

Workshop summary

Summary of the solar feed-in-tariff benchmarks public workshop

The Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) held a public workshop for the solar feed-in tariff benchmarks review on 11 March 2025.

The purpose of the workshop was to seek feedback on the draft benchmarks for 2025-26 and the proposed changes to the methodology for setting the benchmarks detailed in the [Draft Report](#).

This document summarises the presentations and discussions at the workshop, including questions from attendees and responses. We have also published the PowerPoint slides that accompanied the presentations on the [IPART website](#). Slide numbers indicating the slide accompanying the discussion have been included in square brackets (where relevant).

Welcome and workshop agenda

[Slide 1] Mr Nicholls, the CEO of IPART, welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the workshop.

[Slide 2] Mr Nicholls presented the agenda for the workshop, which included 2 presentations from the IPART Secretariat and a presentation from Ausgrid. The workshop also included time for discussion and questions from attendees following each presentation.

Acknowledgement of Country and purpose of the workshop

[Slide 3] Mr Coppel, an IPART Tribunal member, gave an Acknowledgement of Country, introduced the IPART staff, and welcomed the attendees.

Mr Coppel highlighted the growth in rooftop solar. More than 1 million households and small businesses in NSW now have solar panels installed, and most of these customers would receive a feed-in tariff. Further, there is a growing number of consumers who have a home battery which allows for excess solar electricity to be stored for later use.

Mr Coppel explained that IPART has been providing advice on the value of solar exports to the NSW Government since 2012. IPART has been asked to continue this role until 2027. IPART calculates a benchmark range, based on the wholesale value of electricity at the time solar is exporting. These benchmarks aim to help consumers decide whether the tariffs offered by retailers are reasonable.

Mr Coppel detailed that the Terms of Reference for the review require IPART to set 2 benchmarks. A flat-rate benchmark that applies across the entire day and a time-dependent benchmark that changes across different periods in the day.

Mr Coppel explained that IPART is also required to ensure that 3 parameters are met when setting the benchmarks. Firstly, there should be no resulting increase in the retail price of electricity. IPART considers this means that we cannot set the solar feed-in tariff benchmark higher than the price a retailer would pay to purchase that electricity from the wholesale market. If we did, this could likely result in retailers passing on this increase in costs through higher retail prices.

Secondly, IPART is required to set the benchmarks in a way that supports a competitive retail electricity market. Again, this means we should not set the solar feed-in tariff higher than the price a retailer would have otherwise paid to purchase the electricity from the wholesale market. A higher feed-in tariff benchmark, if followed by retailers, would increase the cost of supplying solar customers compared to non-solar customers. This could disproportionately impact retailers that have more solar customers or create an incentive for retailers to opt-out of supplying solar customers.

Finally, IPART have also been asked to make sure that our benchmarks consider changing tariff structures. This includes network charges for solar exports and demand charges.

Mr Coppel shared that the purpose of the workshop is for attendees to provide feedback on IPART's draft benchmarks for 2025-26 and the changes to the methodology that are proposed in the Draft Report.

Presentation 1 – IPART's solar feed-in tariff benchmark ranges for 2025-26

[Slide 6] The IPART Secretariat provided an overview of the IPART review process. This included advising that the Draft Report was published on 24 February 2025 and that stakeholders can make a submission until 21 March. IPART is undertaking a full review of the methodology for setting the benchmark ranges this year, however further consultation will not occur in 2026. IPART will use the reviewed methodology for updating the benchmark ranges in future years.

[Slide 7] The IPART Secretariat highlighted that the solar feed-in tariff benchmark range serves as a guide to consumer on the value of their solar exports. The 2025-26 draft all-day solar feed-in tariff benchmark range is 4.9 to 7.4 cents per kilowatt hour (c/kWh). The 6-month rolling average solar-weighted wholesale price is around 6 c/kWh, which is in the middle of the benchmark range. Solar feed-in tariffs have trended downward in recent years, reflecting the 1-year forecast of the wholesale electricity price which has trended down since peaking in 2022-23. However, the top-end of the draft benchmark range for 2025-26 is slightly higher than the 2024-25 benchmark.

[Slide 8] The IPART Secretariat explained the solar feed-in tariff benchmarks are voluntary guidance and retailers set their own feed-in tariffs. The Secretariat detailed that when retailers supply electricity that is generated by solar, they avoid the cost of purchasing this from the wholesale market. We consider this 'avoided cost' represents a fair price that retailers should be willing to pay for solar exports.

