Disruption and the energy market

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Disruptive forces

- Technology
- New business models, eg
  - Appliance manufacturer (wants their appliances in more houses, and ongoing data and relationship) and new home builder ('free' and convenient EE/smart/storage/RE packages)
- New competitors from other sectors (often big, agile, customer focused or image-focused)
- Extreme climate events impacting on existing energy sector – fire, flood, extreme weather
- Customer attitudes
- Uncertainty about how customers will behave, and volatility of shifts

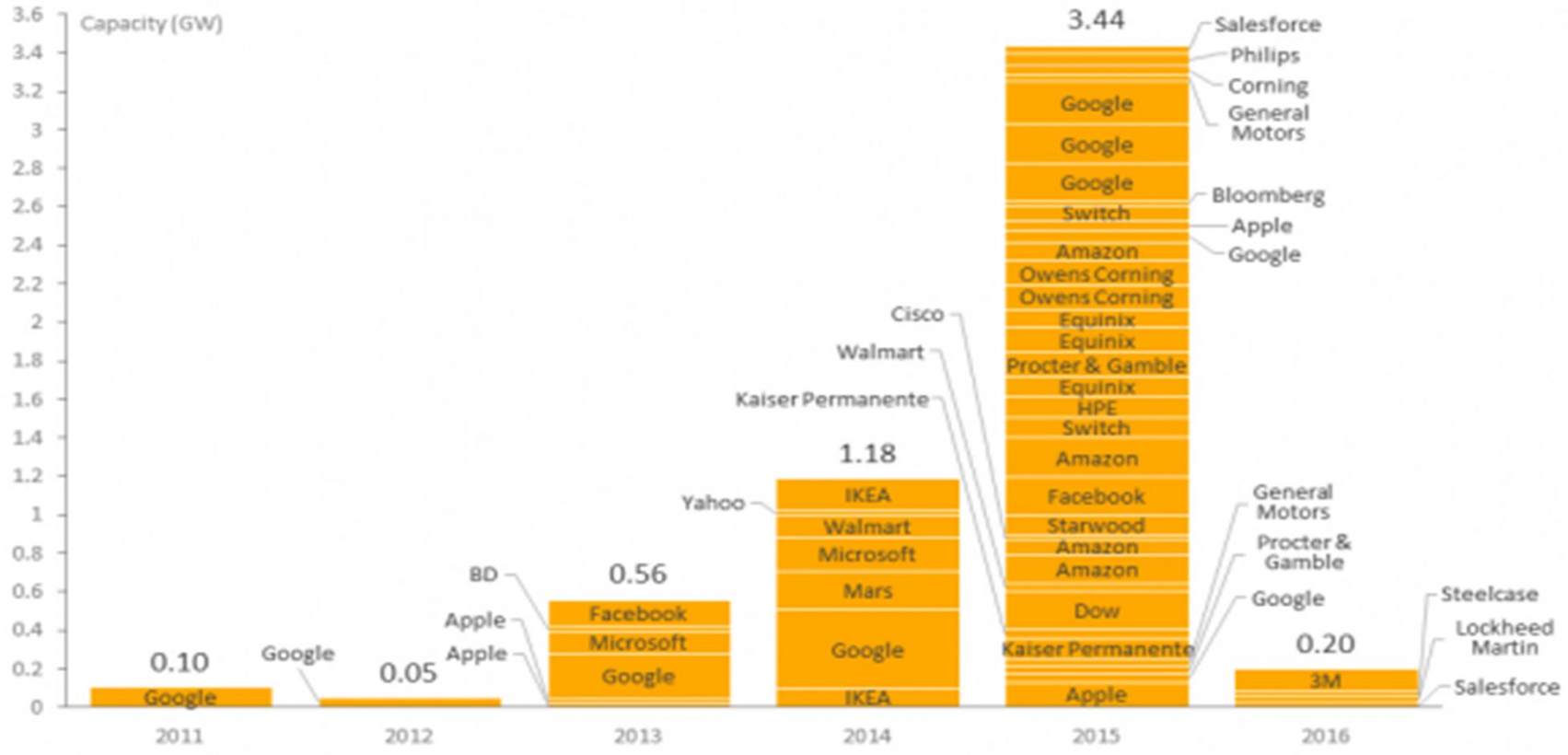
Diverse, efficient energy service solutions are emerging. Centralised systems still have a role, but distributed ones are gaining. Combinations of solutions often work best, and there will be ongoing transition

FACTOR	CENTRALISED	DISTRIBUTED
Economies of scale		
Flexibility of roll-out		
Capital required, risk, subsidies		
Innovation and 'learning from experience'		
Planning, construction timeframes		
Resource suitability		
Resilience to failures, changing conditions		
Environmental, social impacts		
Overall system efficiency		

BUSINESS RENEWABLES CENTER

Corporate Renewable Deals

2011 – 2016



Publicly announced contracted capacity of corporate Power Purchase Agreements, Green Power Purchases, Green Tariffs, and Outright Project Ownership in the United States and Mexico, 2011 – 2016. Excludes on-site generation such as rooftop solar PV. Last updated: February 11, 2016.

For more information, please visit http://www.rmi.org/business_renewables_center or contact BRC@RMI.org

Note names of new investors – what motivates them?

Guardian article (J Robertson, 26/2/16, **Queensland solar homes are using more grid electricity than non-solar, says Energex boss)** why the lack of decline of PV hhold electricity use? Will it occur in milder summers? Will storage or building/appliance upgrades change it? Will PV owners act?