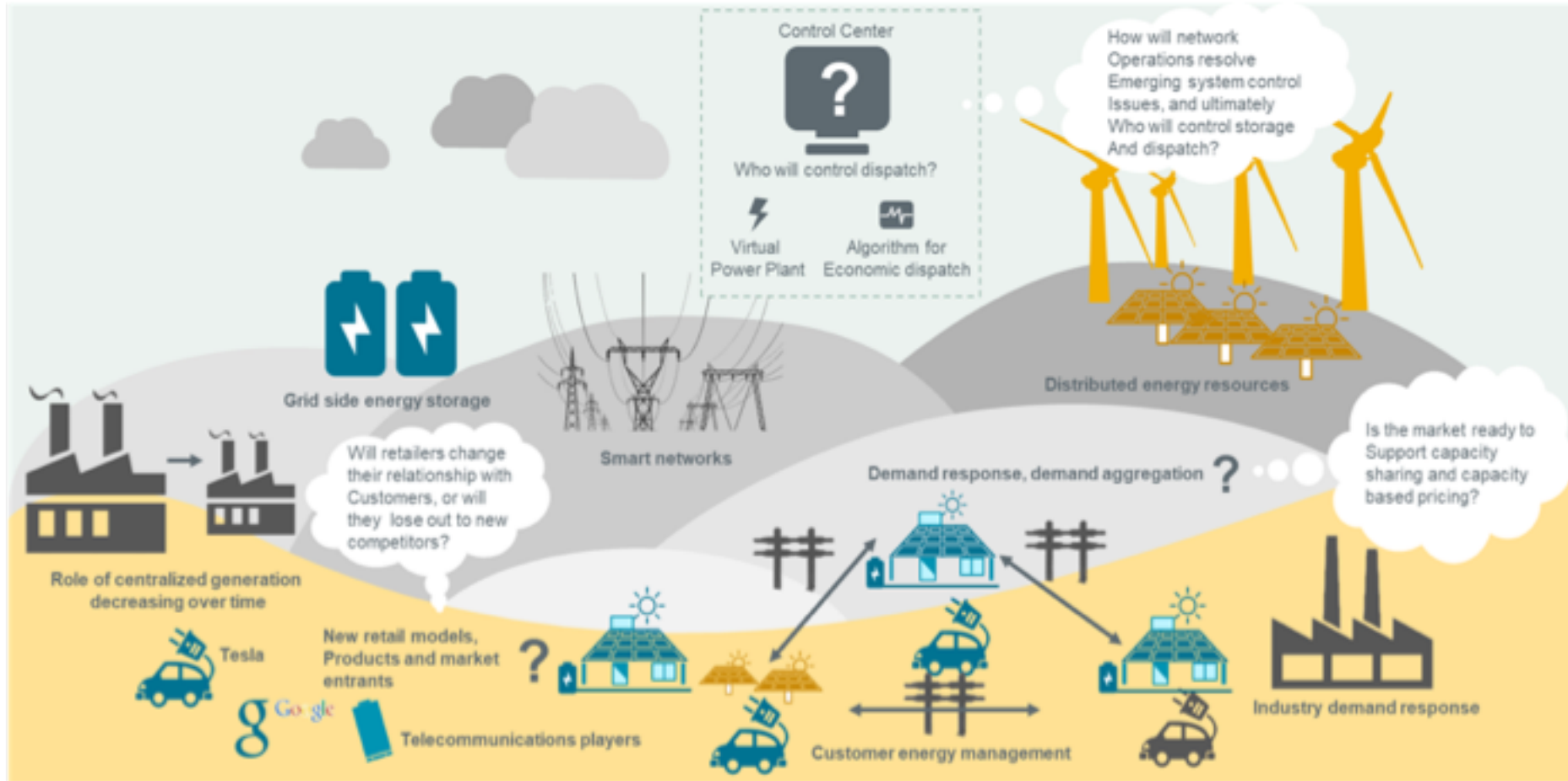


ADAPTING TO THE MAJOR CHANGES RESHAPING THE ELECTRIC ENERGY INDUSTRY

EESA – NSW/ACT Chapter - NSW Annual Electric
Energy Conference and Exhibition

27 NOVEMBER 2018

A NEW ENERGY ECO-SYSTEM IS HERE TO STAY WITH TWO-WAY FLOWS ENABLING CUSTOMERS TO HAVE GREATER CHOICE AND CONTROL



WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS?

