



RACE FOR
2030 CRC

INFORMATION PACK

RACE FOR 2030

The Cooperative Research Centre for
Reliable, Affordable, Clean Energy



Energy transformation
to enhance business
competitiveness

1 OUR MISSION

Our mission is:

To cut energy bills and boost competitiveness of Australian industry, by integrating smart, clean, distributed energy technologies.

The Reliable, Affordable, Clean Energy for 2030 Cooperative Research Centre (RACE for 2030 CRC) will be an industry-led research effort to boost Australian business energy productivity, i.e. applying energy more effectively to deliver increased value.

Australian businesses have experienced large increases in electricity and gas prices over the past decade. Meanwhile, the electricity sector is experiencing an historic transition including:

- A shift from baseload thermal generation to variable renewable electricity generation.
- A shift towards distributed electricity generation (particularly solar PV) and storage.

The CRC will assist businesses to harness this transition through innovative energy technologies and business models and new value streams and markets for business – both SME's and larger operations.

By optimising distributed energy resources (including flexible demand, smart energy management, self-generation, energy storage and energy efficiency), energy bills can be cut even as the energy supply system

shifts to cleaner, more variable renewable generation.

The CRC will provide growth-friendly means to help Australia meet key national objectives including:

- the National Energy Productivity Plan target of a 40% improvement in energy productivity by 2030,
- the Paris Climate Agreement targets of reducing of Australia's carbon emissions by 26% by 2030
- the National Energy Guarantee goals of strengthening reliability and cutting emissions.

2 ADDRESSING AUSTRALIA'S BUSINESS ENERGY CHALLENGES

Energy is an essential input to all business. The price of energy and effectiveness of its use heavily impacts the overall productivity and competitiveness of industry. After decades of industry being attracted to Australia by low energy prices now our business faces competitive and, in some cases existential energy-driven challenges:

1. Doubling and trebling of electricity and gas prices within the last decade, combined with low EP and poor rates of improvement resulting in a dramatic loss of energy competitiveness. A 2017 AIGroup survey found that energy costs are the major factor cutting business margins and limiting the appetite of business to invest. In some cases companies may move

offshore and shut down due this energy price shock.

2. Slow uptake of digital and energy technologies that offer major energy productivity gains. Australian business is struggling to adapt to the pace of change, is often unaware of new developments, and is relatively risk averse.

3 THE NEED FOR THIS CRC

When one considers the scale of our energy challenges, there is grossly inadequate innovation, commercialisation and deployment of energy productivity technologies, systems and processes in Australia. European nations such as the UK, Germany and Denmark, and US have developed innovation agencies with national research centres to support their energy productivity improvement drives (see section 11).

Australia currently has no institutions designed to catalyse transformative change in energy productivity through innovation.

Ongoing growth centres and CRCs do not focus on energy productivity, but increasingly would like to, as it has become a major industry problem. As energy is an enabler, RACE for 2030 will work with all relevant growth centres and CRCs to enable them to better address EP.

The CRC will be a focal point for industry-wide collaboration to address major industry energy challenges and bring long term consistency to the drive to boost EP.

Australia Institute of Company Directors (2018): Electricity prices and energy policy are the top 2 challenges currently facing Australian businesses. Energy policy is also the number one issue directors want the Federal Government to address in the short-term.

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THE ULTIMATE SIZE OF THE PRIZE

Australian business spends over \$135 billion per year on energy, nearly 10% of GDP. Over a third of this is consumed by stationary business. Doubling energy productivity would save Australia over \$10 billion/year by 2030 in direct energy savings alone. The value of total productivity benefits could exceed \$25 billion per year nationally based on IEA studies on total benefits of energy projects.

For example, a current Australian Alliance for Energy Productivity (A2EP) cold chain project, trialling the use of real-time monitoring of location and food temperature from farm to shelf, has potential to deliver over \$25m p.a. of energy savings, but hundreds of millions of dollars of annual food value savings for the industry.

And as energy supply is transforming to an increasingly decentralised, and renewable dominated system, effective integration of customers into the energy system is essential to reduce supply system utilisation costs for business customers.

The Electricity Network Transformation Roadmap (CSIRO and Energy Networks Association) estimates consumers will determine how \$200 billion out of a forecast \$1 trillion of energy investment is spent by 2050. Over \$16 billion in network expenditure could be avoided through effective integration of distributed energy resources and demand management. This CRC will engage with business customers to develop the tools to effectively participate in the energy market.

This has been recognised by the regulators, who have established a Demand Management Innovation

Allowance (DMIA), and a Demand Management Incentive Scheme (DMIS) which offer networks an unprecedented opportunity to re-orient their businesses for the new decentralised energy system of the 21st century and deliver more value for customers and stakeholders and, DMIS provides for networks to recover additional revenue for cost effective network Demand Management.

The IEA also sees energy productivity as providing over 40% of all required carbon mitigation. Apart from being the major solution, it is also the cheapest. Taking up these most economic solutions first will save Australia many billions of dollars in meeting our global climate commitments.

So, there are imperatives for decisive EP action, and a clear \$ driver for the Australian economy to invest in this CRC.