To calculate the avoided cost, we forecasted the wholesale spot prices in NSW at the times that solar is exporting to the grid. We then scaled this value up by a network loss factor, which accounts for electricity lost along the transmission lines and distribution networks when it is transported from large generators. We then added back the National Energy Market (NEM) fees and service charges that are levied on retailers' wholesale electricity purchases by the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO), and then we added or subtract the average net value of network export charges.

[Slide 9] The IPART Secretariat outlined that in February 2025, around one-third of retailers offered feed-in tariffs within IPART's 2024-25 benchmark range, while around one-third had feed-in tariffs above and one-third below. There had also been an increase in the number of feed-in tariffs that have caps or tiering. For example, several offers available had a higher feed-in tariff for the first 10 kilowatt hours (kWh), then a lower feed-in tariff after.

[Slide 10] The IPART Secretariat explained that IPART also sets time-of-use benchmarks. These benchmarks aim to guide consumers about the value of solar exports across different times of the day. For 2025-26, we have proposed separate time-dependent benchmarks for the different distribution networks in NSW. The time windows for the benchmarks have been set to align with the distribution network export charge and rebate periods. The values for the time-of-use benchmarks are notably higher during peak periods, which typically range from 5 pm to 8 pm. For example, in the Essential Energy network IPART has estimated a reasonable feed-in tariff between 5 pm to 8 pm is around 26 to 37 c/kWh.

The Secretariat explained that to obtain the higher solar feed-in tariff rates associated with the time-of-use benchmarks, consumers would need to have a battery to store the excess solar and then discharge at peak times when wholesale prices are higher and when rebates are available. Consumers would also need to be on a retail offer with a time-dependent feed-in tariff available, however, to date there have been very few of these options available in NSW.

[Slide 11] The IPART Secretariat provided an overview of retailers' costs and profit involved in supplying a typical residential customer in NSW with a kilowatt hour of electricity (2023-24). IPART based its overview on data that was published by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) in December 2024. IPART explained retailers' prices include wholesale costs of electricity when solar is, and is not, exporting, network costs, environmental scheme costs, retailer operating costs, retailer profit margin and GST.

[Slide 12] The IPART Secretariat explained that generally households can make the most savings from their solar panels and/or batteries by using the electricity they generate, as opposed to exporting solar energy. This is because households would avoid paying the retail price of electricity. IPART modelled that a typical customer could save around \$450 a year on their electricity bill by using the solar electricity they generate and earn around \$200 from solar feed-in tariffs. This modelling assumed a typical customer uses 3,900 kWh of electricity per year, has a 5 kilowatt (kW) solar system and is in the Ausgrid network. We also assumed they use 30% of their solar electricity and export the remaining 70% and receive a feed-in tariff at the mid-point of the IPART benchmark range.

[Slide 13] The Secretariat explained that a household's specific circumstances will influence the savings it can make from installing solar panels or a battery. Households have a range of considerations including the upfront capital cost, installation costs, subsidies, usage patterns and their retail offer. The Secretariat shared the *'SunSPOT solar and battery calculator'* which can help when making the decision whether to invest in solar panels or a battery.

Discussion and questions from attendees

Mr Nicholls asked the attendees if they had comments or questions on the IPART benchmarks for 2025-26 or the presentation.

Mr Nicholls prompted the start of the question-and-answer session by asking the representatives of the retailers to comment on time-dependent feed-in tariffs and whether they may become more widely available soon. The retailer representatives stated they did not know when these offers may become more available and were unable to provide further comment.

A consumer advocacy association representative explained they supported IPART's draft solar feed-in tariff benchmark ranges. They acknowledged that solar has become a more mature technology, and the declining benchmarks align with this. The representative shared that their organisation appreciates that the benchmarks do not create a cross-subsidy between households that can and cannot install solar. They also explained that some retail plans that offer higher feed-in tariffs may have other higher fees or usage charges, which does not work out better for customers in the long-run.