- The growth of embedded generation, battery storage and innovative retail arrangements is leading to **increased operational complexity**.
- There is a **fundamental reshaping** of how the network is used.
- Regulatory outcomes are putting **more pressure on regulated revenues** leading to the imperative to understand and manage both network assets and risks in real time.
- Growth of **cyber intrusion risk**.



DO THESE CHANGES PRESENT THREATS OR OPPORTUNITIES?



Global threats:

- Economic uncertainty in global markets
- Technological disruption challenging existing business models

Pricing uncertainty,
driven by regulators yet to decide on how best to structure price signals to enable customer response

Growth in clean energy
investment globally – increasing every year

Electric vehicles
Offer long term growth in consumption & charging infrastructure

Industry-specific threats:

- Changing customer expectations
- New competition
- Rising costs
- Cyber security threats

Peer to Peer energy trading
Customers looking at forming virtual power plants

Distributed Energy Resources (DER)
Opportunities for DNSPs to manage DER to address network constraints

Microgrids present an opportunity for new business relationships with developers & technology providers

Threats

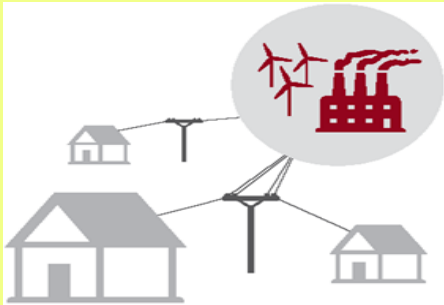
?

Opportunities

CUSTOMERS NOW HAVE FOUR MAIN OPTIONS EMERGING FOR THEIR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

1

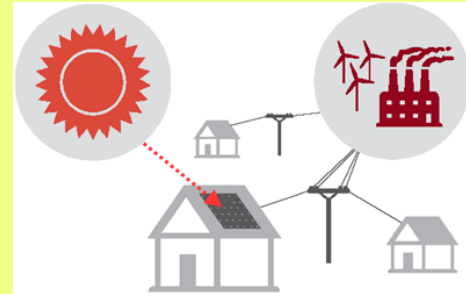
Grid Connected Customer



~ 1 million customers and increasing

2

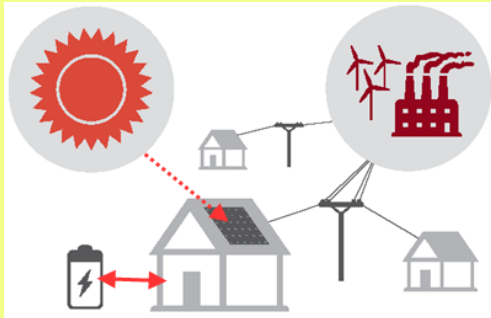
Grid Connected with Solar Generation



~132,000 customers and increasing

3

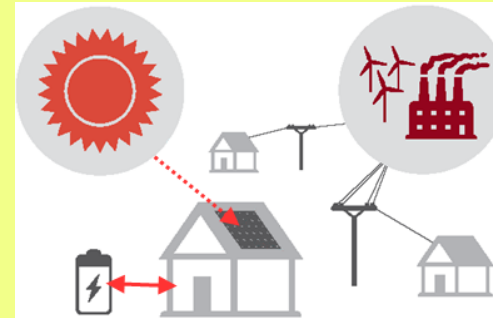
Grid Connected with Solar & Storage



~ 100s of customers and increasing

4

Off Grid Customer



No increase or change in existing customers leaving the grid. Only examples are where new grid connections are non-economic

Number of Solar Connections in NSW

as published by the Australian Government
Count of Small Generation Unit Installations by postcode - for NSW

The chart displays the cumulative growth of small generation unit installations in New South Wales from September 2010 to August 2018. The data is presented as stacked bars, where each bar represents a specific month. The segments within each bar are color-coded: blue for AUG (Agriculture), green for ENO (Energy Network Operator), and yellow for ESS (Essential Services). The y-axis measures the count of installations, ranging from 0 to 450,000. Key data points are labeled above several bars, indicating the total count for those months.