Australia's energy productivity performance is lagging

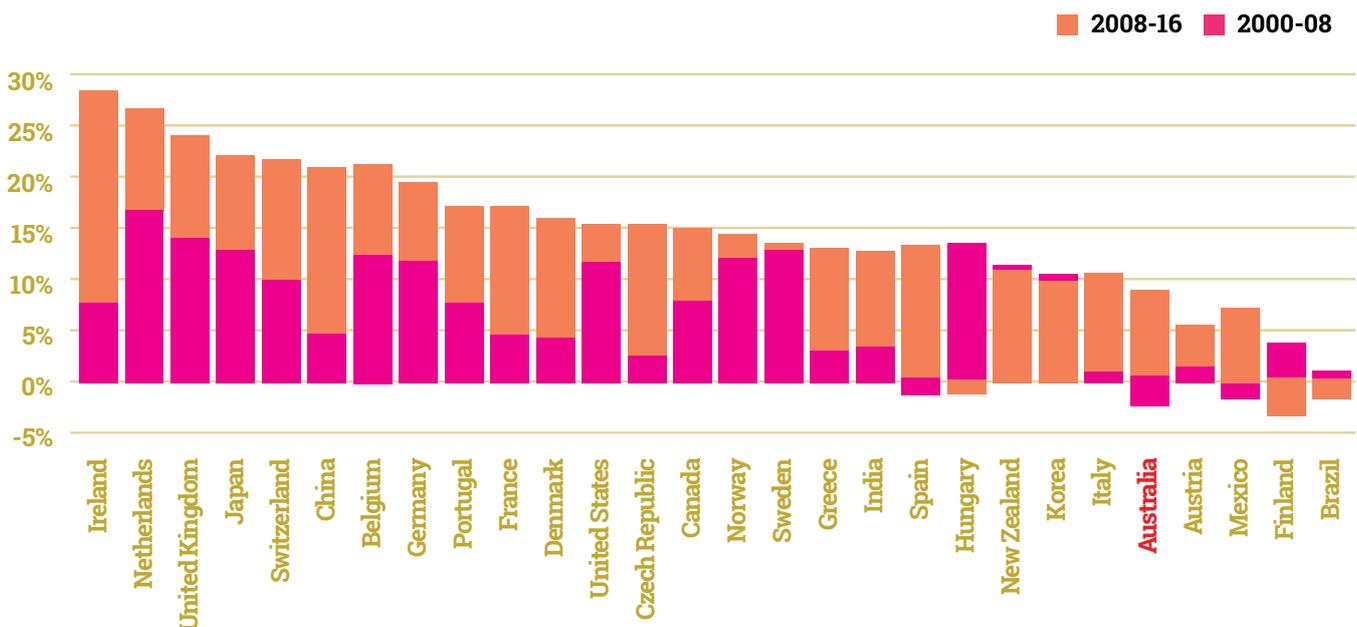


FIGURE 1: ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE, IEA COUNTRIES, 2000-2016** Sources: Adapted from IEA (2017), Energy Efficiency Indicators (database), www.iea.org/statistics/topics/energyefficiency/; Timmer et al. (2015), World Input Output Database (database), www.wiod.org; IEA (2017c), Mobility Model (database), www.iea.org/etp/etpmodel/transport; IEA (2017d), Energy Technology Perspectives 2017 (Residential Model); and IEA (2017a), World Energy Statistics and Balances 2017 (database), www.iea.org/statistics.

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HOW WE WILL CREATE VALUE

The CRC will focus on two key streams of activity to address the key identified and evolving industry/ network energy needs. Our initial identification of industry needs is based on two years of work with A2EP sectoral and innovation working groups. The core streams are:

1. Business Energy Productivity, Focused on Digitalisation and Electrification

- Apply data and digitization, including IOT, cloud computing, simulation and artificial intelligence (including machine learning), most effectively

to enhance EP. This includes enhancing ability to measure energy flows. Major gains will be achieved from utilising information across enterprise, plant and supply chain boundaries in ways never before viable.

There is a big gap between potential and current application of these technologies. Our CRC will support businesses struggling with the rate of change to adapt/further develop applications of these innovations to substantially improve EP. We will bring data/Industry 4.0 specialists together with energy specialists to derive practical benefits for business energy users.

- Transform thermal processes, using expensive natural gas and diesel, through replacement with high energy productivity electricity technologies (and waste to energy) to reduce business costs and facilitate renewable energy supply. e.g. replacing boilers and steam systems with heat pumps, high pressure processing, microwave or infrared technologies. This will facilitate a step change in energy productivity and digitisation.

