FAIR DINKUM POWER SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE SUBMISSION
From
PLANET ARK POWER

Overview of Planet Ark Power

BRINGING CLEAN ENERGY TO AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

Planet Ark Power is a leading and globally expanding Australian renewable energy technology company focused on providing comprehensive clean energy solutions that help businesses and organisations slash electricity costs and build a sustainable energy future. Our Australian developed, power engineering systems reduce businesses' grid-supplied energy and demand charges, replacing them with clean solar power, battery storage, microgrid technology and improved efficiency. Our micro-grid systems enable businesses to access the benefits of exporting energy to the grid, revenue streams from demand response and allow network operators to smooth network grid operations and creates a to-way clean energy network.

With over 150 years of combined energy utility experience, we're an innovative, technology and engineering company with a remarkable depth of knowledge and experience in power engineering and solar power. We take a holistic approach to energy management including the development of new Artificial Intelligence (Ai) solutions that, focus on the commercial and industrial sectors, educational and health organisations and government and community facilities.

Founded as GoZERO Energy in 2014, we partnered with Planet Ark in 2017, one of the most trusted environmental brands in Australia. Today, as Planet Ark Power, we are among the fastest growing clean energy providers in the country employing over 25 electrical engineers and PhD candidates dedicated to realising a clean energy future for our planet. Planet Ark Power is an important initiative of Planet Ark encouraging a Low Carbon ecosystem by significantly growing commercial rooftop solar installations in Australia. Planet Ark has licensed GoZERO Energy Pty Ltd to trade as Planet Ark Power.

Planet Ark Power was founded to deliver large scale commercial rooftop solar installations to create a cleaner, greener distributed energy future. We do this by transforming the economics of commercial rooftop with our solutions which overcomes industry voltage regulation and the restrictions regulating the export of excess solar power to the grid. Our technology allows a two-way grid, enabling a structure that allows for a Fair Dinkum Power network which all Australians can participate in.

Scope of Submission

As an innovative, technology and renewable energy engineering company, Planet Ark Power's submission will concentrate on opportunities and solutions to significantly increase investment in grid-connected rooftop solar, across the residential, commercial, industrial, public and community sectors.

We believe it is realistic to deliver cheaper, reliable and clean renewable energy to achieve, among other outcomes, disposing energy poverty in Australia to the dustbin of our nation's social and economic history within the next decade.

Recommendation and Call to Action

Planet Ark Power believes a two-way 100% renewable energy grid, with open participation from all consumer sectors including businesses and individuals in Australia can be achieved within 10 years. It is a realistic target that should be recommended by the Senate Select Committee and embraced by all governments across the country. This will enable lower prices and contribute to the elimination of energy poverty

Energy poverty will be a thing of the past - within a decade - if regulators and network operators embrace the opportunities that are now available to allow for the range of known technologies to dramatically expand grid-connected rooftop solar across commercial, industrial, public, community and residential sectors.

With the vision, the technologies and the will by politicians, regulators, operators, innovators and consumers we can lead the world by enabling consumer and business participation in the energy market

Australia can move to a more decentralised power generation network and in doing so, improve economic outcomes by lowering the cost of energy and enabling new income generation opportunities.

By doing so, energy poverty in Australia can be disposed into the dustbin of our social and economic history. This should not be dismissed as a dream but be embraced enthusiastically as our nation's goal - because it can be achieved.

Why Maximise Investment in Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar?

Over the past 20 years Australia has witnessed extraordinary changes to what and how energy is dispatched, distributed and consumed throughout our economy. The popularity of rooftop solar, particularly in the residential sector has resulted in Australia becoming a world leader in the use of solar energy which has led to the CSIRO predicting that distributed energy resources (DERs) such as grid- connected rooftop solar will provide, up to 50% of Australia's energy needs within the next 30 years (if not sooner)[1].

While the ongoing encouragement to invest in residential rooftop solar and the challenges that have arisen along this path receive much attention by policy makers, commentators and researchers,

[1] www.csiro.au/en/Do-business/Futures/Reports/Low-Emissions-Technology-Roadmap

comparatively less attention has been focused on the opportunities available in medium and large-scale rooftop solar, particularly in the commercial, industrial and public sectors. There are significant cost reductions and new income opportunities from investing in medium to large scale grid-connected rooftop solar that can be passed on to consumers if the right policies and regulations are in place and new technologies embraced.