Month	AUG	ENO	ESS	Total
Sep-10	-	-	-	~40,000
Dec-10	-	-	-	~60,000
Mar-11	-	-	-	~80,000
Jun-11	-	-	-	109,127
Sep-11	-	-	-	16,804
Dec-11	-	-	-	~160,000
Mar-12	-	-	-	~180,000
Jun-12	-	-	-	180,907
Sep-12	-	-	-	19,095
Dec-12	-	-	-	~210,000
Mar-13	-	-	-	~230,000
Jun-13	-	-	-	82,750
Sep-13	-	-	-	~250,000
Dec-13	-	-	-	~260,000
Mar-14	-	-	-	269,121
Jun-14	-	-	-	90,941
Sep-14	-	-	-	~290,000
Dec-14	-	-	-	~300,000
Mar-15	-	-	-	310,663
Jun-15	-	-	-	101,728
Sep-15	-	-	-	~320,000
Dec-15	-	-	-	~330,000
Mar-16	-	-	-	337,193
Jun-16	-	-	-	111,794
Sep-16	-	-	-	~350,000
Dec-16	-	-	-	~370,000
Mar-17	-	-	-	370,624
Jun-17	-	-	-	~380,000
Sep-17	-	-	-	~390,000
Dec-17	-	-	-	132,072
Mar-18	-	-	-	409,009
Aug-18	-	-	-	136,518

Capacity of Solar Connections in NSW

as published by the Australian Government
Rated Output (MW) of Small Generation Unit Installations by postcode - for NSW

MW

Rated Output (MW) of Small Generation Unit Installations by postcode - for NSW

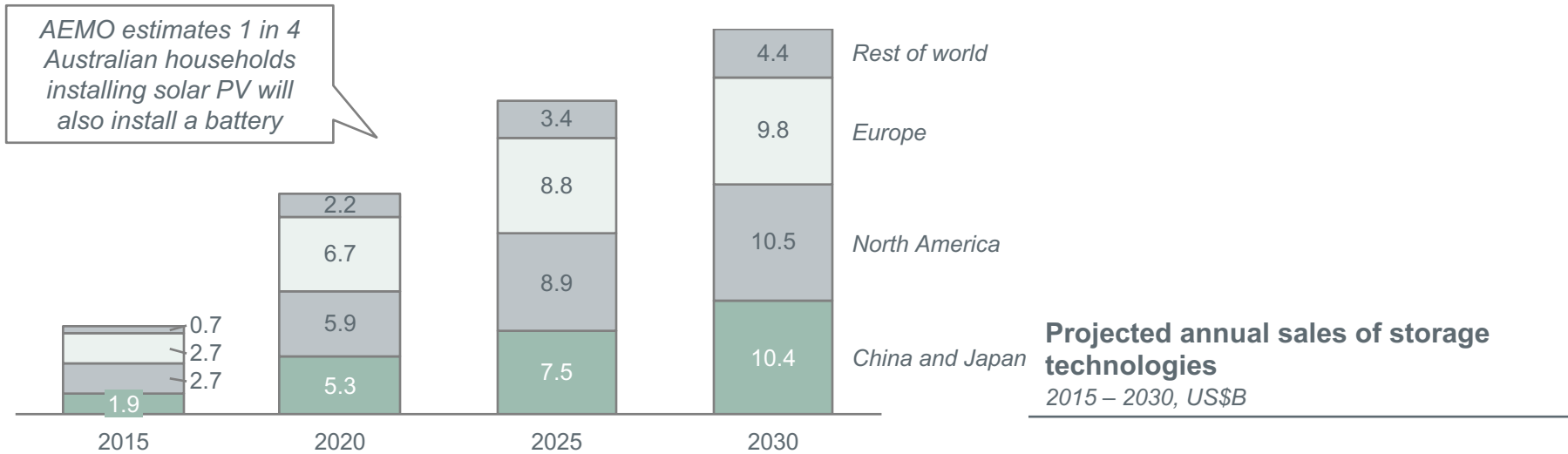
Legend: ESS (Yellow), END (Green), AUG (Blue)