A consumer expressed their disappointment with retailers' solar feed-in tariffs and IPART's benchmarks. The consumer considered that the benchmarks should reward those who invested in solar panels, which protect the environment and grid infrastructure, and keep costs down for residents and businesses. The consumer also emphasised that they disagreed with charging households for exporting back to the grid (i.e. the network export tariff component) at any time of the day and considered these charges should not be factored into IPART's benchmark range. Another consumer supported the initial consumer's comments and questioned why retailers were not commenting on the lack of time-of-day tariffs and network export tariffs.

Mr Coppel asked the consumer to share their experience with time-of-day tariffs and whether they experience the largest savings from using their own solar electricity.

The consumer shared that using their own solar electricity is far better than feeding it back into the grid, due to high retail prices. The consumer considered that retailer costs are distorted and there is a disparity between what their retailer charges them for electricity, and how much they receive for their solar exports. The consumer considered that the solar feed-in tariff should be notably higher.

The consumer also commented that residential and commercial solar electricity producers have different economic models. Commercial producers have a range of tax deductions and incentives and need new network infrastructure. The consumer suggested that there should be different solar feed-in tariffs for residential and commercial producers and feed-in tariffs for residential customers should incorporate similar tax deductions and incentives. By way of example, the consumer explained that goods and services tax (GST) is currently applied to their electricity bill before deducting their solar export credits. The consumer considered that this results in an over-collection of GST by retailers and the Government.

Mr Coppel noted that IPART would take this feedback on board.

Mr Nicholls then welcomed an Ausgrid representative to give a presentation on network export tariffs.

Ausgrid presentation – Network export tariffs

[Slide 15] The Ausgrid representative outlined they introduced a two-way export tariff in July last year [2024] as an opt-in tariff for all customers that are export capable. From 1 July this year [2025], all residential and small business customers capable of exporting energy will be transferred to this tariff without the ability to opt-out.

[Slide 16] The Ausgrid representative detailed that they operate a regulated distribution network covering parts of Sydney, the Central Coast, Newcastle, and the Upper Hunter region. Ausgrid's infrastructure includes substations, poles, and wires and the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) approves Ausgrid's total revenue allowance and network prices.

[Slide 17] The Ausgrid representative highlighted that solar adoption in their network is strong. Growth in rooftop solar is very strong in the residential sector with small businesses making a much smaller contribution to rooftop solar capacity. Ausgrid expects this growth to continue in the future and they want to continue to enable customers to be able to upgrade their panels if they wish and for new customers to be able to install solar.

The Ausgrid representative detailed they have more than 275,000 customers with rooftop solar panels in their distribution network, accounting for nearly 2 gigawatts of capacity. Around half of that capacity was installed over the last 3 years and they expect another gigawatt of capacity to be installed over the next 3 years. This strong growth in solar is changing how they manage the network. In February 2025, Ausgrid had a new record for minimum demand and in some parts of the network, voltage is increasing to levels they do not consider acceptable.

[Slide 18] The Ausgrid representative explained that larger solar systems are becoming more common. When solar panels were first installed around 15 years ago, the typical size of the system was less than 5 kilowatts. However, over the last 5 years, the trend has been to install systems between 5 to 10 kilowatts. Recently, the typical solar system has been more than 10 kilowatts.

The Ausgrid representative highlighted they are the only distribution network in the National Electricity Market without a fixed export limit for small-scale solar. However, for solar systems above 10 kilowatts per phase, an assessment may be required before installation.

The mandatory export tariff helps manage network challenges, including over-voltage in certain parts of the network and system reliability resulting from minimum demand issues. Further, when customers export electricity during peak solar export times, this does not reduce network costs, and in some cases it may increase them.

[Slide 19] The Ausgrid representative explained that the export tariff structure includes both a rebate and charge. Rebates are provided between 4 pm and 9 pm, which is when excess energy is needed and would benefit the network. A charge is applied between 10 am and 3 pm. The reward component is three times larger than the charge component.

[Slide 20] The Ausgrid representative outlined that the charge will only apply to customers who export more than 200 kWh per month. As a result, many customers with smaller solar systems may not see any impact from these new tariffs. Further, not all customers will see this tariff on their bill as retailers bundle network prices into their offers. Exporting customers should check with their retailer for details on how they will apply these charges.

[Slide 21] The Ausgrid representative explained the annual bill impacts from the network export tariff will be small for most customers. The export tariff will provide a small incentive for customers to consider installing a battery or westward facing panels. If they do, they will see this benefit in their bills. Ausgrid is also encouraging customers to move more of their load to the middle of the day when there is excess solar.

