

Residential consumer energy resources (TAS97)

Issue Date: April 2026

Effective for the 2024-2029 Regulatory Control Period
(1 July 2024 – 30 June 2029)

What are consumer energy resources?

Consumer energy resources (**CER**) refer to the array of decentralised consumer-owned technologies that sit “behind the meter”. This includes solar PVs¹, electric vehicles (**EVs**) and household batteries.

Transformation of the electricity market

The energy market across Australia is undergoing significant change, with environmental targets, energy security, and affordability taking centre stage. Tasmanians have expressed their enthusiasm for CER, recognising the potential for lower energy expenses and greater flexibility in their energy usage. This consumer-driven adoption of technologies like rooftop solar and batteries is prompting electricity networks to evolve, enabling households to both consume their own generated energy and feed surplus back into the grid.

The uptake in solar, household batteries and EVs are forecast to increase over the next 10 years.

Network tariff design is crucial in ensuring CER is integrated and utilised efficiently.

Network tariff design for CER

Network tariff design incentivises customers to consume energy in specific ways, such as substituting energy use at peak periods to off-peak periods, with lower prices. Growth in peak demand is the main driver of increased network

costs as the network requires augmentation and maintenance when peak demand rises.

Will CER uptake result in lower peak demand?

The uptake in CER can help or hinder the electricity network. For example:

- The afternoon/evening peak could be intensified if those with EVs all charge once returning home from work
- Increased solar generation in the middle of the day could result in more generation than demand, causing technical problems on the network.

However, efficiently using CER technologies can greatly assist in reducing peak demand. Through network tariff design, consumption can be smoothed throughout the day, allowing benefits to be shared by both customers and the network in achieving lower prices.

Figure 1 showcases how peak shaving works to smooth consumption over the course of a day. Peak periods can be reduced by utilising solar PV and batteries.

For more information

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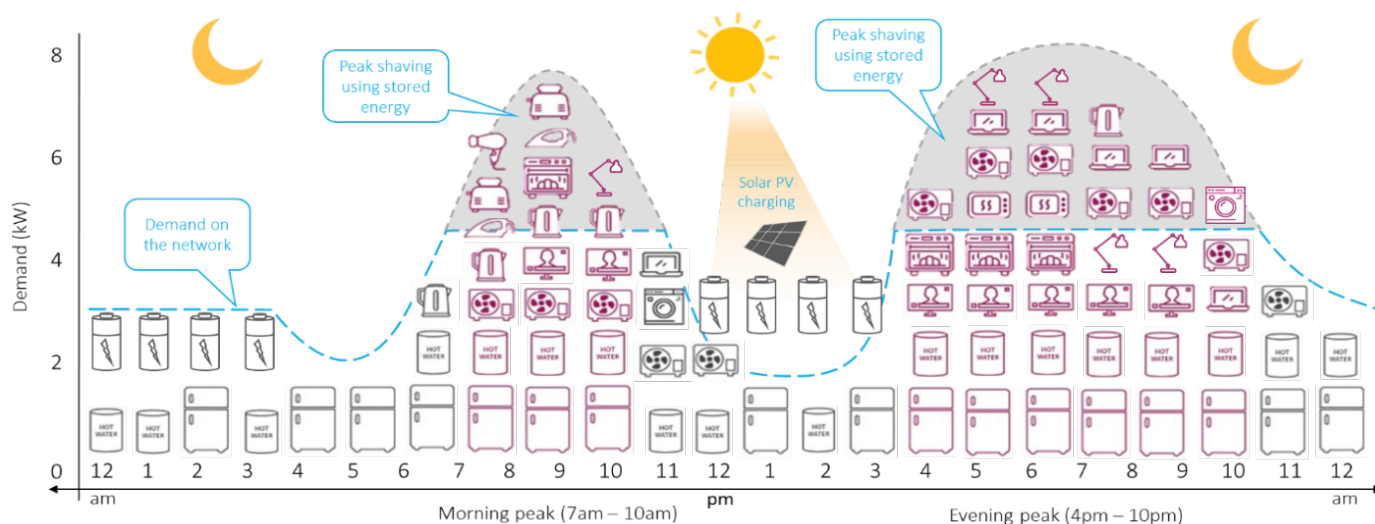
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Figure 1: Peak shaving used storage energy



What network tariffs are available for a household with CER?

