

Minutes

Meeting Title:	Demand Side Response Review Working Group (DSRRWG)
Date:	5 July 2023
Time:	9:33 AM to 11:31 AM
Location:	Microsoft TEAMS

Attendees	Company	Comment
Dora Guzeleva	(Chair) EPWA	
Toby Price	AEMO	
Alicia Volvricht	AEMO	
Devika Bhatia	Economic Regulation Authority	
Claire Richards	Enel X	Joined 10:13 AM
Thomas Marcinkowski	EPWA	
	Grids	
Bobby Ditric	Lantau Group, Consultant	
Dave Carlson	Lantau Group, Consultant	
Tom Higgins		

Item	Subject
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1	Welcome
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The Chair opened the meeting at 9:33 AM with an Acknowledgement of Country.

2	Meeting Apologies/Attendance
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Noted as per the attendance record above.

3	Consumer Law Statement
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Competition and Consumer Law Obligations document circulated prior to the meeting. The Chair encouraged members to read the document carefully, and to raise any issues with the Chair immediately should they arise during the course of the working group deliberations.

4	Agenda
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The Chair outlined the four broad issues for discussion by the working group at this meeting:

Constrained access for loads Consideration of the future role of runback schemes and the required level of transparency in their integration in various market components.

Hybrid facilities Consideration of potential current and future configurations of hybrids, whether each scenario is possible and how any barriers to those configurations can be removed where appropriate. There will also be discussion on how to provide th

Item	Subject
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Ms Kogon answered that withdrawal could be constrained if a load was to withdraw/consume during the peak when there is a risk of the network being overloaded.

The Chair asked whether, peak, when prices are at the highest, whether Western Power would connect the customer under a runback scheme that both constrains injection at certain points and their withdrawal during the peak period.

Ms Kogon took the question on notice on behalf of Western Power.

ACTION: Western Power to advise how constrained access schemes would work for ESR if it is required to constrain both their injection at certain times and their withdrawal during the peak period

Mr Ditric stated that, as the volume of constrained access schemes increases, the transparency around these schemes needs to in-5(he)16(m)-21(es)8(70 G)-2sti

Item	Subject
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The Chair noted that
in the meeting chat. The Chair answered that the network is constrained in many of the sub-regions and, therefore, it is likely that until the network is reinforced constrained operation may become more prominent.

6 Hybrid Facilities

Mr Ditric asked the working group to consider:

Whether the rules currently allow hybrids with DSR to provide multiple services and give participants a number of options in choosing how to participate across markets and maximise value.

Issues of double-dipping and inefficiencies in respect of hybrids.

Mr Ditric noted he would take the group through a number of examples to facilitate the discussion.

Example 1.1: ESR and on-site load (ESR no CCs, load reducing IRCR)

Mr Ditric stated that this scenario consists of an ESR and load. The ESR chooses not to receive capacity credits and the load seeks to reduce IRCR. Mr Ditric noted his view that this scenario is currently possible and should continue, and invited the group to provide views. The following points were raised:

Mr Alexander asked if this scenario was hypothetical, given there are currently no registered hybrid facilities.

The Chair confirmed that there were currently no hybrids commissioned but they may exist in the future.

Mr Alexander stated that while rules may allow certain things to be done, there are not many instances of anybody making use of them.

Mr Schubert stated that this scenario should be encouraged because locating storage behind the meter provides demand leveling benefits for the whole system.

Mr Schubert stated that locating storage only at strong transmission nodes does not help loads downstream in terms of evening out demand.

Mr Ditric asked how this should be encouraged.

Mr Schubert responded that investors and retailers need to be incentivised by the right price signals, highlighting that the rules currently allow this and yet nothing is being done.

The Chair stated that there are questions as to how expensive it is to locate storage behind the meter vs will invest. However, it is first necessary to check for barriers in the WEM Rules.

Example 1.2: ESR and on-site load ESR with CCs, load reducing IRCR

Mr Ditric explained this scenario

Item	Subject
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The Chair posed a related question of what information AEMO would need to in the certification process to assure itself that the storage facility is not going to double-dip in this way.

Mr Price suggested two options:

1. That load already exists and there would be information about the ability of that load to curtail.
2. There is information provided to demonstrate the curtailability of that load. Perhaps there needs to be more explicit data provision to support that in the WEM Rules.

Mr Price added that when a hybrid facility is operating in the market, the ability to meet the Reserve Capacity Obligation Quantity (RCOQ) means it will need to

definition of double dipping, and that it has been discussed by the work

Item	Subject
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Item	Subject
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The Chair asked whether storage charging during the day to fulfil its evening obligations would negate the need for other loads to increase their demand during low load periods.

Mr Schubert responded that this would depend on whether the amount of storage exceeded the reduction in the minimum demand. He highlighted that there is not enough storage to keep up with the rate of solar PV growth but that, if the messaging to solar PV