Date	AUG (MW)	END (MW)	ESS (MW)	Total (MW)
Sep10	~10	~10	~80	~100
Dec10	~20	~20	~140	~180
Mar11	~30	~30	~140	~200
Jun11	~80	~100	~80	~275
Sep11	~10	~10	~20	~30
Dec11	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar12	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun12	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep12	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec12	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar13	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun13	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep13	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec13	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar14	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun14	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep14	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec14	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar15	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun15	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep15	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec15	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar16	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun16	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep16	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec16	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar17	~100	~100	~100	~300
Jun17	~100	~100	~100	~300
Sep17	~100	~100	~100	~300
Dec17	~100	~100	~100	~300
Mar18	~100	~100	~100	~300
Apr18	~100	~100	~100	~300



Endeavour
Energy

IMPROVING ECONOMICS FOR BATTERIES WILL PROVIDE FUTURE ENERGY STORAGE POSSIBILITIES

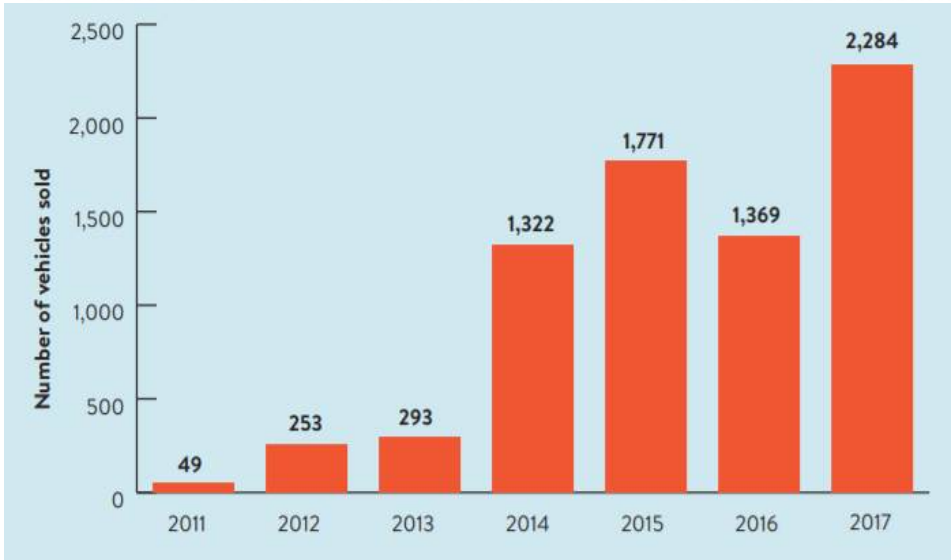


Energy storage milestones — cost reductions in the storage market are enabling new applications

- 2014:** Remote applications replacing expensive diesel gensets, backup power and water pumping
- 2015:** Participating in open ancillary services markets and behind-the-meter ancillary services
- 2016:** Peak shaving and power use optimization for commercial and industrial users
- 2017:** Increased coupling with residential solar PV
- 2021:** Time of use shifting applications for energy price savings in the commercial sector
- 2022:** Increased penetration of EVs offers opportunities for:
 - Second-use batteries in stationary applications
 - Vehicle to building (V2B) and Vehicle to grid (V2G) applications.
 - 2026: Industrial applications with DG coupling will start to appear at pricing around €125/MWh
- 2026:** Industrial applications with DG coupling will start to appear at pricing around €125/MWh

Sources include: Navigant Research, IHS, Bloomberg, IEA, EY proprietary data and analysis

IMPROVING ECONOMICS IS INCREASING ELECTRIC VEHICLE UPTAKE IN AUSTRALIA



Data as of June 2018 from 'The State of electric vehicles in Australia' report.

		ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA
Total number of charging stations		20	161	5	162	76	21	216	122
Charging stations per 100,000 residents		3.17	2.04	2.03	3.27	4.40	4.02	3.40	4.72
Total #	AC	17	148	5	138	70	21	208	107
	DC	3	13	0	24	6	0	8	15
Total #	Capital City	20	86	3	58	32	4	114	77
	Regional	0	75	2	104	44	17	102	45

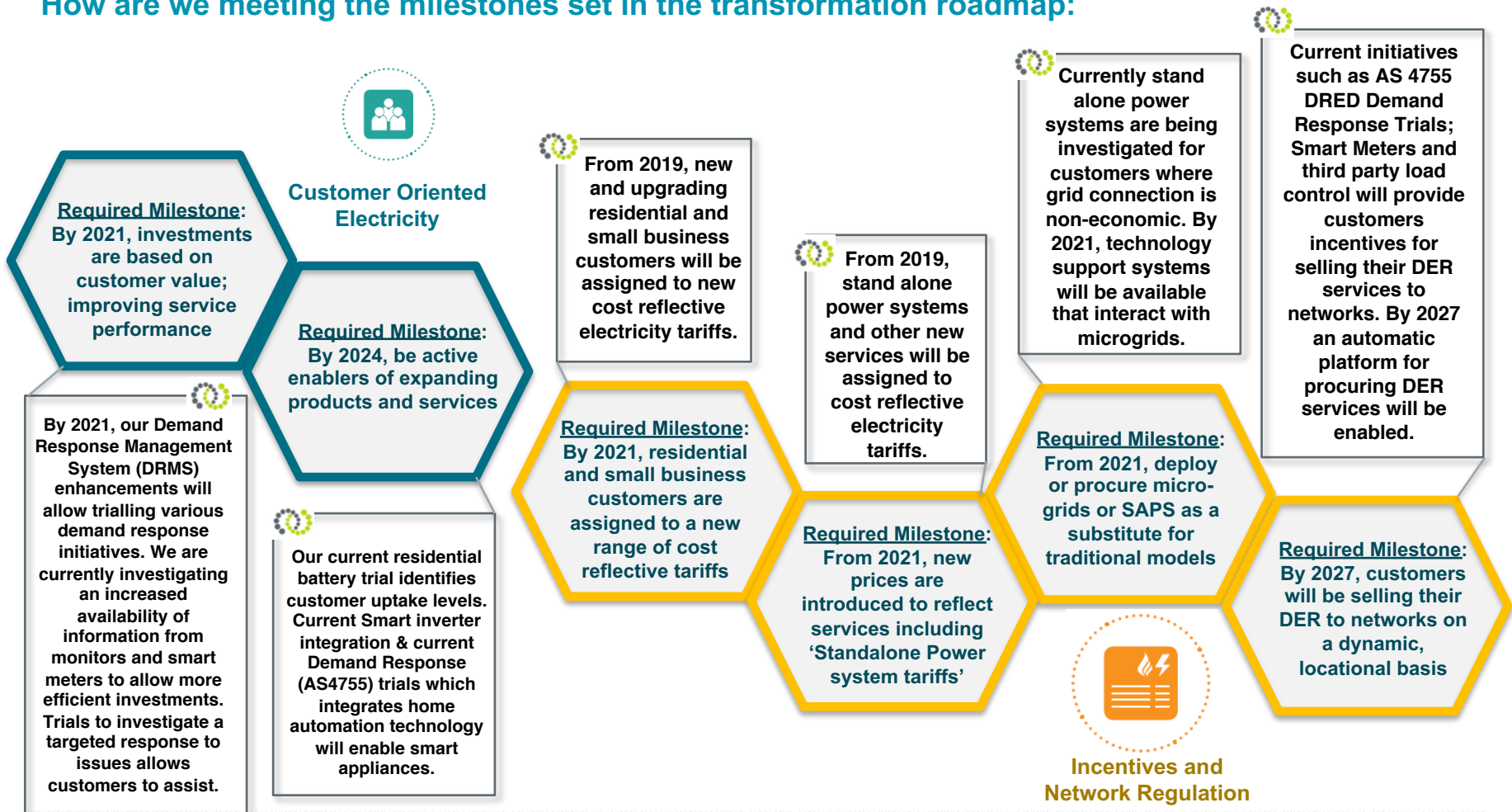
Source: PlugShare (2018) and Australian Bureau of Statistics (2018)

Public charging infrastructure in Australia.