2. Customer and Network Integration

- Enable energy consumers to better respond to increasingly cost reflective market signals

TABLE 1

How CRC RACE For 2030 will operate to maximise business value

Key program elements	Activities	Focus Area	Example Outcomes
Industry projects - key currently identified needs and partner nominated projects	Bring together researchers, business, vendors, and some fresh thinking from A2EP innovation group, local/international linkages to accelerate progress and avoid 'reinventing the wheel'	Focus on IOT, AI, data analytics, new energy technologies and business models for EP including DER	Pilots/sandboxes, full scale demonstrations
Assessment and potential - including value chain analytics - define greatest areas of prospective improvement in EP (through energy and mass balance analysis across each value chain, analysis of the most prospective opportunities, opportunities for integrating DER and DM, and organising these into research programs).	Develops new projects to feed into corporate projects and/or start-ups by pulling together key stakeholders and researchers (local and global) to address a new opportunity.	Focus on extending food and shelter value chain work, and then covering connectivity (freight and passenger), water/waste water, education, health	Identifies opportunities through VC analysis which maps energy and material flows ->pre-feasibility with stakeholders -> Full feasibility -> pilot/demo
Accelerate the introduction of technologies and new business models into Industry	Disseminate outcomes through business, industry and stakeholder roundtables to share knowledge and provide objective information, independent case studies, training and placement of energy graduates/postgraduates into business.	We will take the CRC out to business using our broad stakeholder network and specific targeted placement and information dissemination programs	Leveraging partner networks (e.g. A2EP's and industry association members' working groups and stakeholder networks) to take out information to targeted end users and support them to assess and implement change
Foster new Australian businesses	Value chain work and industry projects will seed new IP for start-ups to build on.	Focus on supporting existing incubators (eg Energy Lab) and accelerators (e.g. Start up Bootcamp, Jobs for NSW) and facilitators (e.g. Climate-KIC Australia) who will all be engaged with our CRC.	Foster the development of Australian enterprise to provide new business models and build new jobs.

to shift and reduce demand during high energy supply price periods. This reduces the average energy prices paid by industry through reducing costs to networks and generation. We will bridge the business and operational gaps between energy users and supply networks to boost demand response through optimal integration of on-site renewable energy generation, storage and demand management. This will be achieved through developing information, optimisation and control mechanisms to facilitate demand management.

For example, the 'REALM' case study project conducted by the

Institute for Sustainable Futures (ISF) and A2EP (with ARENA support), demonstrates that many businesses have much more load flexibility than generally understood, due to process thermal or material storage, which can be utilised and enhanced at a fraction of the cost of network scale batteries.

Network businesses will benefit from enhanced knowledge of business customer operations and loads (and they are limited by legislation from working directly with energy users).

Recently announced incentives provide enhanced opportunities for network businesses to enhance

performance by implementing demand (customer electrical load) management projects.

Value Chain Research

In parallel with these two program streams, we will conduct research to identify new opportunities for EP improvement. We will apply a value chain methodology developed by A2EP to identify and prioritise new project opportunities to transform EP.

This is a staged analysis process to identify and quantify key EP opportunities through mapped energy and material flows across the value chain. Key opportunities will be subject to feasibility analysis (including extensive

FOOD ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY (EP) PROGRAM Rolling out from initial value chain analysis.

This systematic process of discovery, quantification, analysis and value generation is delivering insights and EP benefits.

✔ Complete or underway

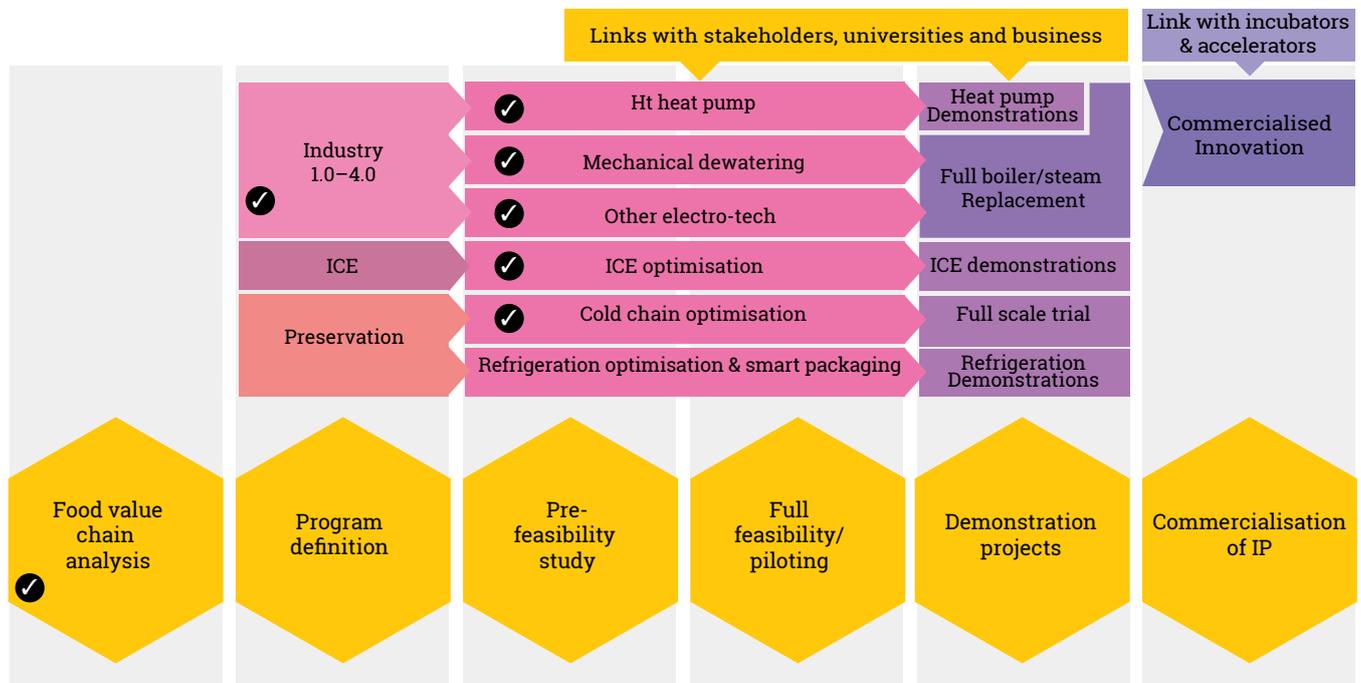


FIGURE 2: FOOD EP PROGRAM
ADAPTED FROM WORK BY AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE FOR ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY

