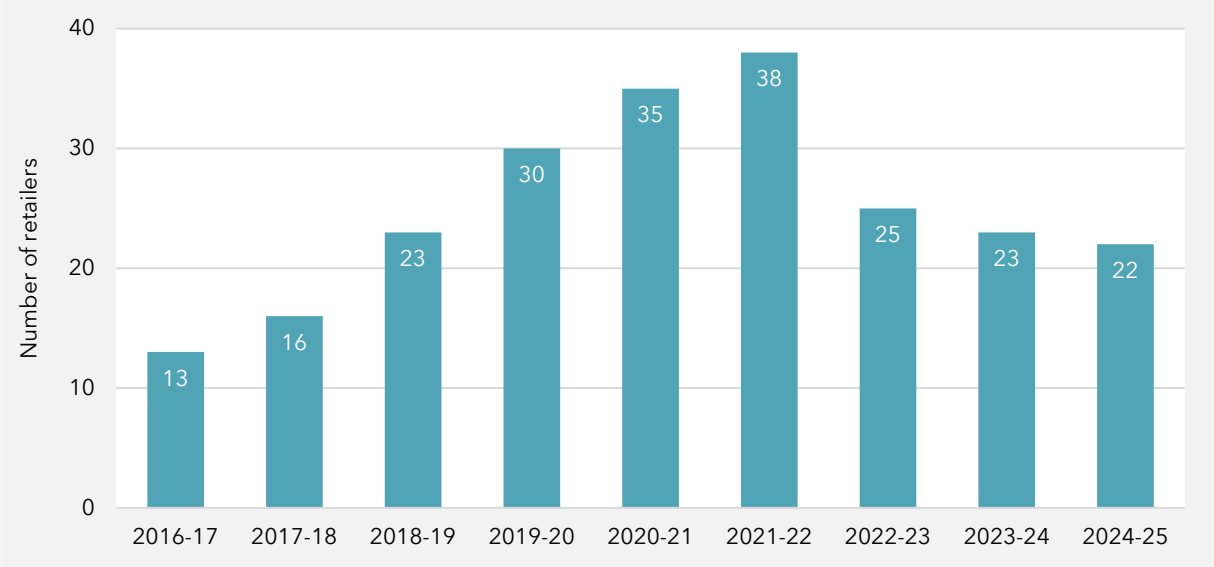
Our analysis is based on electricity consumed from and exported to the grid and does not include electricity that customers generate for their own use.

[11] Queensland Government, *Solar Bonus Scheme 44c feed-in tariff*, Queensland Government website, last updated 12 March 2024, viewed 16 June 2025.
[12] Tables 10 to 13 in section 3.2 show the consumption levels and export ratios used in our bill analysis.

2.2 Number of retailers with feed-in tariffs

The number of retailers offering plans with feed-in tariffs to residential and small business customers in SEQ decreased in 2024–25, with 22 retailers offering such plans in the June quarter of 2025 (see Figure 2). Over the year, one retailer that had previously offered plans under two different names stopped publishing plans under both names, and one retailer only offered plans in 2024–25 that we do not incorporate in our analysis.[13] There was one additional retailer that provided small business feed-in tariffs in 2024–25.[14]

Figure 2: Number of retailers offering feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2016–17 to 2024–25



Note: The number of retailers includes retailers who offered single and/or two-part feed-in tariffs to residential and/or small business customers.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

As in previous years, some retailers did not offer plans with feed-in tariffs to both residential customers and small business customers. In the June quarter of 2025, for example, Ampol Energy, Dodo Power & Gas, GloBird Energy and Kogan Energy only offered residential plans with feed-in tariffs, while Blue NRG and Shell Energy only offered small business plans with feed-in tariffs.

[13] Simply Energy rebranded as ENGIE in April 2024. In 2023–24, both ENGIE and Simply Energy published plans with solar feed-in tariffs, and we included them as 2 separate retailers in our analysis. In 2024-25, only ENGIE published plans with solar feed-in tariffs. Amber Electric had plans available in the June quarter of 2025 with the feed-in tariff listed as zero and Amber Electric stated that customers receive the wholesale price with a guaranteed minimum of 0 c/kWh over a 12-month period. In our previous report, we included Amber Electric where it published an estimated feed-in tariff based on the previous 12 months of wholesale feed-in prices.

[14] Shell Energy provided plans with a small business single feed-in tariff in the first and fourth quarter of 2024–25. It did not have plans with feed-in tariffs in 2023–24, except for the September quarter of 2023.

2.3 Lowest, highest and average feed-in tariffs

2.3.1 Residential plans with a single feed-in tariff

The single feed-in tariffs offered to residential customers in SEQ ranged from 1.0 to 10.0 c/kWh in 2024–25. Table 1 shows the average, highest and lowest single feed-in tariffs offered to residential customers in SEQ during each quarter of 2024–25.

Table 1: Average, highest and lowest residential single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2024–25 (c/kWh)

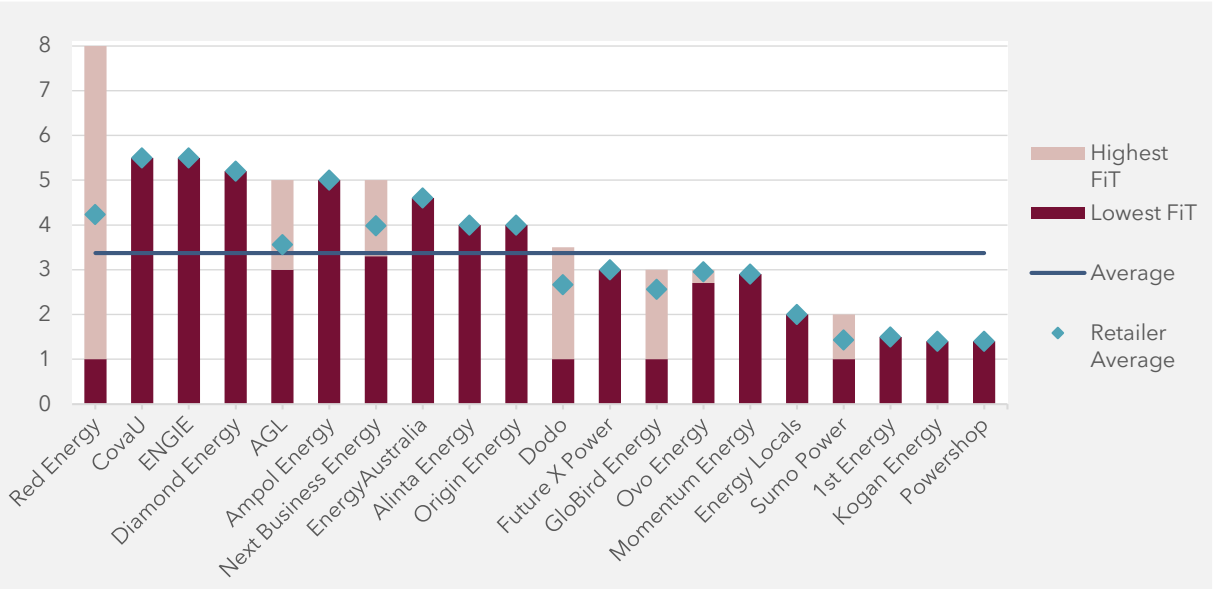
Feed-in tariff	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter
Highest	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0
Average[a]	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.4
Lowest	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

a To calculate the average feed-in tariff, we first calculated the simple average of feed-in tariffs on each retailer's portfolio of plans (excluding plans with no feed-in tariff attached), and then calculated the simple average of all of the retailers' average feed-in tariffs.

Note: A detailed table with single feed-in tariffs by retailer for each quarter of 2024–25 is included in Appendix B.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Figure 3 shows retailers' highest and lowest single feed-in tariffs for residential customers, and the average single feed-in tariff (3.4 c/kWh), in the June quarter of 2025.

Figure 3: Residential single feed-in tariffs by retailer, June quarter 2025 (c/kWh)



Notes: Retailers are arranged by their highest single feed-in tariff (in descending order). Appendix B shows the residential single feed-in tariffs by retailer in each quarter of 2024–25.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

The highest single feed-in tariff in the June quarter of 2025 was 8 c/kWh (provided by Red Energy), which was lower than the feed-in tariff of 10 c/kWh in the first 2 quarters of 2024–25 (provided by ENGIE). The average feed-in tariff offered to residential customers decreased during 2024–25, from 3.9 c/kWh in the September quarter to 3.4 c/kWh in the June quarter.