The residential time of use CER network tariff (**TAS97**) is an innovative network tariff created with the goal of optimising use of CER as an alternative to the default consumption-based time of use network tariff (**TAS93**).

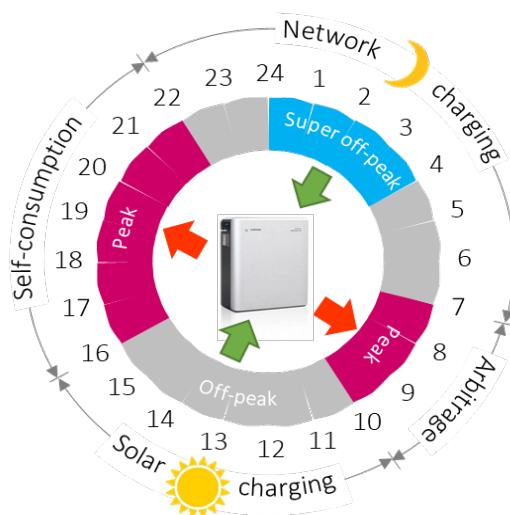
TAS97 allows users to capitalise on their investments in CER by utilising peak, off-peak and super off-peak periods to optimise the use of batteries, solar PV generation and EV charging.

Residential CER network tariff

As seen in Figure 2, the **super off-peak** period applies for any day of the week between midnight and 4am. This represents the time of lower network demand, making it ideal to charge batteries.

Peak periods, which only apply during weekdays from 7am to 10am in the morning, and 4pm to 10pm in the evening. These periods reflect the networks average peak demand times and, through higher prices incentivises customers to shift energy use away from this time.

Figure 2. TAS97 weekday time of use windows and optimal battery cycling



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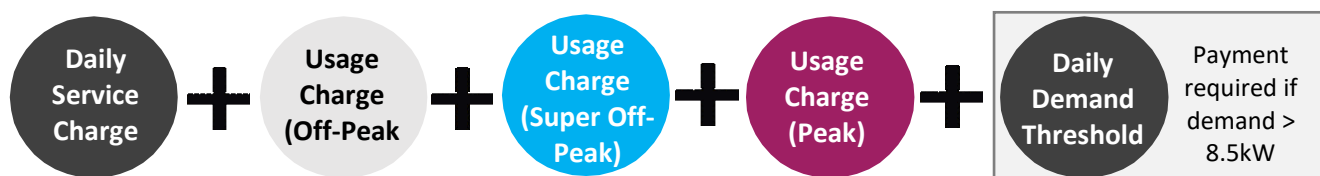
All remaining periods are **off-peak**, including weekends.

An **excess demand charge** applies when a

customer's demand exceeds 8.5 kW at any time.

The charging components of TAS97 are summarised in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Components of the residential, CER time of use, consumption-based network tariff (TAS97).



How can TAS97 help me?

TAS97 has been created to make the most of CER technologies. Customers can utilise solar generation and battery storage, and time their EV charging during periods of low network demand to save on their energy consumption. Figure 2 highlights the optimal usage of CER when using TAS97. Setting charging time for your EV to the super off-peak period to get the cheapest price per kWh, saving you money on your electricity bill.

Keeping demand below 8.5 kWh is essential to maximise the benefits of TAS97. Analysis shows 97% of household's current maximum demand is less than or equal to 8.5 kWh, so staying below this shouldn't be an issue for most households. To reduce peak demand, households should look to limit the number of appliances using high amounts of energy at a single point of the day.

Energy monitoring apps

Most electricity retailers now offer apps which track your energy usage in real time. This way, customers can monitor their usage and better understand their consumption profile and where they can benefit from network tariffs such as TAS97.