stakeholder engagement), small scale pilot trials and demonstration projects. Value chains to be addressed will include food, shelter (building materials), water/waste, education, finance and health. Figure 2 provides an example of this approach to the food value chain demonstrating how food chain evaluation prioritised three research programs, leading to important EP improvement projects.

Note: Table 2 at the back of this document provides a sample of potential projects in the initial years of the CRC. This is provided as an illustration of the types of activities that the CRC is likely to address. This project list will be steadily enhanced, modified and prioritised as business join the CRC, and as this is a very dynamic area, projects continue to evolve with changing business needs.

6 TAKING THE CRC OUT TO BUSINESS

This CRC is committed to delivering measurable business outcomes to respond to pressing business problems. As a result, we will have initial focus on demonstration/technology transfer projects which can quickly encourage business to move to existing international best practices and technologies, while longer term research is initiated.

We will connect innovative projects and startup businesses to funding and to finance through relationships with CEFC and banks focused in this space.

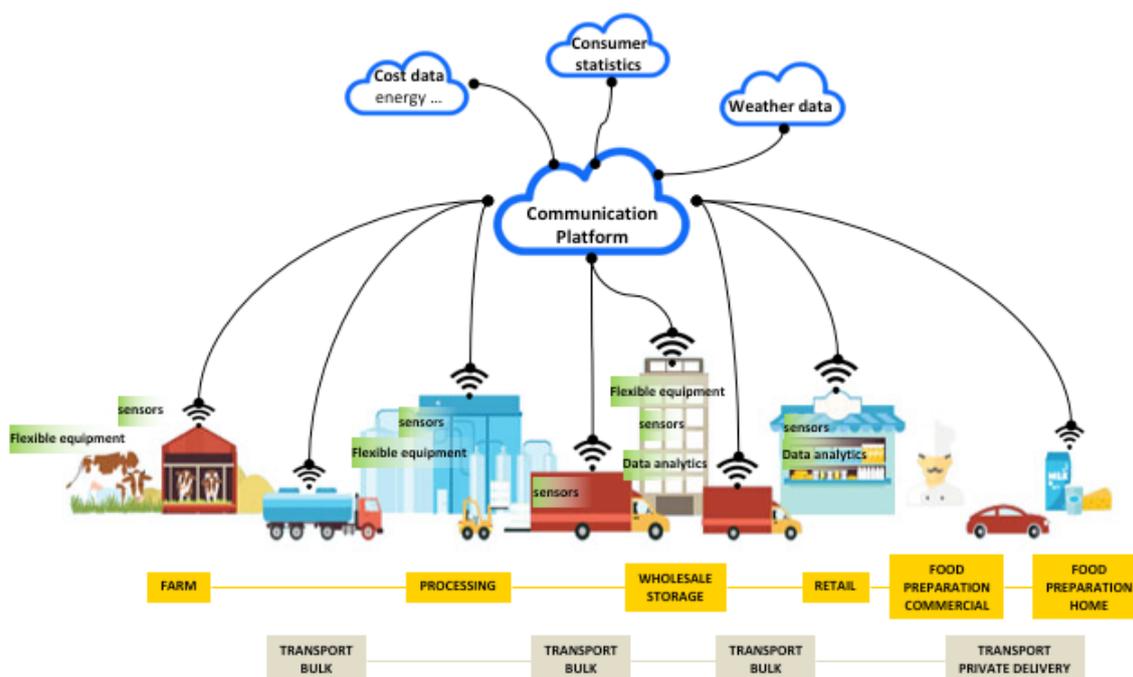
CRC RACE For 2030 will have an outreach program, delivered with partners, to ensure replication and dissemination of outcomes, and will conduct business and stakeholder roundtables to share knowledge and provide objective information.

We will also address workforce skills and training, by supporting development and delivery of specialised EP training content, and placement of EP specialist graduates/postgraduates into business. This will increase business capacity, to facilitate successful implementation of EP innovation projects and ensure that this EP boost can be sustained by these businesses.

7 SUPPORTING NEW AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISE

The CRC will support development of new Australian enterprises, building on the work undertaken by the CRC.

Working with organisations operating in the energy space which facilitate start ups, like Climate-KIC Australia, the CRC will support new Australian EP enterprises to develop and grow.



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BRIDGING THE CHASM

CRC RACE For 2030 will facilitate change by providing an essential bridge between participants that will benefit from collaboration on new technology and business models and business models and share cross-industry solutions. This is critical, as in the digital world it is integrated solutions that hold the greatest opportunities.