- If managed well, electric vehicles provide a benefit due to network utilisation during non-peak periods, thus increasing revenue without additional infrastructure.
- The uptake of electric vehicles and charging infrastructure in the Endeavour Energy supply area follows the general trends seen throughout Australia and NSW.
- NRMA, is planning to establish Australia's largest electric vehicle fast charging network. The first charger is already installed in Western Sydney (Olympic Park).
Source: www.mynrma.com.au "Electric vehicle fast charger network"
NRMA: The **National Roads and Motorists' Association** is an Australian organisation offering motoring services in NSW and the ACT.

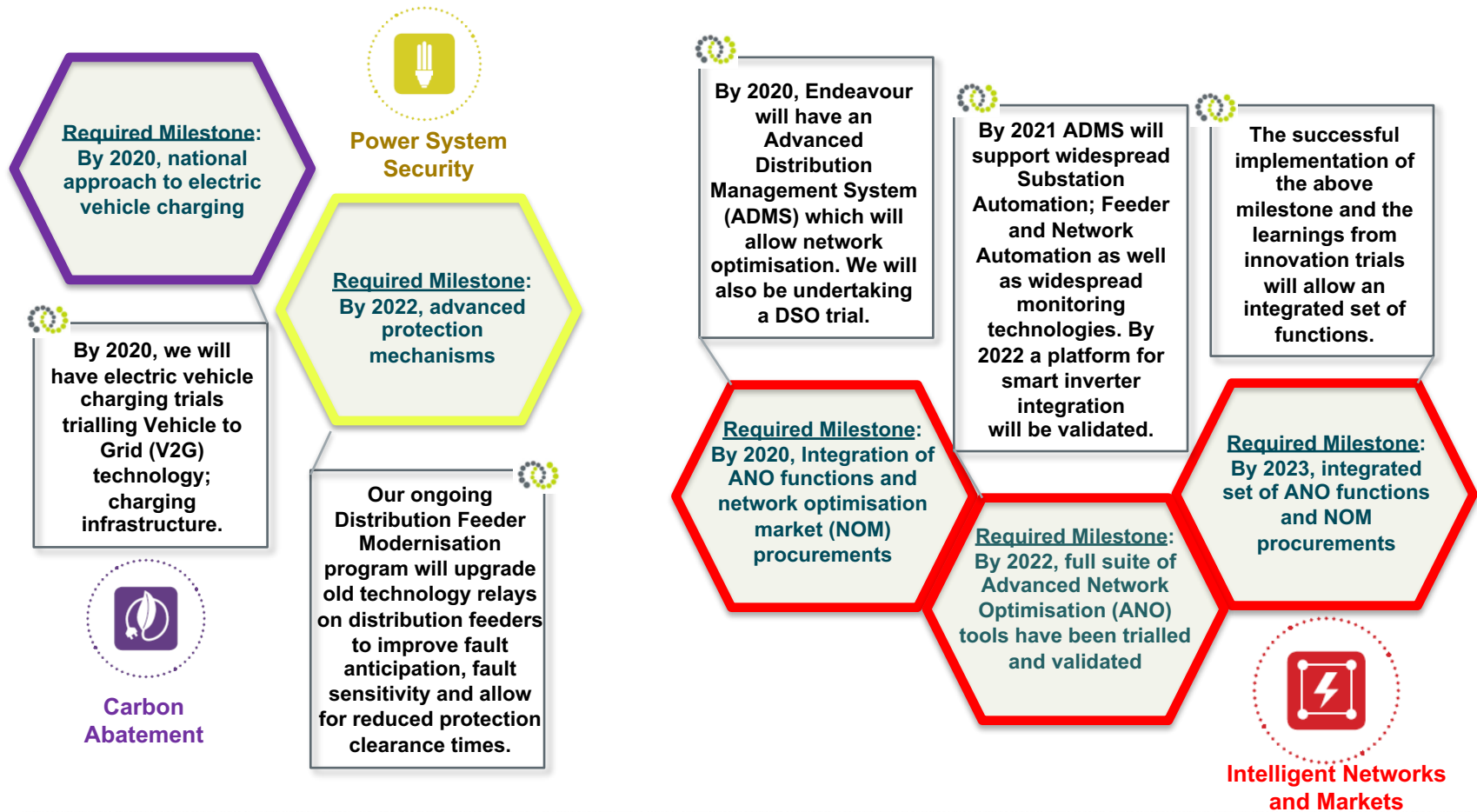
FUTURE NETWORK IMPLICATIONS - OUR INITIATIVES ARE ALIGNED WITH THE ENA/CSIRO INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION ROADMAP