2.3.2 Small business plans with a single feed-in tariff

The single feed-in tariffs offered to small business customers ranged from 1.0 to 8.0 c/kWh in 2024–25. Table 2 shows the average, highest and lowest single feed-in tariffs offered to small business customers in SEQ during each quarter of 2024–25.

Table 2: Average, highest and lowest small business single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2024–25 (c/kWh)

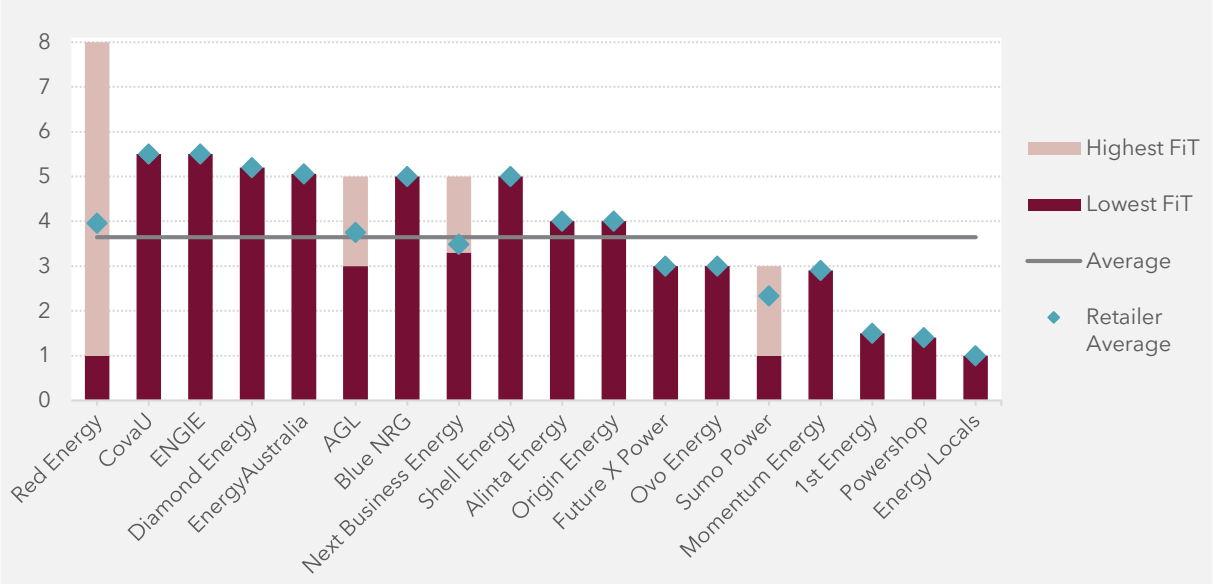
Feed-in tariff	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter
Highest	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Average[a]	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6
Lowest	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

a To calculate the average feed-in tariff, we first calculated the simple average of feed-in tariffs on each retailer's portfolio of plans (excluding plans with no feed-in tariff attached), and then calculated the simple average of all of the retailers' average feed-in tariffs.

Note: A detailed table with single feed-in tariffs by retailer for each quarter of 2024–25 is included in Appendix B.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Figure 4 shows retailers' highest and lowest single feed-in tariffs for small business customers, and the average single feed-in tariff (3.6 c/kWh), in the June quarter of 2025.

Figure 4: Small business single feed-in tariffs by retailer, June quarter 2025 (c/kWh)



Notes: Retailers are arranged by their highest single feed-in tariff (in descending order). Appendix B shows the small business single feed-in tariffs by retailer in each quarter of 2024–25.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

The highest single feed-in tariff in the June quarter of 2025 and in the other quarters of 2024–25 was 8 c/kWh (offered by Red Energy in each quarter and by Alinta Energy in the first 3 quarters). The average feed-in tariff offered to small business customers decreased during 2024–25, from 4.3 c/kWh in the September quarter to 3.6 c/kWh in the June quarter.

2.3.3 Residential and small business plans with two-part feed-in tariffs

Some retailers offer plans that include two feed-in tariffs, where the first feed-in tariff applies to a particular export threshold and the second feed-in tariff applies to exports above that threshold. In 2024–25, 10 retailers had residential and/or small business plans with two feed-in tariffs (Table 3).

Table 3: Two-part feed-in tariffs by retailer, 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	Residential plans			Small business plans		
	First feed-in tariff	Daily export threshold (kWh)	Second feed-in tariff	First feed-in tariff	Daily export threshold (kWh)	Second feed-in tariff
1st Energy	1	5	0.1	1	5	0.1
	5	15	2.5	5	15	2.5
AGL	8	10	3	–	–	–
	10	10	3			
	10	10	4			
Alinta Energy	10	10	4	–	–	–
	10	10	8			
CovaU	10	15	5	–	–	–
Energy Locals	7	8	3	5	8	3
EnergyAustralia	10	12	4.6	–	–	–
	12	15	6.6			
ENGIE	12	8	5.5	–	–	–
GloBird Energy	10	8	2	–	–	–
	11	8	3			
Origin Energy	6	8	4	7	8	4
	8	8	4	8	8	4
	10	8	4	7	14	4
	7	14	4	10	14	4
	10	14	4			
	12	14	4			
Sumo Power	6	10	4	–	–	–

Notes: Not all retailers included in the table offered plans with two feed-in tariffs in every quarter of 2024–25. A dash (–) means the retailer did not offer a plan with two feed-in tariffs in 2024–25.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

2.4 Insights and trends

2.4.1 Number of retailers

As more retailers entered the SEQ retail electricity market in the past, there was a substantial increase in the number of retailers offering plans with feed-in tariffs – from 13 in the June quarter of 2017 to 38 in the June quarter of 2022 (see Figure 2).

Since the peak in the June quarter of 2022, the number of retailers offering feed-in tariffs has decreased substantially. There was a small decrease from 23 to 22 retailers between the June quarters of 2024 and 2025 (Figure 2) – the number of retailers offering residential plans with feed-in tariffs decreased from 21 to 20, and the number of retailers offering small business plans with feed-in tariffs decreased from 19 to 18.[15]

[15] The number of retailers includes retailers providing single feed-in tariffs and/or two-part feed-in tariffs.

2.4.2 Residential plans

Single feed-in tariffs

Table 4 shows the average, highest and lowest residential single feed-in tariffs in the June quarters of 2016–17 to 2024–25, and the number of retailers that offered plans with such a feed-in tariff.[16] In recent years, residential single feed-in tariffs have declined, with the average feed-in tariff declining from its peak of 10.5 c/kWh in 2017–18 to 3.4 c/kWh in 2024–25. The difference between the highest and lowest feed-in tariffs did not materially change between 2017–18 and 2020–21; then it decreased gradually between 2021–22 and 2023–24 and remained nearly the same between 2023–24 and 2024–25. The difference in 2024–25 (7 c/kWh) was about half of what it was between 2017–18 and 2020–21 (14 to15 c/kWh).