We will bring together:

- Researchers with business, technology vendors, consultants and other service providers.
- A pipeline of CRC pre-qualified projects with potential funders/finance. We will have CEFC and other financial institutions engaged to provide these links.
- Operators along a value chain with different interests, by bringing parties together in collaborative projects.
- Energy networks and business customers
- Start-ups and their potential markets
- International institutions, experts and vendors, with the local market

To achieve this, we will engage closely with government and industry associations.

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WHY YOU SHOULD PARTICIPATE

RACE for 2030 will support an innovation ecosystem for EP which will provide stimulation and cross-fertilisation of knowledge which will benefit all participants. In this rapidly changing environment, collaboration is key to success.

Value for researcher participation

There are pockets of work being conducted by many institutions

which is largely isolated and uncoordinated. CRC RACE For 2030 will add value to this work, by integrating efforts to deliver greater outcomes, and provide support for these groups.

For the first time there will be a sense of a national energy productivity research program.

Value for business participation

This CRC will focus on outcomes, as we are industry led. Our aim is to ‘take the CRC out to business’ rather than be centred in universities.

We seek to work closely with businesses to enhance IP development opportunities. We provide the opportunity to boost funding for your crucial energy productivity research with government funds.

Value for government participation

The need for increased government investment action in this space is clear. Australia is significantly under-funding national efforts on energy productivity and related carbon mitigation, to our economic detriment.

CRC RACE For 2030 provides an opportunity for boosting resources in this space, and providing greater direction and focus for a national effort to boost business energy competitiveness.

Value for network business participation

Significant levels of funding have been allocated for demand management innovation through the DMIA. In addition, the Australian Energy Regulator announced a revised Demand Management Incentive Scheme (DMIS). The DMIS provides for DNSPs to recover up to about \$500m in additional revenue over the next 5-year regulatory period

for cost effective network Demand Management, starting in 2019.

CRC RACE For 2030 provides a unique opportunity to leverage the expertise and customer relationships of CRC partners to most effectively drive outcomes with matching funding from government. We will focus on supporting delivery of innovative demonstration projects in the field, not desktop research.

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GOVERNANCE

The Australian Government’s Cooperative Research Centres (CRC) program supports industry-led collaborations between businesses (in this case, energy end user businesses, energy suppliers, and technology suppliers), researchers and other stakeholders, and real-world application.

We will be seeking a 10-year term to provide long-term continuity for the first time for EP. We expect to apply for \$40+M of government (Commonwealth Department of Industry) funding to be matched by a similar amount of industry investment, and also in kind support, so in total this will result in over \$120M investment.

CRC RACE For 2030 will be established as a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee and governed by an independent, industry-focused Board.

An Investment Advisory Committee and a Technical Committee will advise the Board and the CEO.

Please see the separate prospectus document for more information about the process and justification for investment and details on our governance arrangements.

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PUTTING AUSTRALIA ON THE MAP

Australia is falling further behind the world in R&D that will facilitate the low-cost transition to a smart energy future. Other nations have established research and practice centres to inform this transition, as shown in Figure 3.

HOW THIS CRC WILL STRENGTHEN EXISTING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Compared to the importance of the issue, there is a substantial deficit in resourcing and consistent funding for energy RD&D activities across Australia. Our CRC is designed to focus on the areas where the need is greatest.

Energy is an enabler for all productive activity in the economy. So this CRC will be an enabler for all the Growth Centres and CRCs. All of these organisations recognise a need to deliver outcomes in this area to best serve their objectives, but don't have the expertise or focus. Our CRC can provide this critical layer of expert support. See Figure 4 (over).

National Energy Productivity Plan: The resourcing and consistent funding from this CRC will be important to support implementation of the NEPP to achieve the current 2030 national energy productivity target, and we see the opportunity to substantially exceed this target and improve our competitiveness.

We will ensure our activities are complementary, and not duplicative of NEPP programs.

ARENA: The *CRC RACE For 2030* is critical to ARENA's initial work in energy productivity. ARENA's EP activities are currently limited to those which directly increase the supply of renewables, and ARENA's total funding activities will start to decline from 2019/2020 in line with its 2022 legislative completion, as this CRC ramps up. We will work in close collaboration with ARENA.