There is no doubt that large-scale solar farms benefit from the efficiencies accrued from economies of scale at the point of generation. However due to the reliance on the access to or acquisition of large areas of land, they are often located in relatively remote parts of the country – and a long distance from populated energy markets.

It is instructive to consider, by way of example, the Queensland Solar Farm Guidelines released in 2018 by Queensland's Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy. While they provide useful guidance to proponents of large-scale solar farms, they also highlight the significant planning requirements by both State and Local Governments before projects are given approval to proceed.[2] As a result, while the cost of the solar energy generated is low, expensive planning approval requirements, high connection costs, transmission fees charged by powerline owners and transmission losses experienced over large distances all add to the final price of energy delivered into the low voltage Distribution Network Service Provider (DNSP) networks.

Solar energy generated from large and medium scale solar rooftops - often referred to as urban solar farms - avoid these transmission charges and losses as they can - subject to enabled network access - dispatch energy direct into the low voltage (LV) networks at lower costs than energy delivered from traditional and/or remote energy sources. Encouraging and enabling rooftop solar opens the market to new participants, creating competition in a market that is currently restricted to only the largest corporations and exists in a monopoly type environment.

To enable Fair Dinkum Power, we require a shift in the mindset of what the grid is for and how it can be utilised and enabled. The electricity grid was established to provide low cost power to enable business to flourish and consumers to take advantage of the modern world. A centralised power generation model supported by government delivered on this for many years. Over the last decades it has shifted to a corporate investment which, in areas of the market, does not allow for competitive business and some consumers experience energy poverty.

A Fair Dinkum Power network for Australia needs to embrace market competition in a decentralised and renewable energy mix to be able to pivot to deliver low cost power, income generation and provide for a move to a clean energy future. Legislators and operators of the Networks need to consider the supply of power as a community enabling tool and not a pure investment tool for a few Network owners. Network owners can, with the right technology and market rules, enable business and consumers to participate and so lower the cost of power in the shift to decentralised renewable energy.

Is there an Emerging Problem of Too Much Rooftop Solar in Australia?

Australia is the first jurisdiction in the world where the low voltage (230-240V) grids are almost full to rooftop solar because of high installation concentrations across the residential sector. This is particularly evident in Queensland and South Australia where the number of homes with rooftop solar now exceed 30%.

Ongoing state government programs incentivising consumers to invest in rooftop solar and batteries will result in other states reaching this threshold over the next few years – particularly Victoria.

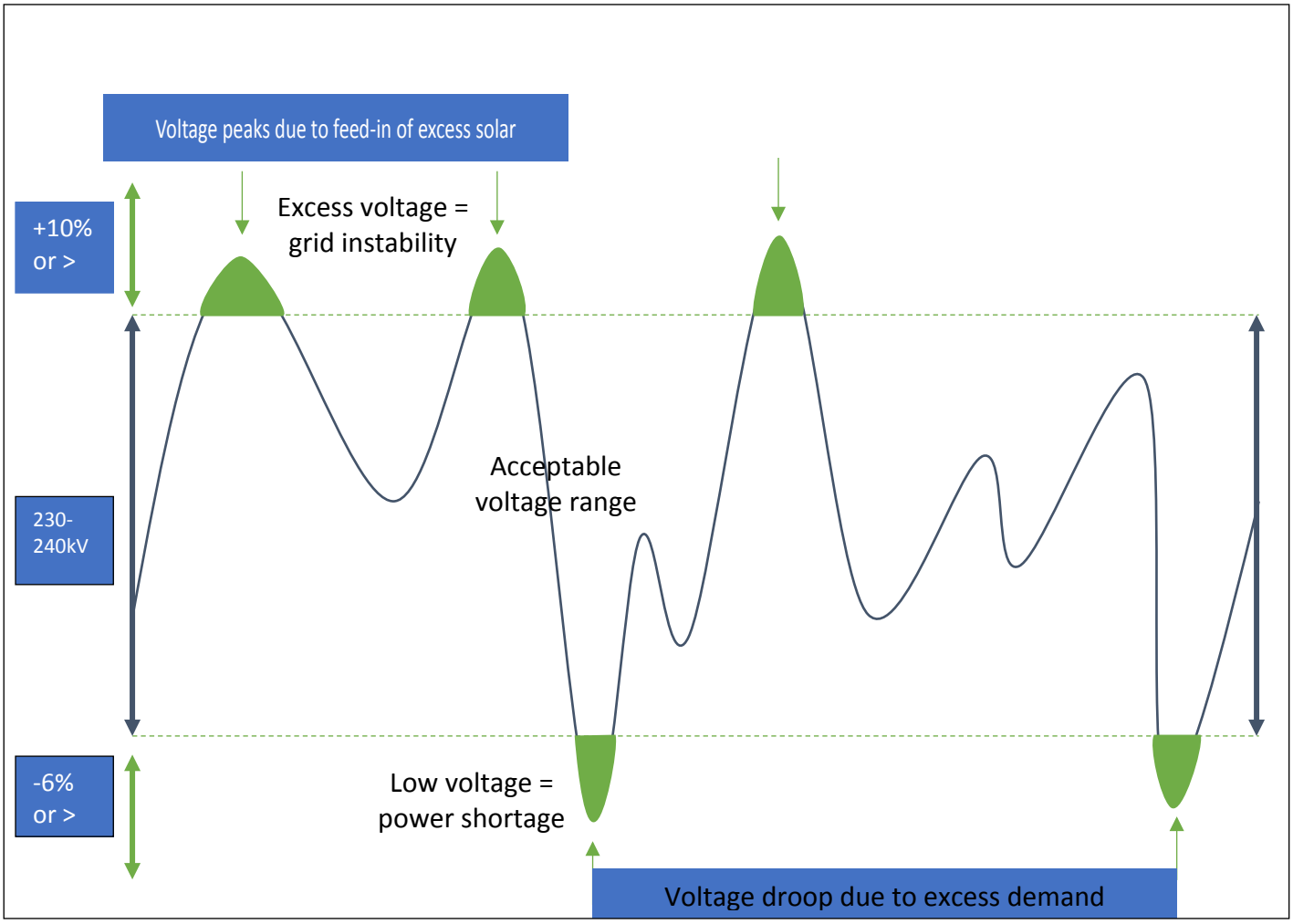
[2] https://www.dnrme.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/1380610/qld-solar-farm-guidelines.pdf