[Slide 22] The Ausgrid representative outlined the annual bill outcomes split between residential and small business customers. Around 51% of residential customers will be better off under the export tariff. This is based on a large sample or around 160,000 customer export profiles.

There are only a small number of customers worse off with the network export tariffs by around \$30 to \$40. These are primarily those with larger solar systems.

Most of Ausgrid's costs are fixed. If solar customers are sending out energy in the middle of the day, this may increase Ausgrid's costs. The introduction of the new export tariffs is about fairness. Customers who cannot install solar, such as those in apartments, should not subsidise customers who are able to install solar. The export tariff aims to send a price signal to address this issue.

Mr Nicholls then passed over to a representative from Essential Energy who provided an update on their network export tariffs.

Essential Energy presentation – Network export tariff

The Essential Energy representative shared that they operate a largely rural and regional distribution network, covering parts of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Solar adoption in the Essential Energy network is high and similar to the Ausgrid network, there is a trend toward customers larger solar systems.

The Essentially Energy representative stated that from July, they will introduce network export charges. Customers can export energy to the grid for free under a certain limit, and above this a small export charge will apply of around 1 c/kWh. Essential Energy also provides a rebate for solar exports during the peak periods of 5 pm to 8 pm. This rebate is currently 11 c/kWh.

The Essentially Energy representative explained that the export tariff is not mandatory for customers. It applies to new grid connections, meter exchanges, and solar system upgrades. Customers can opt-out of the new tariff.

Discussion and questions from attendees

Mr Nicholls welcomed questions and discussion from the attendees.

A consumer said they were pleased to hear that Essential Energy's export tariff is not mandatory and customers can opt-out, although new connections will face new charges, adding to existing pressure on consumers. The consumer noted that the percentage of customers with solar in Essential Energy and Ausgrid's networks are similar, though Ausgrid is introducing a mandatory charge. The consumer asked how Ausgrid determined its network export tariff rates and time periods?

The Ausgrid representative explained it took the approach of using a price signal to manage the increasing adoption of solar in its network. Ausgrid does not have a fixed capacity limit for small-scale solar customers, and it wants to maintain this. This has led to the need to introduce a small price signal, with minimal bill impacts for export customers starting 1 July 2025.

Regarding kilowatt hours, the Ausgrid representative explained that it has a basic export level that is required under the rules for these tariffs that are set by the Australian Energy Market Commission (AEMC). Ausgrid determined a reasonable threshold based on an analysis of where exports start to increase costs. Ausgrid stated that its pricing structure aims to balance small solar customers being slightly better off, while larger solar customers pay a relatively small additional amount.

The consumer suggested a higher basic export level is more reasonable to encourage solar uptake. The consumer also noted that to install a solar system, approval from Ausgrid is needed. The consumer questioned why Ausgrid does not control solar concentration through their approval process, instead of charging a network export tariff? The consumer claimed that the network export tariff is a cash grab from solar producers and while the impact is small currently, it may increase in the coming years. The consumer also questioned why Ausgrid is not investing in batteries to collect surplus solar energy, instead of charging the network export tariff.

The Ausgrid representative explained that it has documented its calculations in a tariff structure statement published on its website and this tariff structure was also approved by the AER.

The Ausgrid representative also clarified that it is a regulated distribution network, and its revenue target is approved by the AER. The export tariff does not increase revenue but ensures customers without solar are not paying more. Ausgrid shared that it is investing in community batteries and has around 13 projects underway. It is also partnering with retailers to offer storage as a service and rolling out small-scale batteries in its network.

Mr Coppel mentioned that the 2025-26 benchmark estimates incorporate the network export tariff. Similar to Ausgrid's modelling, on a net basis IPART's modelling found the solar feed-in tariff benchmark range would be impacted by a small amount, only by around a tenth of a cent.

Another consumer shared that the solar feed-in tariff does not cover a retail electricity supply charge. The consumer considered that the daily export limit was unreasonably low for larger solar systems. The consumer stated they appreciated Ausgrid not capping the export rate but feared that the network export charges may increase over time, leading them to shut off their solar system. The consumer expressed they wanted a fairer system to support the goal of increasing solar uptake and renewable energy. The consumer suggested lowering charges and increasing the export limit for larger system owners, as the percentage of people with larger systems is growing.