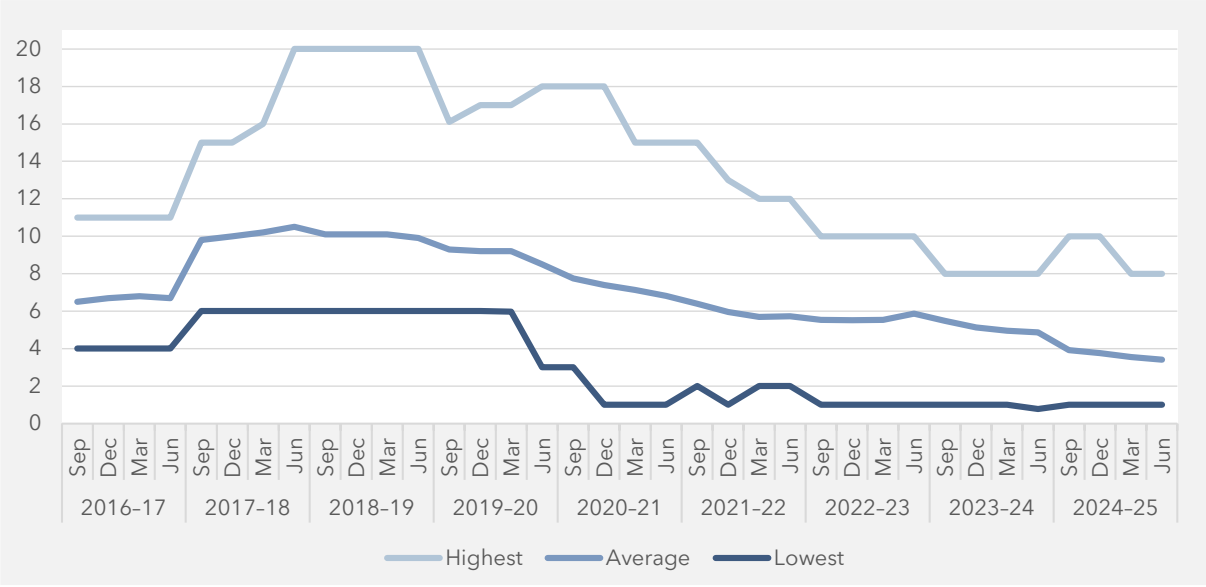
Table 4: Residential single feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2016–17 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Feed-in tariff	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Highest	11	20	20	18	15	12	10	8	8
Average	6.7	10.5	9.9	8.5	6.8	5.7	5.9	4.9	3.4
Lowest	4	6	6	3	1	2	1	0.8	1
Retailers with a single feed-in tariff									
Number of retailers	13	16	22	27	31	35	23	20	20

Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

On a quarterly basis, the highest feed-in tariff varied more than the lowest feed-in tariff. Figure 5 shows residential single feed-in tariffs from the September quarter of 2016 to the June quarter of 2025.

Figure 5: Residential single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2016–17 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)



Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

[16] Appendix C shows the feed-in tariffs available in all four quarters of each year from 2016–17 to 2024–25.

Two-part feed-in tariffs

Over time, more retailers have started to offer two-part feed-in tariffs, which have a second, lower feed-in tariff that applies once a customer exceeds a pre-set export threshold. Two-part feed-in tariffs first emerged in 2017–18, and over the last 8 years, the first feed-in tariff on these plans has generally been close to, or above, the highest feed-in tariff available on plans with a single feed-in tariff. The second feed-in tariff on these plans is lower and has generally been closer to the average single feed-in tariff. Table 5 shows the first and second feed-in tariffs of the two-part feed-in tariffs retailers offered from 2017–18 to 2024–25 (June quarters).[17]

Table 5: Residential two-part feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2017–18 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1st Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 | 0.1
AGL	–	–	–	–	–	15 | 5	15 | 5	10 | 3
Alinta Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 | 4
CovaU	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 | 5
Discover Energy	–	–	–	16 | 10	16 | 10	–	–	–
Energy Locals	–	–	16 | 10	–	–	10.2 | 6	10.7 | 6	–
EnergyAustralia	–	–	–	–	–	10 | 6.6	12 | 6.6	10 | 4.6
ENGIE	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5 | 7	12 | 5.5
Enova Energy	–	–	–	10 | 6	6 | 3	–	–	–
GEE Energy	–	–	–	–	11 | 5	–	–	–
GloBird Energy	–	–	–	–	–	11 | 4	11 | 3	11 | 2
Mojo Power	20 | 9	20 | 9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Origin Energy	–	–	15 | 7	–	10 | 5	12 | 5	12 | 5	8 | 4
Ovo Energy	–	–	–	–	–	14 | 7	–	–
ReAmped Energy	–	–	–	17 | 5	–	–	–	–
Red Energy	–	17 | 11.5	16.1 | 10	15 | 8	11.5 | 5	–	–	–
Simply Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.5 | 7	–
Sumo Power	–	–	–	–	12 | 7	12 | 7	–	6 | 4

Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a two-part feed-in tariff to its plan(s) in the SEQ market or did not have any plans in the market. The first number is the first feed-in tariff in the two-part feed-in tariff, and the second number is the second feed-in tariff. If a retailer had different two-part feed-in tariffs, the highest first feed-in tariff and the lowest second feed-in tariff are included.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

2.4.3 Small business plans

Single feed-in tariffs

Table 6 shows the average, highest and lowest single feed-in tariffs for small business customers in the June quarters of 2016–17 to 2024–25, as well as the number of retailers that offered plans with such a feed-in tariff.[18] In recent years, small business single feed-in tariffs have decreased, with the average feed-in tariff falling from its peak of 10.2 c/kWh in 2017–18 to 3.6 c/kWh in 2024–25. The difference between the highest and lowest feed-in tariffs has decreased materially since 2018–19 (when it was 14 c/kWh) to 7 c/kWh in 2024–25.

[17] Some retailers included in Table 3 are not included in Table 5 because they only had residential two-part feed-in tariffs available in (any or all of) the first 3 quarters of 2024–25 but not in the last quarter.
[18] See Appendix C for information on feed-in tariffs in each quarter of 2016–17 to 2024–25.

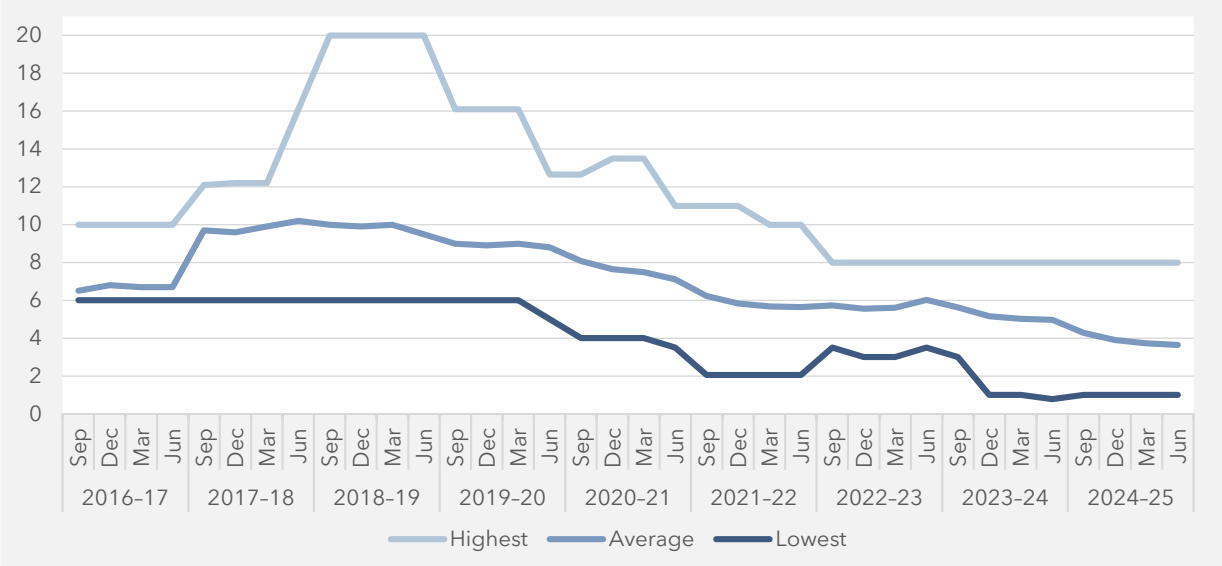
Table 6: Small business single feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2016–17 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Feed-in tariff	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
Highest	10	16.1	20	12.65	11	10	8	8	8
Average	6.7	10.2	9.5	8.8	7.1	5.6	6	5	3.6
Lowest	6	6	6	5	3.5	2.05	3.5	0.8	1
Retailers with a single feed-in tariff									
Number of retailers	11	13	18	23	29	32	15	19	18

Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

On a quarterly basis, the highest feed-in tariff varied more than the lowest feed-in tariff. Figure 6 shows small business single feed-in tariffs from the September quarter of 2016 to the June quarter of 2025.

Figure 6: Small business single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2016–17 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)



Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Two-part feed-in tariffs

As with residential plans, only a small number of retailers have offered small business plans with two-part feed-in tariffs. This type of plan has been offered over the last 7 years – no retailers offered small business plans with two-part feed-in tariffs in 2016–17 and 2017–18. Over this time, the gap has narrowed between the first and second feed-in tariff, and both the first and second feed-in tariff have trended lower. Table 7 shows the range of available two-part tariffs in the June quarters of 2018–19 to 2024–25.