According to network operators or DNSPs, the problem with such high, concentrated rates of rooftop solar is that the volume of energy exported by these DERs to the grid can take the voltage outside statutory limits (+10%/- 6% in most Australian jurisdictions).

As a general rule, the amount of rooftop solar that can be installed on any one section of the grid is limited to 25% of the low voltage (LV) distribution transformer and 15% of minimum 11kV feeder due to the DNSP needing to maintain voltage regulation. This should not be confused with the percentage of homes that can export surplus solar as the size of rooftop solar installations will vary between homes. Put differently - currently, 85% of the LV sub-station feeder rating is not available to install solar that can export to the grid and so is essentially wasted.

Electricity grids were first designed during the 19th and 20th centuries as "centralised" systems to send power one way only – from the power station to the point of consumption. The original transmission system was designed to transport energy from large scale generators (often hundreds of kilometres away) to the consumer. The further the energy travels the more electricity is lost.

At peak times and during periods of extreme usage (e.g. air conditioning during heatwaves) the networks suffer voltage drops sometimes causing brown outs and blackouts in extreme cases. Conversely, feeding solar energy into networks creates bi or multi-directional electricity flows and causes voltages to rise. Adding solar can push voltage to over 254V – the upper limit of statutory voltage.



DNSPs Control and Limit the Amount of Rooftop Solar Energy Exported to the Network

To maintain voltage limits within the +10%/-6% band, DNSPs impose controls on grid-connected rooftop solar in several ways.

I. In communities with high concentrations of rooftop solar, new residential solar customers may not be permitted by their DNSP to export any excess solar into the grid.
II. In residential areas where the low voltage feeder threshold is reached, intermittent application of export controls may be applied by DNSPs reducing the amount of excess solar exported into the grid thereby impacting on consumers' anticipated revenue streams and returns on investment. In the absence of storage batteries, it also wastes power.
III. Rooftop solar inverters are required to meet performance standards (AS/NZ4777.2) that can curtail the inverters' output to ensure that surplus energy cannot be exported to the grid when it has reached it upper voltage limit.
IV. Some DNSPs also impose permanent export restrictions on larger rooftop solar arrays (usually above 5kVA) to try to spread the financial benefits of exporting solar to as many residential customers as possible.

DNSPs can choose to address the limitations on the amount of rooftop solar that can be exported to the grid by upgrading transformers and other equipment to manage increased two-way energy flows from DERs. However, these equipment upgrades have the flow-on effect of increasing network capital costs which in turn increases the cost of electricity for the consumer.