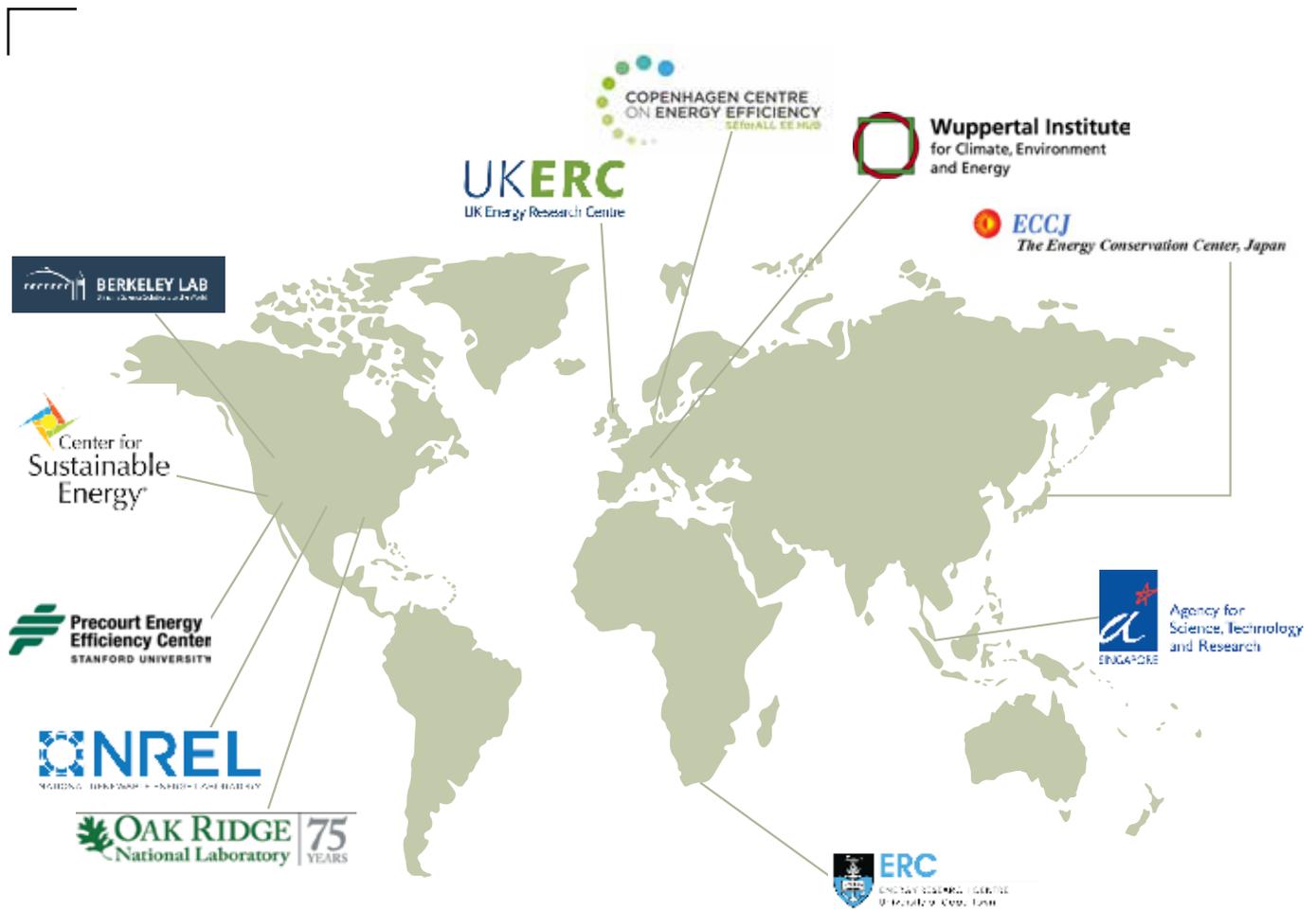


FIGURE 3: ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY RESEARCH AND PRACTICE CENTRES AROUND THE GLOBE



CRC RACE for 2030 - Energy Productivity

Cyber Security

Digitisation/other specialist cross cutting agendas

Figure 4: RACE FOR 2030 AS AN ENABLER

Race for 2030 will seek to provide support for all growth centres and CRCs to address EP, as this is a key problem for business constituents of all the institutions shown.



THEME 1. DIGITALISATION AND ELECTRIFICATION

#	PROJECT	PROBLEM	OUTLINE	OUTCOMES
1	Measure to manage	Lack of metering for electricity and fluids which is affordable, non-invasive, reliable, digitally collected and processed.	Develop and demonstrate world best practice technology metering solutions. E.g. some (Australian and overseas) start-ups taking to market electricity metering and control using AI to distinguish on the unique power signatures of plant loads.	Lower cost metering solutions delivering information needed to effectively manage energy use.
2	Industry 4.0 Accelerator	Need to translate energy management automation and data exchange in industry into practical and achievable transition models and demonstrations,	Develop, document and disseminate best practice examples, case studies and guidelines. Training resources and evaluation of effectiveness of resources and barriers to roll-out.	Energy productivity seen as an important element by Industry 4.0 advocates and potential adopters, and incorporated in government programs.
3	Business energy technology capacity building	There is an urgent need to build skills, tools, confidence and to establish training capabilities. Very limited energy productivity/energy management core competency in business, particularly manufacturing, and unlike most countries no energy managers association. Lack of easily accessible and user-friendly energy analysis tools and trained users.	Identify needs for tools. Global review of software available to practitioners. Specify tools with end users, and support development with local start-ups where required, especially those that can be integrated with existing widely used software (eg MatLab, Ansys, ThermoFlow). Develop and deliver continuing professional development (CPD), university and TAFE competencies and courses. of these tools by the private sector. (Training and knowledge sharing will be incorporated in all the CRC projects.)	Improved skills and knowledge levels in industry. Greater takeup of CRC outcomes in industry, improved skills and knowledge levels in industry and the research community. Skilled supply chain able to incorporate EP and Distributed Energy Resources (DER) into daily decision-making, end users, designers and specifiers
4	Best practice technology demonstration and diffusion	Firms need clear evidence that new technology works reliably and delivers as claimed, to be confident of costs, and that appropriate maintenance, part replacement etc infrastructure and systems are in place.	Demonstrate new energy technologies and business models based on international best practice. Examples include: high temperature heat pumps, high pressure sterilisation and pasteurisation, membrane dewatering, innovative conversion of diesel to solar pumping . Open site inspections, roundtable innovation days. Develop independently verified case studies.	Increased rate of adoption and implementation, reduction of project cost through increased supply chain capability; supply chain more confident due to stronger business cases. Transfer of knowledge to targeted sites with similar opportunities.
5	High Efficiency Thermal Electrification (HETE)	Process heat and steam using natural gas is often expensive, particularly in regional areas. There is need for more energy productive and accessible electricity technologies, which also allow supply by renewable power.	Scoping, development and demonstration of new technology projects. Potential sites for industrial processing in regional areas often do not have access to gas, and transition to more modular, distributed processing facilities is better suited to high efficiency electric processing technologies.	Greater energy productivity and resilience to price rises. Recommended in food industry value chain project and ARENA has a pilot running in 2018, which this would build on.
6	Demand control technology development	Lack of technology to match load flexibility and energy market signals for most firms, e.g. software to optimise multiple loads to price signals not currently available	Develop software for delivery of real time pricing and incentives directly to business control systems to provide transparent and flexible control.	Business opportunity for networks and software vendors, and products would provide improved access to demand management for end users.
7	Flexible demand & renewable energy PPA's	There is rising industry interest in low cost renewable energy and renewable Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). But exposure to output volatility creates business risks and slows uptake.	Optimal use of renewables, including corporate PPAs and renewable installations at business sites – define where it makes economic sense and how to best integrate with business load profiles. This would include optimal application of PPAs integrated with flexible demand & load management.	Reduced industry energy bills; accelerated investment in renewable energy and DER.