A consumer advocacy representative explained that as rooftop solar becomes more common, the early benefits and historically high feed-in tariffs will need to change. The representative shared that artificially high feed-in tariffs can disadvantage some households. Renters or low-income families who cannot install solar end up subsidising those who can access solar. The representative highlighted that the trend toward larger systems is concerning. They said that while some households need bigger systems, there is also a rise in predatory sales tactics by solar panel suppliers. In these cases, people are being sold systems they don't need, often through unregulated credit products, such as buy now pay later.

Another consumer agreed with the consumer advocate that those who can least afford energy will face higher energy prices. The consumer considered the issue lies with politicians who privatised energy assets and are now introducing renewables. The consumer criticised the push for buying batteries, noting they are currently too expensive for many households. The consumer considered that retailers and distribution networks can use technology to identify grid surges and install more batteries to combat this. The consumer emphasised the need for better incentives and fairer compensation for energy contributions. The consumer criticised the low compensation rates during peak times and believed the payment should be higher.

A representative from an aggregator asked whether there was any modelling on incentivising the pairing of batteries with larger solar systems?

The IPART Secretariat explained that we set both a flat rate and time of day solar feed-in benchmark range. The time-of-day benchmark range aims to signal the benefits at the different times when energy is exported. To receive the highest benefits a battery would be needed. The Secretariat noted that there are currently very few offers with time-dependent feed-in tariffs.

A consumer asked whether distribution networks are moving more of their control load customers to the middle of the day during solar soak periods and away from nighttime. The Ausgrid representative confirmed that it is in the process of moving some customers' controlled load to the middle of the day when there is excess solar.

Mr Coppel thanks the attendees for their questions and discussion and noted we will take this feedback on board. Mr Nicholls then handed over to the IPART Secretariat for the final presentation.

Presentation 2 – Wholesale forecasting methodology

[Slide 25] The IPART Secretariat presented the 2 main, proposed updates to IPART's methodology for setting the solar feed-in tariff benchmark ranges. Firstly, IPART proposed to update its approach to forecasting the wholesale value of electricity and secondly, proposed for network export tariffs to be incorporated into the benchmark.

Regarding the wholesale forecasting methodology, IPART proposed a simpler estimate based on solar export volume-weighted prices over the past 3 years and the most recent 12 months. This replaces the previous 2-step process that used ASX base swap energy price data and a solar multiplier. Our methodology produces a range using both long-term and short-term data, to reflect market conditions while accounting for price shocks.

The IPART Secretariat stated that the updated methodology is still based on an avoided cost approach. The costs that retailers avoid when they use solar exports instead of buying electricity from the wholesale market. The methodology still includes a forecast of the solar-weighted wholesale energy price, avoided network loss factors, and avoided NEM fees and charges.

The Secretariat noted that we have proposed an error margin based on the historical differences between the actual price and the forecast. This proposed error margin is around 15%. We have also considered the impact of network export charges and rebates, which is expected to slightly reduce the benchmark by 0.14 c/kWh. Other potential costs, like demand charges and Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader (RERT) charges, were not included.

[Slide 26] The IPART Secretariat compared the accuracy of the new forecasting methodology with the old method. Our new method was 12% away from actual solar-weighted prices, while the old method was 20%. We also considered variations, including using only the most recent year or forecasting via linear regression. We found these methods resulted in lower benchmarks, especially during periods of changing market dynamics.

[Slide 27] The IPART Secretariat shared that the main draft decision is to use historical solar export-weighted prices to forecast solar-weighted wholesale prices. This simpler approach avoids the need for ASX data and is more predictable. The new method reflects a stronger relationship between solar exports and daytime prices, while evening prices remain influenced by coal, gas, and hydro generation.

[Slide 28] The Secretariat explained that we calculated solar-weighted prices by multiplying solar exports and wholesale spot prices. We used data from distribution networks and the AEMO, and adjusted for solar export volumes. The proposed forecast range used data from the last 3 years and the most recent 12 months of solar export data. This method eliminates the need for ASX Energy swaps, providing more up-to-date calculations despite a one-year lag in receiving export data.