For example, in 2015, Ergon Energy estimated that the cost of network upgrades associated with solar systems were forecast to cost approximately $44m out to 2020 [3]. This is considered unfair because the costs of upgrading networks are passed along to all customers so those without solar are subsidising those who benefit from solar savings and income from exporting surplus energy.

Now that batteries are becoming more affordable, continual energy price rises also encourage more consumers to defect from the grid which, over time, gradually undermines the revenue base of a critical community asset that is our energy distribution grid

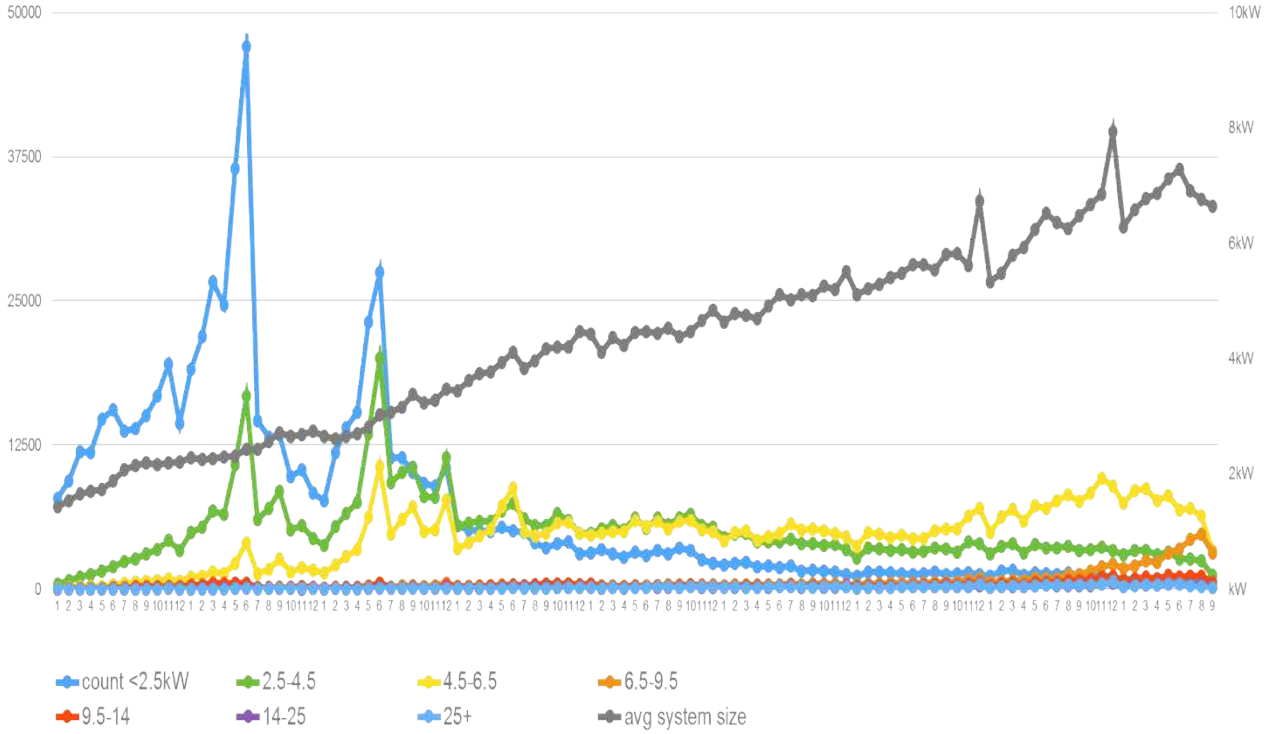
The Impacts of Network Export Restrictions on Commercial and Industrial sectors

The impacts of network export controls on the commercial and industrial sector are even harsher than experienced by some segments of the residential sector. It also represents a significant untapped resource for the generation and distribution of large amounts of renewable energy into low voltage networks at significantly reduced prices.

As can be seen from the Australian Photovoltaic Institute graph on monthly solar installations by category size, rooftop solar installations above 25 kW remain at comparatively low levels compared to categories of 6.5kW below which are typically residential solar rooftop installations[4].