Table 7: Small business two-part feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2018–19 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1st Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 | 0.1
Energy Locals	–	–	16 | 8.5	–	10.2 | 6	–	–
Origin Energy	–	20 | 7	19 | 6...	18 | 5	8 | 5	10 | 5	8 | 4
Red Energy	17 | 11.5	16.1 | 10	15 | 8	11.5 | 5	–	–	–

Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a two-part feed-in tariff to its plan(s) in the SEQ market or did not have any plans in the market. The first number is the first feed-in tariff in the two-part feed-in tariff, and the second number is the second feed-in tariff. If a retailer had different two-part feed-in tariffs, the highest first feed-in tariff and the lowest second feed-in tariff are included.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

2.4.4 Differences between residential and small business plans

We observed some differences between the feed-in tariffs available on residential plans and those available on small business plans in previous years. In particular:

- the highest single feed-in tariffs available on residential plans were always higher than or equal to those available on small business plans
- the lowest single feed-in tariffs available on residential plans were always lower than or equal to those available on small business plans

However, feed-in tariffs available on residential plans and those available on small business plans have recently become more similar:

- the highest single feed-in tariff has been at 8 c/kWh for small business customers in the last 12 quarters and for residential customers in 6 of the last 8 quarters
- the lowest single feed-in tariff has been at 1 c/kWh for small business customers in 6 of the last 8 quarters and for residential customers in 11 of the last 12 quarters.

2.5 New and/or innovative feed-in tariff structures

While a small number of new tariff structures and plans have emerged in SEQ since the retail electricity market was deregulated, no new or innovative feed-in tariff structures emerged in 2024–25. However, based on our analysis of retailers' market offers on Energy Made Easy in 2024–25, some trends continued, including:

- increased use of eligibility criteria – some plans imposed solar-specific eligibility requirements; for example, the customer had to have a maximum or minimum solar system size to access the plan[19]
- increased use of two-part tariffs – 10 retailers offered plans with two feed-in tariffs in 2024–25, which is one additional retailer compared to 2023–24.

[19] For example, AGL, Alinta Energy, Dodo Power & Gas, ENGIE and Sumo Power offered at least one plan during 2024–25 that had requirements in relation to solar system size.

3 Bills based on plans with feed-in tariffs

This chapter examines bill outcomes for solar customers in SEQ on the most common tariffs and tariff combinations. Specifically, we look at:

- variations to retailers' generally available market offer prices that were offered in conjunction with a feed-in tariff, including variations to fixed and variable electricity charges
- the net overall bill position from generally available market offers, considering electricity charges and feed-in tariffs.

Key findings

- Bills varied between retailers and also between different plans with feed-in tariffs that individual retailers offered. These variations were generally because of differences in supply and usage charges, discounts and incentives.
- The plans with the highest feed-in tariffs were not always the best option for every customer, particularly if a customer had a low export ratio.
- Customers were generally better off with plans that had:
  - lower supply and usage charges – if customers had a low import level and low solar export ratio, although these plans generally had lower feed-in tariffs
  - lower usage charges and higher feed-in tariffs – if customers had a high export level and high solar export ratio, although it was not uncommon for these plans to have higher supply charges.

3.1 Bills for plans with feed-in tariffs, excluding solar feed-in tariff credits

3.1.1 Methodology

Our analysis provides annual bill value ranges for each retailer's plans with a feed-in tariff.[20] The bill calculations exclude the impact of solar exports so that the variations in bills (either between different retailers' plans or within a retailer's plans) can be attributed to supply charges, usage charges, discounts, membership fees and fees to access wholesale prices.

The bill analysis in this section is based on a customer with a solar PV system – with typical consumption – on the most common tariffs and tariff combinations. The median consumption level of customers in SEQ with a solar PV system is used to represent a typical level of consumption.[21]

[20] While the terms of reference only requires us to report on generally available market offer prices, we report on generally available market offers and standing offers that provided customers a feed-in tariff (that is, both market offers and standing offers). This is the approach we have taken in previous years, which we consider provides a more complete report on the options available to customers with solar PV systems.

[21] Data (unpublished) provided by Energex.

We determined the most common tariffs and tariff combinations by analysing Energex data (unpublished) on the number of national metering identifiers for solar customers on each Energex network tariff. Table 8 lists the most common network tariffs and tariff combinations, with the network tariff codes shown in brackets.[22]

Table 8: Most common tariffs and tariff combinations for solar customers in SEQ

Customer type	Network tariff(s)
Residential	Residential flat rate (T8400) Residential flat rate (T8400) and controlled load super economy (T9000) Residential flat rate (T8400) and controlled load economy (T9100)
Small business	Business flat rate (T8500)

Sources: Energex data (unpublished); QCA analysis.

3.1.2 Annual bills without feed-in credits

In 2024–25, most retailers in the SEQ market offered at least one retail electricity plan with a feed-in tariff. Some of these retailers had significant differences in the supply charges, usage charges, discounts, incentives and recurring fees (that is, membership fees and fees to access wholesale prices) attached to their plans. These differences led to significant variances in bills across retailers and even among the bills of individual retailers.

Table 9 shows each retailer's highest and lowest bills for retail plans with feed-in tariffs attached – but excluding feed-in tariff credits or revenue – for the June quarter of 2025 for residential and small business customers.[23] Our analysis shows that typical bills in the June quarter of 2025 ranged from:

- $1,565 (GloBird Energy) to $2,602 (GloBird Energy) for residential customers on a flat rate tariff
- $1,609 (Ovo Energy) to $2,551 (Future X Power) for residential customers on a flat rate with super economy controlled load tariff combination
- $1,622 (Ovo Energy) to $2,555 (Future X Power) for residential customers on a flat rate with economy controlled load tariff combination
- $1,910 (Next Business Energy) to $2,626 (Energy Locals) for small business customers on a flat rate tariff.

[22] Energex, *Network tariffs and pricing* [2024–25 pricing publications], Energex website, 2025, viewed 18 June 2025.
[23] The bills are based on the plans that were available on Energy Made Easy in the June quarter of 2025. Where a retailer's plan had a solar metering charge listed as a fee on Energy Made Easy, it has been included in our bill analysis. A spreadsheet containing all plans, including all supply and usage charges, is available on request.

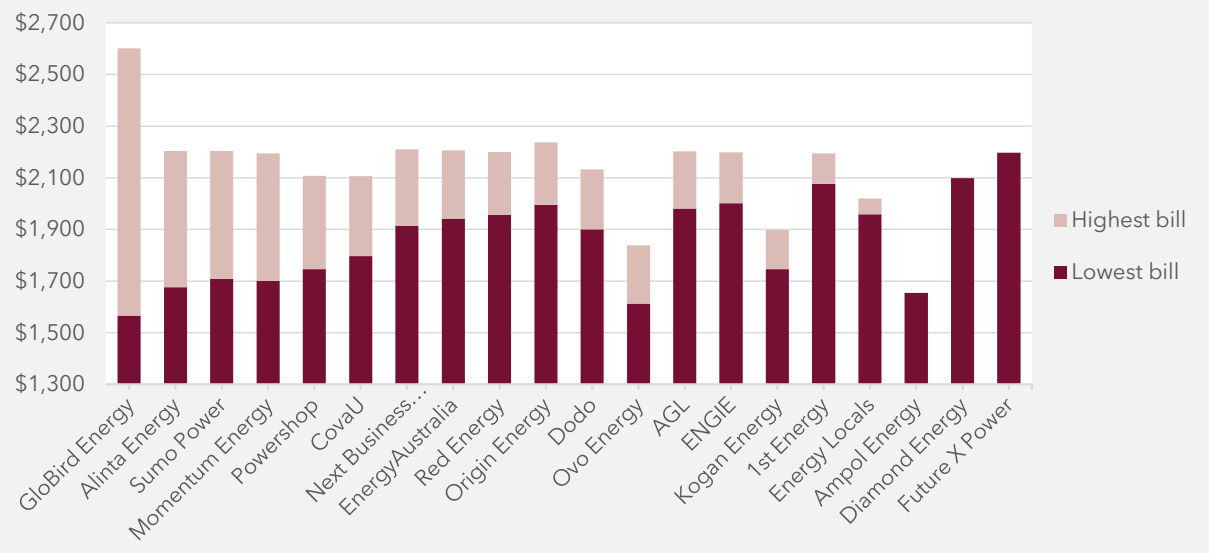
Table 9: Annual bill variations (excluding solar feed-in tariff credits) for residential and small business customers, June quarter 2025 ($)