TABLE 2

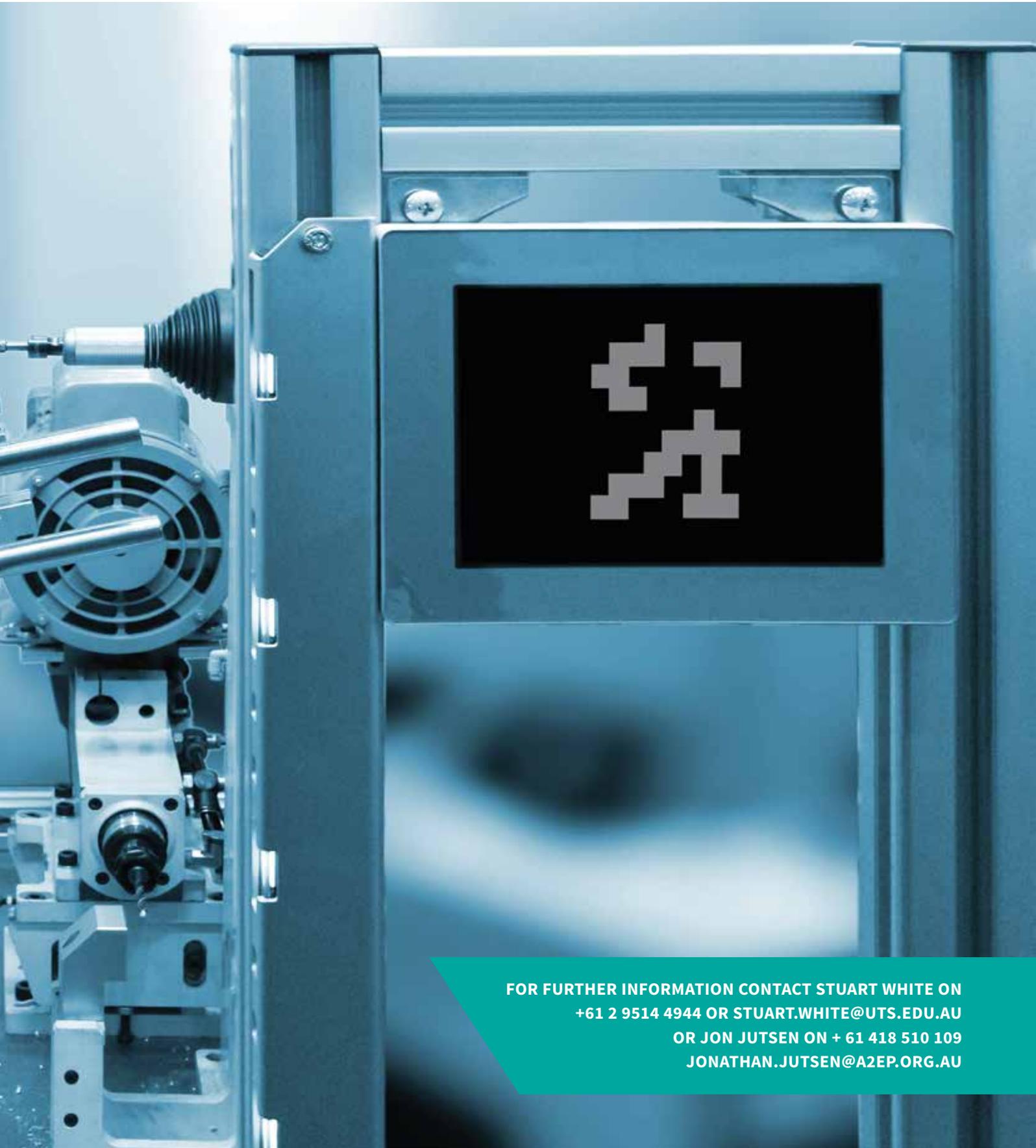
THEME 2. CUSTOMER AND NETWORK INTEGRATION

#	THE PROJECT	THE PROBLEM	OUTLINE	OUTCOMES
8	Assess and increase distributed energy hosting capacity of networks	There is limited data on the hosting capacity of networks for distributed energy resources, or large scale renewables, making planning by developers and DNSPs difficult. Increasing hosting capacity is crucial as there is greater demand for DER capacity to be connected.	Extend the Network Opportunity Maps and determine the capacity of energy networks to accommodate distributed solar, storage and EV's. Pilots to test strategies to integrate higher penetrations of variable renewables, storage and flexible loads	Enhance the Network Opportunity Maps to support network businesses to determine hosting capacity. Increased precision in planning for grid investment and DER, with improved cost and reliability outcomes.
9	Flexible demand stocktake and technology accelerator	There is large untapped opportunity for cost-effective demand response and demand management which can be much lower cost for the market and energy users than emergency load response and battery storage. However, the scale, distribution and value of this resources is not well understood by industry.	Establish industry-relevant baseline data of current use and potential of flexible demand in diverse operations. Extensive load flexibility demonstrations, including identifying opportunities across all business sectors and opportunities for new businesses to implement residential solutions. Develop and disseminate standardised tools for industry application.	Improved understanding, uptake and value capture of demand response and flexible demand. Lower cost implementation of business load flexibility programs. Large uptake of flexible demand, complement more expensive energy storage and peaking generators.
10	Cost effective microgrid investment, operation and demonstration	High retail electricity costs combined with increased customer reliability requirements and a changing technology create opportunities for renewable microgrids to help optimise network operation and reduce costs for users. These opportunities exist at fringe of grid, on rural feeders and in new developments.	Pilot and implement microgrids where cost-effective to reduce costs of infrastructure for customers. Develop technology and planning and operation methods and algorithms. Pilot projects to develop business models, investment planning and operational tools to support decision making and implementation by networks and end users	Step change in microgrid planning and implementation in Australia. Adoption of new control technologies integrated with network business processes. Lower cost, higher reliability electricity supply.
11	Smart tariffs and DSO based dynamic pricing development and demonstration	Very large untapped potential of flexible pricing to cut electricity prices and bills has long been recognised, but only minimally tapped.	Conduct demonstration of innovative flexible and dynamic pricing to customers for an extended period to encourage a response to reduce costs utilising load flexibility. Through trials, regulatory sandpits, testing and customer research, accelerate roll out of dynamic time of use pricing and control systems. Develop business case for accelerated voluntary rollout of smart meters, driven by attractive time of use and dynamic pricing and DER.	Improved customer-friendly cost reflective pricing offers and control systems. Improved peak load management, reduced costs and average prices and improved reliability.