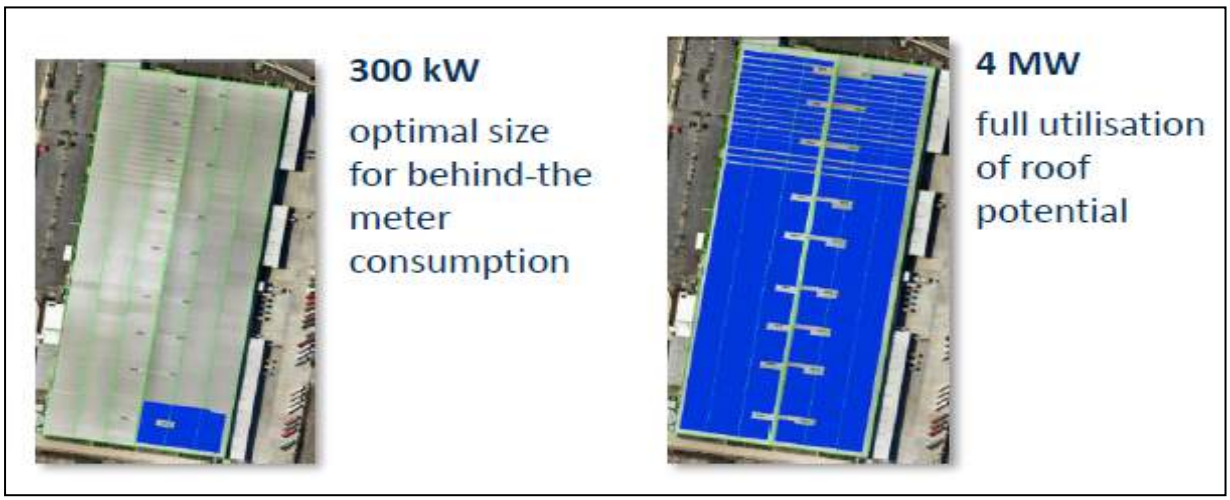
[3] Ergon Energy, Submission to Queensland Productivity Commission on the Issues Paper on Solar Feed-in Pricing in Queensland, November 2015, 11.
[4] http://pv-map.apvi.org.au/analyses

Monthly Australian PV Installations by Size Category 2010-2018



As mentioned previously, network operators generally impose a range of network export restrictions on solar installations above 5kVA. While 5kVA is currently considered to be the optimal size for a rooftop solar installation to meet the energy needs of an average household (with export opportunities available to the residence when energy use is at its lowest) it significantly restricts investment in grid-connected rooftop solar outside of the residential sector.

With DNSP imposed network export restrictions across the commercial and industrial sectors, building owners investing in rooftop solar do so only to the extent that meet some, or all, their on-site energy needs. The impact of network export restrictions become obvious when opportunities to maximise investment in rooftop solar on large commercial warehouses are considered. (see below)



The Impacts of Network Export Controls on Rooftop Solar in the Public and Community Sectors

Network export controls are also applied to rooftop solar installed on government and other public sector infrastructure. As is the case with the commercial and industrial sectors, rooftop solar will only be installed to meet some, or all of a building's on-site energy needs.

Planet Ark Power recently conducted an analysis of rooftop solar opportunities for a secondary college in Queensland. Applying appropriate rates of returns on investment, the image below left is what a typical rooftop solar installation would look like that would meet approximately 40% of the on-site energy needs of the college (760 solar panels generating 263kW of energy).

The image below right is what a grid-connected rooftop solar installation would look like if all suitable (i.e. north facing) rooftops across the campus had solar panels installed (4,200 solar panels generating 1,445 kW of energy) following the suspension of network export restrictions by the DNSP. (We will return to this example later in this submission.)

Urban Solar Farms (USFs), Virtual Power Plants (VPPs) and Microgrids

There is increasing recognition both here in Australia and internationally that cities could be ideal locations for large-scale solar installations due to the amounts of unused land and rooftops on factories, warehouses and residences.[5]

It can be demonstrated that USFs will lower the cost of renewable generation for the following reasons

1. Grid connection costs are lower or zero in most case due to the existing connection infrastructure. Large scale solar farms require significant connections costs.
2. USFs are less than 5MW and do not require costly connection studies by TNSP and AEMO.
3. Locating big solar(100kW and above) in or close to built-up areas also reduces the energy losses that occur with transmitting electricity over long distances.

[5] https://planetarkpower.com/queensland-paves-the-way-for-large-scale-urban-solar-projects/

Urban Solar Farms and Virtual Power Plants are potentially effective ways to bring distributed energy resources into local networks, improving their commercial performance and providing visibility and services to the network operator (DNSPs). Combined with new battery storage technologies, USFs and VPPs can increase the amount of renewable energy and services delivered to consumers from the distribution grid. However, in many locations and to an increasing extent, the challenges of managing distribution grid voltages limit local generation and grid services from VPPs.