Retailer	Residential flat rate			Residential flat rate with super economy controlled load			Residential flat rate with economy controlled load			Small business flat rate		
	Lowest	Highest	Difference*	Lowest	Highest	Difference*	Lowest	Highest	Difference*	Lowest	Highest	Difference*
1st Energy	2,076	2,195	119	1,951	2,064	113	2,021	2,138	116	2,091	2,333	242
AGL	1,981	2,202	221	1,918	2,131	213	1,922	2,136	214	1,942	2,397	456
Alinta Energy	1,676	2,204	528	1,634	2,140	506	1,662	2,171	510	2,058	2,409	351
Ampol Energy	1,654	1,654	0	1,671	1,671	0	1,683	1,683	0	–	–	–
Blue NRG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,029	2,537	509
CovaU	1,797	2,106	309	1,794	2,075	281	1,805	2,103	297	2,293	2,372	79
Diamond Energy	2,098	2,098	0	2,019	2,019	0	2,025	2,025	0	2,227	2,227	0
Dodo Power & Gas	1,900	2,133	232	1,924	2,153	229	1,942	2,152	210	–	–	–
Energy Locals	1,959	2,019	60	1,974	2,034	60	1,994	2,054	60	1,956	2,626	670
EnergyAustralia	1,942	2,206	265	1,856	2,109	253	1,878	2,134	256	2,129	2,366	237
ENGIE	2,001	2,199	198	1,920	2,109	190	1,926	2,116	190	1,973	2,322	348
Future X Power	2,197	2,197	0	2,551	2,551	0	2,555	2,555	0	2,400	2,400	0
GloBird Energy	1,565	2,602	1,037	1,678	2,500	821	1,668	2,507	838	–	–	–
Kogan Energy	1,746	1,897	151	1,696	1,843	147	1,700	1,848	147	–	–	–
Momentum Energy	1,701	2,195	494	1,658	2,139	481	1,658	2,139	481	1,990	2,449	459
Next Business Energy	1,914	2,210	296	1,898	1,898	0	1,916	2,126	210	1,910	2,465	555
Origin Energy	1,995	2,237	242	1,933	2,168	235	1,938	2,174	235	2,055	2,429	374
Ovo Energy	1,612	1,838	226	1,609	1,873	264	1,622	1,887	265	2,005	2,005	0
Powershop	1,746	2,108	362	1,696	2,047	352	1,700	2,053	353	1,984	2,341	357
Red Energy	1,957	2,199	243	1,910	2,128	218	1,913	2,133	220	2,164	2,413	249
Shell Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,176	2,257	81
Sumo Power	1,709	2,204	495	1,747	2,127	380	1,744	2,132	388	1,949	2,373	424

* Difference between each retailer's highest and lowest bill. The difference has been calculated before rounding.
Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not have any plans with solar feed-in tariffs on Energy Made Easy. The cheapest and most expensive bills for the tariff/tariff combination are shaded grey. Retailers that did not have any plans with solar feed-in tariffs published on Energy Made Easy across the residential and business customer tariff groups are not included in this table.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

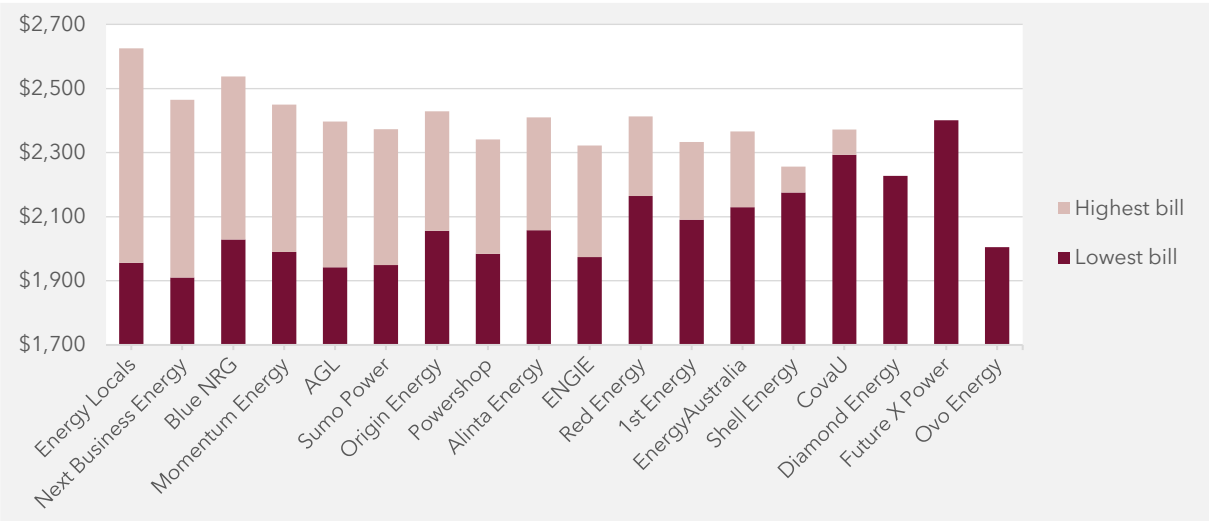
Figures 7 and 8 show bills based on residential and small business flat rate plans with feed-in tariffs, excluding solar feed-in tariff credits in the June quarter of 2025.

Figure 7: Variations in residential flat rate bills for plans with feed-in tariffs, excluding solar feed-in tariff credits, June quarter 2025



Note: Retailers are arranged by bill variation (in descending order).
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Figure 8: Variations in small business flat rate bills for plans with feed-in tariffs, excluding solar feed-in tariff credits, June quarter 2025



Note: Retailers are arranged by bill variation (in descending order).
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

As can be seen from Figures 7 and 8, in the June quarter of 2025, most retailers had some variation between their highest and lowest annual bills (excluding solar feed-in tariff credits) for residential and small business flat rate plans with feed-in tariffs. However, as in previous years, there were some retailers that had no variation in the bills for their plan(s), either because they offered only one retail electricity plan with a feed-in tariff, or their plans with feed-in tariffs had the same prices.

Variations in bills between retailers and across an individual retailer's range of plans with feed-in tariffs were generally a result of differences in supply and usage charges, discounts and incentives. Most retailers' highest bills were for standing offers, and their lowest bills were for market offers.

3.2 Comparison and ranking of net overall bills

In this section, customers' net overall bill positions for generally available market offers are ranked by:

- total electricity consumption (imports) – small, typical and large imports
- high, medium and low solar export/import ratios.

Our analysis includes plans with and without feed-in tariffs. Customers' net overall bill position includes the value of solar feed-in tariff credits (section 3.1 presents bills excluding the value of solar feed-in tariff credits).

3.2.1 Methodology

Electricity import and solar export/import ratios are based on Energex metering data, which is the actual data used by retailers to generate electricity bills for customers.[24] We used the following percentile levels for electricity import and solar export/import ratios to develop a matrix with 9 scenarios (Tables 10 to 13) by tariff type:

- 75th percentile – 75% of customers with solar PV systems will import less electricity than the 75th percentile customer
- median – 50% of customers with solar PV systems will import less electricity than the median customer, or the 50th percentile customer
- 25th percentile – 25% of customers with solar PV systems will import less electricity than the 25th percentile customer.

3.2.2 Annual bill rankings

Tables 10 to 13 show the 3 cheapest plans in the June quarter of 2025 for each of the most common tariff types, for each of the 9 combinations of imports to export/import ratio.

As in previous years, we can draw some key conclusions:

- The cheapest plans vary according to a customer's electricity import level (on the left side of each matrix) and the ratio of exports to imports (at the top row of each matrix).
- The plans with the highest feed-in tariffs were not always the best option for every customer, particularly if a customer only exported low amounts of electricity to the grid.
- Customers with a small import level and low export ratio were generally better off with plans that had lower supply and usage charges. These plans generally had lower feed-in tariffs.
- Customers with a high export level and high export ratio were generally better off with plans that included higher feed-in tariffs and lower usage charges. It was not uncommon for these plans to have higher supply charges.
- For both residential and small business customers, the 3 cheapest plans were not consistent across the 9 scenarios of electricity consumption and solar exports analysed. This illustrates that customers should always keep their expected electricity consumption and solar exports in mind when choosing an electricity plan.