[Slide 29] The Secretariat explained they also proposed to add a 15% error margin to account for price volatility in 2024. The error margin is based on the historical difference between estimated and actual solar-weighted prices, averaging around 12%. The margin would vary yearly based on market conditions and price volatility, offering a more accurate forecast range. We are interested in feed-back on whether stakeholders consider including an error margin is a useful approach.

Discussion and questions from attendees

Mr Nicholls then opened up to questions and comments from attendees.

A retailer representative asked whether IPART had looked into the differences between IPART and the Victoria Essential Services Commission's (ESC) methodologies?

The IPART Secretariat explained that we compared the draft solar benchmark of 0.04 cents per kWh from ESC in Victoria with our benchmark of 4.9 to 7 cents per kWh. We found that the difference is due to market conditions, not differences in methodology. Victoria has much lower daytime solar prices and a higher proportion of negative price instances, which drag down the average price. Even if IPART applied a methodology similar to the ESC's, the benchmark would still be closer to between 4.9 and 7 cents, not 0.04 cents.

The retailer representative noted that there is quite a difference in the spot price data between Victoria and NSW. The retailer asked whether IPART expects this gap to narrow and whether there would be instances of negative prices in NSW in the future.

The IPART Secretariat shared that the ESC benchmark has decreased over several years. While our benchmark might continue to move lower over time, and has done so in the past two years, we are expecting it to pick up slightly for 2025-26. IPART's benchmark focuses on a one-year forecast period due to the difficulty of predicting volatile wholesale prices. Further, there is a growing disconnect between swap prices and wholesale prices when solar is exporting. This is why we have updated our methodology, now relying more on historical wholesale prices during solar export times rather than volatile forward-looking baseload swaps. Our updated methodology aims to provide more stability. Although the draft benchmark in Victoria shocked some consumers, IPART's one-year forecast has not yet shown a decline.

Mr Nicholls then passed back to the IPART Secretariat to continue.

Presentation 2 – Wholesale forecasting methodology continued

[Slide 31] The IPART Secretariat explained that the 2025-26 draft solar feed-in tariff benchmark ranges incorporated network export charges and rebates. The overall impact of these net tariffs would be minimal with the lower end of our range expected to decrease by 0.14 c/kWh. The higher end remains unchanged. We proposed this approach because the overall impact for customers in the Endeavour Energy and Essential Energy networks is minimal, and these customers can opt-out for 2025-26.

[Slide 32] The IPART Secretariat explained that we have calculated the net impact of export tariffs from a retailer's perspective. We modelled the retailers' net total rebates and charges for all customer solar exports using a sample of distribution profiles. The net impact was calculated by summing the rebates and charges for each customer, dividing by total exports, and converting to c/kWh.

[Slide 33] The IPART Secretariat explained that we set different time-dependent benchmarks for each distribution network. The impact of solar export tariffs is significant at certain times of the day. Time bands for charges and rebates vary by network provider, so we have set separate benchmarks for Ausgrid, Endeavour Energy, and Essential Energy.

[Slide 34] The IPART Secretariat proposed not to factor demand charges into the methodology as they do not impact the value of solar exports. We also considered including Reliability and Emergency Reserve Trader (RERT) costs but proposed not to include them. This is because RERT costs are difficult to forecast and are not accurately reflected in the benchmark.

Discussion and questions from attendees

Mr Nicholls then opened up to questions and comments from attendees.

A consumer shared that wholesale market spot prices are based on commercial production, which does not reflect residential production costs. The consumer believed that electricity pricing should be tiered since residential production differs from commercial production. The consumer expressed that the average price seems lower than the actual cost for residential producers. The consumer also considered that while benchmarks reflect inflation, retailers' prices increase more than the benchmark, which leads to higher retailer profits. The consumer felt that rebates were decreasing, and producers were not getting fair payback. The consumer suggested that the spot price calculation does not account for non-commercial production, which has higher costs per kilowatt hour than commercial production.

A consumer advocacy association representative noted it would be useful for retailers to discuss time-varying tariffs with their pricing teams to understand if we might see more time-dependent feed-in tariffs in the future. The representative noted this would be useful for IPART to include in the Final Report.

Closing remarks

Mr Coppel thanked participants for their questions and feedback. He expressed that it was very useful for IPART to hear different perspectives and the issues dear to the participants who have solar panels.

Mr Coppel encouraged participants with additional feedback to make a written submission to IPART's Draft Report.