How are we meeting the milestones set in the transformation roadmap:



FUTURE NETWORK IMPLICATIONS - OUR INITIATIVES ARE ALIGNED WITH THE ENA/CSIRO INDUSTRY TRANSFORMATION ROADMAP

How are we meeting the milestones set in the transformation roadmap (continued):



CHANGING CUSTOMER ENERGY NEEDS AND TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENTS WILL HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON OUR NETWORK - INNOVATIVE TRIALS ARE CURRENTLY UNDERWAY

Emerging Technology Summary

Solar PV

Solar PV is the technology of converting sunlight into electricity.

Battery Storage

Batteries are used to store electrical energy (stationary as well as EV batteries).

Micro-grids

A group of distribution energy resources (DER) and loads with clear network boundaries, can operate in island-mode and are controllable as a single entity.

Electric vehicles

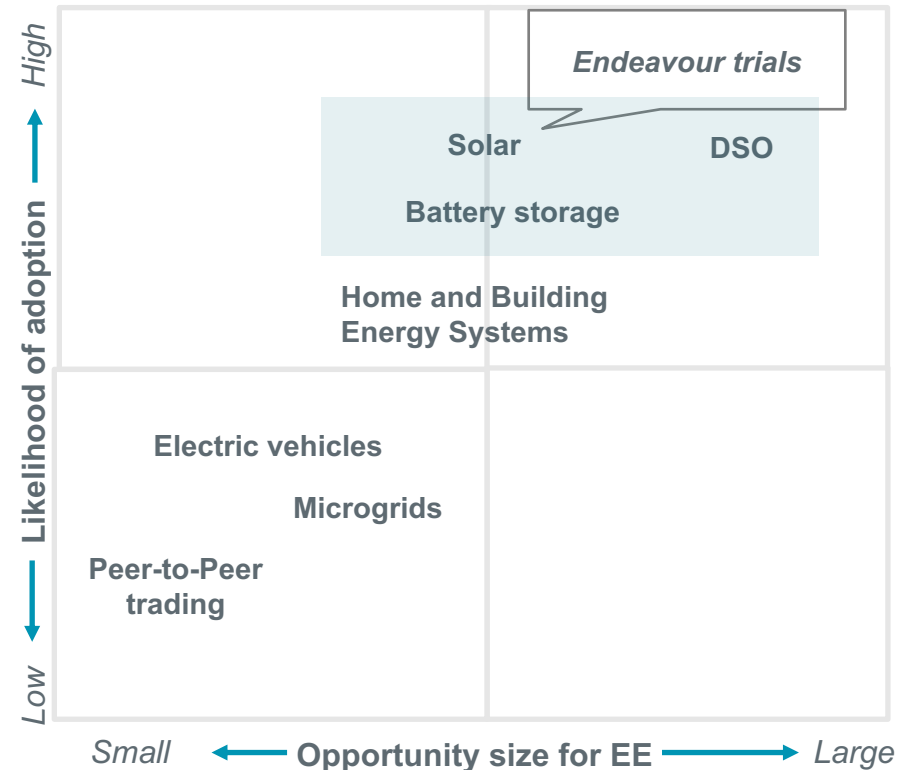
Plug-in passenger EVs including EV charging technology.

DSO/ Home and building energy system

Energy management system that enable measure, monitor, control, and optimisation of energy consumption in most efficient and cost-effective way.

New emerging technology

Likelihood of adoption vs Opportunity size



LOOKING FORWARD: WHAT ARE THE JUDGEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE?

- What is our role in tomorrow's network?
 - Is it to maintain our role as an asset operator?
 - Is it to enable innovation?
 - Is it to grow unregulated opportunities?
- Where do you want to be on the technology adoption curve?
 - An early adopter or an early majority player (fast follower)?
- How do we leverage technology to become better asset managers?
 - Poles and wires asset manager
 - Broader supply options

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THANK YOU

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