

Minimum feed-in tariff review 2021-22

Submission received through Engage Victoria

Date submitted: 30 November 2020

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From 17 November 2020, we began accepting submissions on our Minimum feed-in tariff review 2021-22 via Engage Victoria (www.engage.vic.gov.au). On this website, people were given the opportunity to send us a response to a set of questions we provided.

Your comments on this draft decision:

Feed in tariffs should continue to provide an incentive to install renewable energy generation so to aide reducing climate change impacts.

Domestic power producers should be paid a feed tariff commensurate with the charges they pay when purchasing power from the grid.

If someone is feeding power into the grid from a domestic home or non-commercial facility, they should receive a feed in tariff for power that reflects its end use value, which logic suggests is that which people are prepared or made to pay for it (the average price of power per kw/h).

Mechanisms should also be provided which allow a premium to be paid for the provision of renewable energy to offset the cost associated with climate change for which the non-renewable generators otherwise avoid, so to create a more level playing field and address the hidden costs imposed upon renewable generators and free ride non-renewable generators current benefit from.

Time of use tariffs are good in that they allow domestic energy produces to capitalise on their investment and reduce pay back times during peak demand, however they should not be used to drive down the price paid to producers in times of low demand.

Domestic producers should not be subjected to the variations in the wholesale market as unlike commercial/wholesale producers they have little or no capacity for demand response generation.

All possible measures should also be taken to upgrade all transmission services to accommodate for increased domestic PV and current caps on domestic generation and their associated costs removed. Otherwise power companies will continue to throttle domestic generation, pay minimal cost for domestically produced PV power and charge consumers as much as possible to maximise their profits at the cost of maximising domestic solar PV's contribution to climate change mitigation.

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