

Hi

I'm interested in PV and have been looking at the CER/06/190
Microgeneration
paper.

metering.

It needs governmental initiatives as in the German 100,000 roofs plan
where
they install
two meters One for consumption, the other for generation. Then they
buy as
normal for what's consumed and get an (increased) fee for what's
generated.

The householder has an agreement with the utility company and a
calibrated

meter is used. For PV it's approx 50c/KWh for what's generated.
This fee reduces with time hoping to promote the decrease in the
overall

cost of installing systems.

Advanced Renewable Tariffs differ from net metering by specifying a
price

paid for all generation delivered to the grid. Unlike net metering
which is

limited to generators less than 500 kW in Ontario, Advanced Renewable
Tariffs are typically paid to all generators regardless of size. Trying
to

work out the tariff based on 'spill' is too unwieldy.

The cost of storage (batteries) is too high and forces people away, thus
there has to be a rebate for what's generated.

SEI should be on board in promoting this. PV/microgeneration is not
part of
their greener homes scheme.

It's not in the ESBN's interest to promote this if they incur costs /
unwieldy processes thus a simple Advanced Renewable Tariffs is what's
needed.

The following is from a recent journal article.

German PV tariffs have been remarkably successful. At the end of 2005,
Germany surpassed Japan as the world's largest PV market.

For a sense of the size of the solar PV market in Germany consider that

70,000 new systems were installed in 2005,

600 MW of new systems were installed in 2005,

Germans installed \$4 billion CAD of solar systems in 2005,

A total of 1,400 MW were operating by year-end 2005, and

Costs have dropped 25% since 1999.

German farmers alone installed 200 MW of PV in 2005, typically 30 kW
systems

on barn rooftops. This is worth a minimum of \$1.6 billion.

Germany now operates some 1,500 MW of solar generation, more than all the renewable energy contracts awarded in Ontario to date, and more than twice all the wind turbines currently operating in Canada.

The scale of the German achievement is truly staggering. There are

200,000 PV installations,
2,000 biomass plants,
550 MW of farm biogas,
6,000 hydro plants,
18,000 wind turbines, and Altogether 225,000 new renewable installations operating in Germany.
Today renewables in Germany provide

About 10% of supply (55 TWh/yr),
45,000 direct and indirect jobs in wind energy,
30,000 jobs in the PV industry, and
Overall 150,000 jobs in renewable energy.
Once unthinkable in the North American context, the concept of Renewable Tariffs is beginning to catch on. In 2005 Minnesota passed its C-BED (Community-Based Energy Development) proposal, Washington State signed it's solar PV program into law that could pay as much as \$0.54 USD/kWh (\$0.64 CAD/kWh) for electricity produced by panels built in the state. California even launched a modest PV tariff of \$0.419 USD/kWh (\$0.67 CAD/kWh) in 2005 as well. In Canada, Prince Edward Island has introduced a fixed Renewable Tariff of \$0.0775 CAD/kWh.

And the list of those using Renewable Tariffs is continuing to grow as more countries, and more states and provinces weigh the advantages of what Europeans prosaically call Electricity Feed Laws

Regards

Philip