[24] Data (unpublished) provided by Energex.

Table 10: Net annual bill ranking for residential flat rate plans, June quarter 2025

Small imports

Low export ratio — Import 3,099 kWh, export 548 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,078
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,117
GloBird Energy	UltraSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,123

Medium export ratio — Import 3,099 kWh, export 1,522 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,049
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	1,080
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,088

High export ratio — Import 3,099 kWh, export 3,425 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
GloBird Energy	SolarPlus Residential (Flat Rate)	11 | 3 [a]	980
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	985
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	992

Typical imports

Low export ratio — Import 5,001 kWh, export 885 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,539
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,586
GloBird Energy	UltraSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,604

Medium export ratio — Import 5,001 kWh, export 2,457 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,492
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	1,532
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,539

High export ratio — Import 5,001 kWh, export 5,528 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	1,378
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	1,400
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,446

Large imports

Low export ratio — Import 7,795 kWh, export 1,379 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,274
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	2,302
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	2,317

Medium export ratio — Import 7,795 kWh, export 3,829 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	2,194
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,201
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate)	3	2,229

High export ratio — Import 7,795 kWh, export 8,616 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On	5	1,955
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,057
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver - Single Rate	4	2,061

a GloBird Energy's SolarPlus plan included a two-part feed-in tariff, which offered 11 c/kWh for the first 8 kWh per day and 3 c/kWh thereafter.
Note: The QCA analysis provides only one plan per retailer. However, a retailer could have multiple plans with the same bill value.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 11: Net annual bill ranking for residential flat rate with controlled load super economy plans, June quarter 2025

	Low export ratio				Medium export ratio				High export ratio			
Small imports	**Import 3,315 kWh, export 525 kWh**				**Import 3,315 kWh, export 1,317 kWh**				**Import 3,315 kWh, export 2,756 kWh**			
	Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,130	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,107	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,044
	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,144	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,113	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,055
	GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate CTL Load)	3	1,149	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,116	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,064
Typical imports	**Import 5,337 kWh, export 846 kWh**				**Import 5,337 kWh, export 2,120 kWh**				**Import 5,337 kWh, export 4,437kWh**			
	Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,583	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,545	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,449
	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,600	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,549	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,457
	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,629	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,565	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,476
Large imports	**Import 8,210 kWh, export 1,301 kWh**				**Import 8,210 kWh, export 3,261 kWh**				**Import 8,210 kWh, export 6,826 kWh**			
	Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**	**Retailer**	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,242	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,183	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	2,038
	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,268	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,190	Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,047
	Momentum Energy	Nothing Fancy Electricity	2.9	2,278	Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	2,217	Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,076

Note: The QCA analysis provides only one plan per retailer. However, a retailer could have multiple plans with the same bill value.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 12: Net annual bill ranking for residential flat rate with controlled load economy plans, June quarter 2025

Small imports

Low export ratio			
Import 3,014 kWh, export 433 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate CTL Load)	3	1,071
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,084
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,105

Medium export ratio			
Import 3,014 kWh, export 1,151 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate CTL Load)	3	1,050
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,063
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,069

High export ratio			
Import 3,014 kWh, export 2,469 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,003
GloBird Energy	GloSave Residential (Flat Rate CTL Load)	3	1,010
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,023

Typical imports

Import 5,307 kWh, export 762 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,599
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,631
Momentum Energy	Nothing Fancy Electricity	2.9	1,636

Import 5,307 kWh, export 2,026 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,562
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,581
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,582

Import 5,307 kWh, export 4,348 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	1,466
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	1,488
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	1,492

Large imports

Import 8,347 kWh, export 1,199 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,298
Momentum Energy	Nothing Fancy Electricity	2.9	2,313
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,344

Import 8,347 kWh, export 3,187 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,238
Momentum Energy	Nothing Fancy Electricity	2.9	2,255
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,265

Import 8,347 kWh, export 6,838 kWh			
Retailer	**Plan name**	**FiT (c)**	**Bill ($)**
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy Powering On with CL	5	2,092
Alinta Energy	HomeSaver – Single Rate + CL	4	2,119
Ovo Energy	The Free 3 Plan	3	2,128

Note: The QCA analysis provides only one plan per retailer. However, a retailer could have multiple plans with the same bill value.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 13: Net annual bill ranking for small business flat rate plans, June quarter 2025

Small imports

Low export ratio — Import 2,103 kWh, export 357 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Next Business Energy	Price Promise 10% GTD Energex Anytime	3.3	1,021
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	1,067
Shell Energy	Standing Offer – Business – SR 8400	5	1,075

Medium export ratio — Import 2,103 kWh, export 1,466 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Next Business Energy	Price Promise 10% GTD Energex Anytime	3.3	984
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	1,006
Shell Energy	Standing Offer – Business – SR 8400	5	1,020

High export ratio — Import 2,103 kWh, export 4,968 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	813
Shell Energy	Standing Offer – Business – SR 8400	5	845
Blue NRG	Blue Diamond 2024 (Tariff: 8520)	5	866

Typical imports

Low export ratio — Import 4,881 kWh, export 828 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Next Business Energy	Price Promise 10% GTD Energex Anytime	3.3	1,883
AGL	Business Value Saver – 3rd Party	4	1,908
AGL	Business Smart Saver – 3rd Party	3	1,917

Medium export ratio — Import 4,881 kWh, export 3,402 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	1,786
Next Business Energy	Price Promise 10% GTD Energex Anytime	3.3	1,798
AGL	Business Value Saver – 3rd Party	4	1,805

High export ratio — Import 4,881 kWh, export 11,529 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	1,339
Red Energy	Red Business Solar Saver	8	1,344
Blue NRG	Blue Diamond 2024 (Tariff: 8520)	5	1,452

Large imports

Low export ratio — Import 8,678 kWh, export 1,472 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Momentum Energy	Thrifty Business	2.9	2,987
AGL	Business Value Saver – 3rd Party	4	3,003
Momentum Energy	Bill Boss Electricity	2.9	3,016

Medium export ratio — Import 8,678 kWh, export 6,048 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
AGL	Business Value Saver – 3rd Party	4	2,819
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	2,854
Momentum Energy	Thrifty Business	2.9	2,855

High export ratio — Import 8,678 kWh, export 20,499 kWh

Retailer	Plan name	FiT (c)	Bill ($)
Red Energy	Red Business Solar Saver	8	1,955
ENGIE	QLD – ENGIE Business Saver elec	5.5	2,059
AGL	Business Value Saver – 3rd Party	4	2,241

Note: The QCA analysis provides only one plan per retailer. However, a retailer could have multiple plans with the same bill value.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

3.3 Incentives

Some retailers attached financial incentives to their plans, which lowered our calculated bills. However, such financial incentives are generally a once-off or for a set period of time. Customers should note that even if they maintain the same import/export ratio, they will receive a higher bill once those incentives no longer apply. As such, it is important for customers to carefully consider the length of the contract period when signing up for a plan with an incentive, as the real value of that incentive is spread over the term of the contract.

3.4 Presentation of solar plans on Energy Made Easy

The AER's retail pricing information guidelines require that retailers specify information on additional solar (and other) options that a customer may select, and that if an additional option changes any element of the rest of the plan, a separate plan be created.[25] Our interpretation of these requirements is that retailers should be publishing separate solar and non-solar plans, given that, at a minimum, recurring solar metering charges should be included in solar plans.

Based on our analysis of retailers' plans on Energy Made Easy in 2024–25, we note that retailers are still not applying a common approach, with some retailers charging separate fees.[26] We remain of the view that it would help consumers to compare plans on Energy Made Easy if all retailers published separate solar and non-solar plans and added any applicable solar metering charges to the daily supply charges on such plans.