12	Assessing the economic potential for distributed energy resources	At present there is very patchy baseline data for the extent of DER in our electricity system, and limited knowledge of the potential opportunities.	Market resource assessment: identifying, mapping and quantifying demand management opportunities (e.g. real-time data on peak demand drivers). Develop demand management resource assessment tool and new layers for the Network Opportunity Maps (via AREMI). This would include mapping forecast reliability levels and expected unserved energy.	Improved knowledge of the opportunities, allowing better market operation and planning, decreasing costs and increasing reliability.
13	Increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of network demand management projects	Limited knowledge sharing on the implementation of demand management projects, what can be achieved, how much it costs etc.	Annual surveys of DM and DER to provide a baseline, and demand management project evaluation - baseline setting, qualitative and quantitative project evaluation. Knowledge sharing program - industry forums, annual 'Decentralised Energy Statement of Opportunities' and a demand management project database.	Improved knowledge of the baseline, and the results of previous DER and DM trials and projects, with a centralised project database of details and costs and benefits.
14	Demand management-skills and capacity building within networks	Need for new DM skills as the market and energy system changes and internal systems to reduce the information barriers and transaction costs to the implementation of demand management	Collaborate with industry and training bodies (e.g. API) to provide professional development and training: capacity building with a variety of delivery models (2-day master-class, half-day training) tailored to industry needs, integrated with project assessment and implementation to enhance learning outcomes through action-research. Collaborate with universities to integrate training within electrical engineering and post-secondary courses.	Improved knowledge and skills in the industry to undertake demand management projects at lower cost. Template development: procurement, reporting, monitoring and verification.
15	Enhance regulatory processes for DM assessment and approval.	New regulation, such as the Demand Management Incentive Scheme, has created large opportunities for DM. However, this has also created uncertainty about identifying and quantifying customer benefits and regulatory approval for DM.	Collaborate with energy users, DER providers and networks to demonstrate template case studies of cost effective DM. Engage with regulators to standardise regulatory business cases for optimising total value, including deferred network investment, reliability and reduced expected unserved energy.	Lower costs and higher reliability for energy users. Accelerated adoption of network DM and DER. New business opportunities for energy users, start ups, DER providers and network businesses.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)



RACE FOR
2030 CRC



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