As we had previously stated, we are still of the view that such an approach would:

- reduce the likelihood of non-solar customers covering part of the cost of solar customers' solar metering charges; and that would improve the cost reflectivity of prices on plans
- ensure that plans where the solar metering charge is added to the daily supply charge are not presented on Energy Made Easy as being more expensive than other plans, where solar metering charges are not included in the supply charge but are levied as a separate fee by the retailer
- be consistent with the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's requirement under the Electricity Retail Code that recurring metering charges be included in the unconditional price of offers.[27]

3.5 GST status of solar feed-in tariffs

The AER's retail pricing information guidelines require retailers to provide details of how GST is applied to solar feed-in tariffs on their plans on Energy Made Easy.[28] The retail plan data on Energy Made Easy for 2024–25 shows that many (but not all) retailers complied with this requirement.[29]

[25] AER, *Retail Pricing Information Guidelines* [version 5], 2018, p 12 (cls 54–59).
[26] For example, Origin Energy recovered any applicable solar metering charges separately.
[27] Australian Competition and Consumer Commission, *Guide to the Electricity Retail Code* [version 3], 2021, p 5. Recurring fees are included in the definition of 'price' (p v).
[28] AER, *Retail Pricing Information Guidelines* [version 5], 2018, p 12 (cl 58).
[29] In some instances, there may be GST implications where a customer supplies solar-generated electricity to an electricity retailer. For more information, see the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), *Electricity and Gas Industry Partnerships – issues register*, n.d., viewed 8 September 2025.

Glossary

1st Energy	1st Energy Pty Ltd
AER	Australian Energy Regulator
AGL	AGL Sales Pty Ltd
Alinta Energy	Alinta Energy Retail Sales Pty Ltd
Amaysim Energy	amaysim Energy Pty Ltd
Amber Electric	Amber Electric Pty Ltd
Ampol Energy	Ampol Energy (Retail) Pty Ltd
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
Blue NRG	Blue NRG Pty Ltd
Bright Spark Power	Bright Spark Power Pty Ltd
Circular Energy	Maximum Energy Retail Pty Ltd (trading as Circular Energy)
Click Energy	Click Energy Pty Ltd
CovaU	CovaU Pty Ltd
DC Power	DCP Company Limited
Diamond Energy	Diamond Energy Pty Ltd
Discover Energy	Discover Energy Pty Ltd
Dodo Power & Gas	Dodo Power & Gas (M2 Energy Pty Ltd)
Electricity in a Box	Electricity in a Box Pty Ltd
Elysian Energy	Elysian Energy Pty Ltd
EnergyAustralia	EnergyAustralia Pty Ltd
Energy Locals	Energy Locals Pty Ltd
ENGIE	ENGIE ANZ Group
Enova Energy	Enova Energy Pty Ltd
ERM Power	ERM Power Limited
EV	electric vehicle
FiT	feed-in tariff
Future X Power	Future X Group Pty Ltd
GEE Energy	GEE Energy
GloBird Energy	GloBird Energy Pty Ltd
Glow Power	Glow Power (Energy Services Management Pty Ltd)
GST	Goods and Services Tax
Kogan Energy	Kogan Australia Pty Ltd
kWh	kilowatt hours
Locality Planning Energy	Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
Lumo Energy	Lumo Energy Pty Ltd
Mojo Power	Mojo Power Pty Ltd
Momentum Energy	Momentum Energy Pty Ltd

Nectr	Nectr Distributed Energy Pty Ltd
Next Business Energy	Next Business Energy Pty Ltd
NERL	National Energy Retail Law
Origin Energy	Origin Energy Pty Ltd
Ovo Energy	OVO Energy Pty Ltd
People Energy	People Energy Pty Ltd
Powerclub	Power Club Limited
Powerdirect	Powerdirect Pty Ltd
Powershop	Powershop Australia Pty Ltd
PV	(solar) photovoltaic
QCA	Queensland Competition Authority
QEnergy	QEnergy Limited
QPC	Queensland Productivity Commission
Qld	Queensland
Radian Energy	Radian Holdings Pty Ltd
ReAmped Energy	ReAmped Energy Pty Ltd
Red Energy	Red Energy Pty Ltd
SEQ	south-east Queensland
Shell Energy	Shell Energy Retail Pty Ltd
Simply Energy	Simply Energy Pty Ltd
Smart Energy	Smart Energy Retail Pty Ltd
Social Energy	Social Energy Australia Pty Ltd
Sumo Power	Sumo Power Pty Ltd
Tango Energy	Tango Energy Pty Ltd

Appendix A: Bill calculations

In accordance with the terms of reference, this report is based on plan data as published on the AER's Energy Made Easy website. In calculating annual bills, we included the following elements:

- fixed supply charges
- variable usage charges
- one-off sign-up bonuses / financial incentives
- guaranteed and conditional discounts
- annual membership fees
- solar metering charges
- fees to access wholesale prices
- feed-in tariff amounts (for section 3.2 only).

We did not add additional charges to bills for features offered by retailers that incur an additional charge (e.g. GreenPower), or fees and charges that did not apply to all customers (e.g. credit card payment fees and paper bill fees).

Table 14 shows how these elements were used in calculating market offer bills and net bill position for solar customers.

Table 14: Calculation of annual market offer bill and net overall bill

Annual bill										
Supply costs (retailer daily supply charge × 365.25)[a]	+	Cost of electricity imported (retailer's variable usage × annual consumption level)	+	Membership fees and/or fees to access wholesale prices	-	One-off sign-up bonuses, guaranteed and conditional discounts	+	GST[b]	-	Revenue from solar exports (annual solar export level × retailer FiT)
Net overall annual bill										

a Includes metering fees which that retailers identify as being charged separately (if any).
b While revenue from solar FiT payments may attract GST for some customers, we understand this does not appear on electricity bills.

For plans with two feed-in tariffs, the revenue from solar exports has been calculated by applying the first feed-in tariff to the specified export threshold (daily or annual kWh) and applying the second feed-in tariff to exports above that export threshold.

Appendix B: Single feed-in tariffs by retailer and quarter

Table 15: Residential single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter
1st Energy	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
AGL	3–5	4–5	4–5	3–5
Alinta Energy	8	8	4–8	4
Amber Electric	–	3–4	–	–
Ampol Energy	5	5	5	5
CovaU	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Diamond Energy	4.7–5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Dodo Power & Gas	3.5	3.5	3.5	1–3.5
Energy Locals	2	2	2	2
EnergyAustralia	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
ENGIE	5.5–10	5.5–10	5.5	5.5
Future X Power	3	3	3	3
GloBird Energy	1–3	1–3	1–3	1–3
Kogan Energy	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Momentum Energy	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Next Business Energy	5–7	3.3–5	3.3	3.3–5
Origin Energy	4	4	4	4
Ovo Energy	3	3	3	2.7–3
Powershop	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Red Energy	1–8	1–8	1–8	1–8
Sumo Power	1–4	1–4	1–4	1–2
Highest	**10.0**	**10.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Average [a]	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.4**
Lowest	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**

a To calculate the average FiT, we first calculated the simple average of FiTs on each retailer's portfolio of offers (excluding offers with no FiT attached), and then calculated the simple average of all of the retailers' averaged FiT. This approach removes any weighting effect that retailers with a relatively large share of plans with FiTs would have on the average FiT.

Notes: The table combines the feed-in tariffs attached to the 3 most common residential tariffs and tariff combinations. A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a feed-in tariff to its plan(s) in the SEQ market or did not have any plans in the market. Amber Electric's and Diamond Energy's first quarter feed-in tariffs are rounded to one decimal. We excluded the following plans from our analysis on the basis that their special terms and conditions distinguished them from generally available plans:

- AGL: Residential Solar Battery Saver, which required customers to have a battery installed.
- ENGIE: QLD – ENGIE EV Night Time Saver elec, QLD – ENGIE EV Flex Charge and QLD – ENGIE EV Flex Charge elec, which required customers to have either a fully electric and plug-in hybrid vehicle; QLD – ENGIE Solar Referral elec, which required customers to purchase and install and PV system from one of ENGIE's preferred solar installers
- Origin Energy: Original Solar Boost Plus, which required customers to purchase a solar PV system from Origin; Solar Partner Plus, which required customers to purchase a solar PV system from an Origin-approved solar installer
- Red Energy: Red EV Saver, which required customers to own an electric vehicle.

Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 16: Small business single feed-in tariffs by quarter, 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	September quarter	December quarter	March quarter	June quarter
1st Energy	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
AGL	3–5	4–5	4–5	3–5
Alinta Energy	8	8	4–8	4
Amber Electric	–	3–4	–	–
Blue NRG	5	5	5	5
CovaU	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Diamond Energy	4.7–5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Energy Locals	–	1	1	1
EnergyAustralia	7.26	5.06	5.06	5.06
ENGIE	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Future X Power	3	3	3	3
Momentum Energy	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Next Business Energy	5–7	3.3–5	3.3	3.3–5
Origin Energy	4	4	4	4
Ovo Energy	3	3	3	3
Powershop	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Red Energy	1–8	1–8	1–8	1–8
Shell Energy	5	–	–	5
Sumo Power	1–3	1–3	1–3	1–3
Highest	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**
Average [a]	**4.3**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.6**
Lowest	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**

a To calculate the average FiT, we first calculated the simple average of FiTs on each retailer's portfolio of offers (excluding offers with no FiT attached), and then calculated the simple average of all of the retailers' averaged FiT. This approach removes any weighting effect that retailers with a relatively large share of plans with FiTs would have on the average FiT.

Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a feed-in tariff to its plan(s) in the SEQ market or did not have any plans in the market. Amber Electric's second quarter feed-in tariffs and Diamond Energy's first quarter feed-in tariffs are rounded to one decimal. We excluded the following plans by Origin Energy from our analysis on the basis that their special terms and conditions distinguished them from generally available plans: Origin Business Solar Boost Plus, which required customers to purchase a solar PV system from Origin Energy.

Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 17: Residential single feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2016-17 to 2024-25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1st Energy	–	–	6	6	6 to 11	6 to 11	6	6	1.5
AGL	6	10.6 to 20	10.6 to 20	8.6 to 17	6 to 15	5 to 12	5	5	3–5
Alinta Energy	–	11	11	11	11	8	8	8	4
Amaysim Energy	–	14	14	8 to 14	–	–	–	–	–
Amber Electric	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	0.8 to 2.2	–
Ampol Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	5
Bright Spark Power	–	–	–	–	6 to 8	–	–	–	–
Circular Energy	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Click Energy	6 to 11	8 to 16	8 to 16	8 to 12	–	–	–	–	–
CovaU	–	–	–	11	11	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
DC Power	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diamond Energy	8	12	12	12	10.2	7	5.2	5.2	5.2
Discover Energy	–	–	–	6 to 11.5	6	6	–	–	–
Dodo Power & Gas	4 to 6.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	5 to 8.5	5	5	1 to 3.5
Electricity in a Box	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–
Elysian Energy	–	–	–	7.86	1 to 7.9	7	–	–	–
Energy Locals	10	10 to 12.1	9 to 16	10	8.5 to 10	6	–	–	2
EnergyAustralia	6	11 to 16.1	16.1	11.5 to 18	8.5	6.6 to 10	6.6 to 10	6.6	4.6
ENGIE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5 to 7	5.5
Future X Power	–	–	7	7	4	4	–	3	3
GEE Energy	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
GloBird Energy	–	–	–	3	3	3 to 5	1 to 5	1 to 4	1 to 3
Glow Power	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–
Kogan Energy	–	–	–	5.9	2.9 to 3.8	2.9	2.9	5	1.4
Locality Planning Energy	–	–	10	10	5.5	5.5	–	–	–
Lumo Energy	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mojo Power	7.3	9	9	5.5	5.5	5.5 to 8	8	–	–
Momentum Energy	–	–	–	–	7 to 13.5	7 to 10	7	4.5	2.9
Nectr	–	–	–	–	6	3.9 to 11.5	3.9 to 9	–	–
Next Business Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	3.3 to 5
Origin Energy	6 to 10	7	7 to 17	7	6 to 14	2 to 5	2 to 5	5	4
Ovo Energy	–	–	–	8	8	6	7	3 to 5	2.7 to 3
People Energy	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Powerclub	–	–	9.5	8.5	7.86	2.05	–	–	–

Retailer	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Powerdirect	6 to 8	10.6	10.6	8.6	6	5	–	–	–
Powershop	8.2	12.2	9.5	9.5	3.5 to 6	3.5	3.5	5	1.4
QEnergy	–	8	8	8	–	8	8	–	–
Radian Energy	–	–	–	–	6	7 to 8.5	7	–	–
ReAmped Energy	–	–	8	5 to 8	3 to 7	2 to 6	–	–	–
Red Energy	6	6 to 11.5	6	6	6	5	5	1 to 8	1 to 8
Shell Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Simply Energy	6.2	11.3	10	10	10	4.5 to 10	7	5.5 to 7	–
Smart Energy	–	–	–	–	–	5 to 7	–	–	–
Social Energy	–	–	–	–	8.3	–	–	–	–
Sumo Power	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	2 to 4	1 to 2
Tango Energy	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–
Highest	**11**	**20**	**20**	**18**	**15**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**8**
Average	**6.7**	**10.5**	**9.9**	**8.5**	**6.8**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**4.9**	**3.4**
Lowest	**4**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0.8**	**1**
Number of retailers with a single feed-in tariff	13	16	22	27	31	35	23	20	20

Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a feed-in tariff to its plans(s) in the SEQ market, or did not have any plans in the market. Feed-in tariffs have been rounded to one decimal.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Table 18: Small business single feed-in tariffs, June quarter of 2016–17 to 2024–25 (c/kWh)

Retailer	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
1st Energy	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	1.5
AGL	6	10.6	10.6 to 20	8.6	6 to 8	5	5	5	3–5
Alinta Energy	–	11	11	11	11	8	8	8	4
Amaysim Energy	–	–	10	8 to 10	–	–	–	–	–
Amber Electric	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8 to 2.2	–
Blue NRG	–	–	–	8	8	5 to 8	5	5	5
Bright Spark Power	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Circular Energy	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Click Energy	–	–	10	8	–	–	–	–	–
CovaU	–	–	–	11	11	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Diamond Energy	8	12	12	12	10.2	7	5.2	5.2	5.2
Discover Energy	–	–	–	6 to 11.5	6	6	–	–	–
Electricity in a Box	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–
Elysian Energy	–	–	–	7.9	7.9	7	–	–	–
Energy Locals	10	10 to 12.1	9 to 10	10	9.9 to 10	6	–	5	1
EnergyAustralia	6	11 to 16.1	16.1	12.65	9.35	7.26	7.26	7.26	5.06
ENGIE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.5	5.5
Enova Energy	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–
ERM Power	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Future X Power	–	–	7	7	4	4	–	3	3
GEE Energy	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Glow Power	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–
Locality Planning Energy	–	–	–	10	5.5	5.5	–	–	–
Lumo Energy	6	6 to 11.5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mojo Power	–	–	–	–	–	5.5	–	–	–
Momentum Energy	–	–	–	–	7	7 to 10	7	4.5	2.9
Next Business Energy	–	–	10	10	7 to 10	7	7	7	3.3 to 5
Origin Energy	6	7	7 to 18	7	6	5	5	5	4
Ovo Energy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
People Energy	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Powerclub	–	–	9.5	8.5	7.9	2.1	–	–	–
Powerdirect	6 to 8	10.6	10.6	8.6	6	5	–	–	–
Powershop	8.2	12.2	9.5	9.5	3.5 to 6	3.5	3.5	5	1.4
QEnergy	–	8	8	8	5.5	8	8	–	–

Retailer	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Radian Energy	–	–	–	–	6	7	–	–	–
ReAmped Energy	–	–	–	5 to 8	5	3	–	–	–
Red Energy	6	6 to 11.5	6	6	6	5	5	1 to 8	1 to 8
Shell Energy	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	5
Simply Energy	6.2	11.3	10	10	10	4.5	7	5.5	–
Sumo Power	–	–	–	–	6	6	6	3	1 to 3
Tango Energy	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Highest	**10**	**16.1**	**20**	**12.7**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**8**	**8**
Average	**6.7**	**10.2**	**9.5**	**8.8**	**7.1**	**5.6**	**6.0**	**5.0**	**3.6**
Lowest	**6**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**3.5**	**2.1**	**3.5**	**0.8**	**1**
Number of retailers with a single feed-in tariff	11	13	18	23	29	32	15	19	18

Notes: A dash (–) means the retailer did not attach a feed-in tariff to its plans(s) in the SEQ market, or did not have any plans in the market. Feed-in tariffs have been rounded to one decimal.
Sources: Energy Made Easy; QCA analysis.

Appendix C: Supplementary data

Appendix C is available for download from our website. Tables in Appendix C show:

- the residential and small business flat rate feed-in tariffs in each quarter from 2016–17 to 2024–25
- the lowest and highest bills for the residential tariffs and small business tariff combinations, excluding solar feed-in tariff credits, for the first 3 quarters of 2024–25.