USFs and VPPs will inevitably push many network segments towards and beyond voltage regulation limits necessitating DNSPs to maintain and increase network export controls. As a result, the full realisation of the opportunities and benefits to be achieved from virtual power plants and microgrids will remain significantly constrained and the commercial case for many VPPs will be harmed. Consumers will, in turn, miss out on opportunities to source clean energy at significantly lower prices unless solutions to voltage control are found outside of the blunt instruments that are network export controls.

USFs, VPPs and micro-grids can also be designed in ways that provide relief for low income households from ever escalating energy bills and long-term energy poverty.

Planet Ark Power supports the findings of the Queensland Council of Social Services (QCOSS) report *Community Energy in Queensland,* that "the community energy sector has a significant role to play in providing a fair and just transition to renewable energy"[i6]. However, this will be difficult to achieve while opportunities to generate new revenue streams to be reinvested in initiatives to address energy poverty in communities are restricted by the inability to realise the full potential of cheap rooftop solar energy being made available to the market directly or via new DERs (Distributed Energy Resources) such as urban solar farms, virtual power plants and microgrids.

Can Network Export Controls Be Safely Removed?

Solutions to the constraints network export controls place on investment in mid and large-scale grid-connected roof-top solar have now emerged.

Planet Ark Power has solved the voltage management issue created by too much rooftop solar from behind the meter. And we do so at no cost to the grid or taxpayer while increasing the return on investment (ROI) of solar + batteries for the sites where our technology is installed.

We deliver low cost power and a new income stream for all consumer sectors, and do not add to Network costs that are passed on via higher energy prices. We create wider market participation and improvement to the grid operation and increased renewable energy generation.

Our world-leading solution, called - Dynamic-DVMS (Dynamic Distributed Voltage Management System) which:

- includes our dSTATCOM device and Ai energy control software that monitors and adapts voltage onsite, in real time, to keep voltage within statutory limits - at all times;
- actively manages voltage instability across networks;

[6] QCOSS, *Community Energy in Queensland – Renewable Energy Opportunities for Low Income Households, Renters and the Broader Community,* August 2018.

- adds value to distributed energy management systems (DERMS) with export but also provides critical data and distributed energy resources (DERs) to control.

As a result, because network export controls can now be lifted, the commercial viability of medium and large-scale, grid-connected rooftop solar can now be significantly improved.

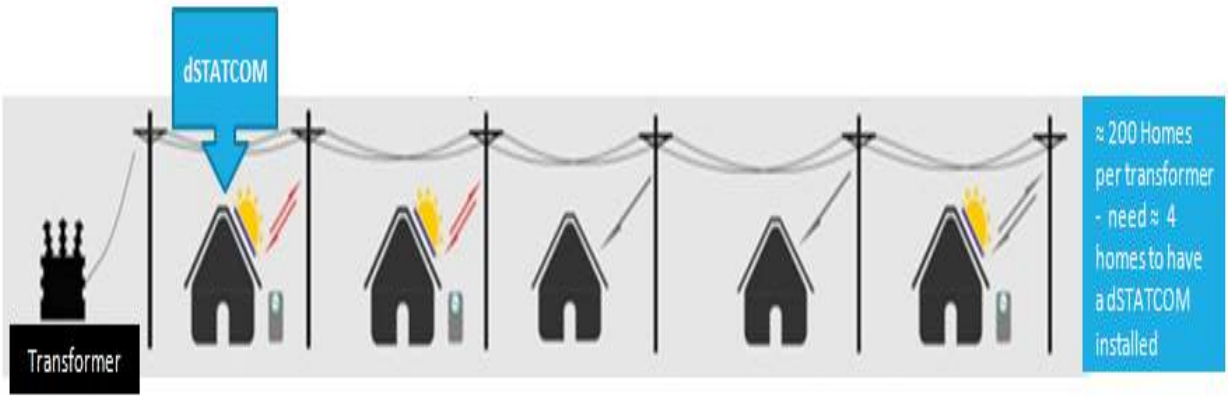
Planet Ark Power's Dynamic DVMS technology solutions manages the voltage on the grid from behind the meter to keep it within regulated limits ensuring the grid remains stable, secure and safe. Importantly, our dSTATCOM technology and supporting energy control software can be installed at no cost to the grid or taxpayer.

With the cooperation of South-east Queensland's DNSP - Energex, our technologies have already been installed at a demonstration site at Ipswich with another 50 commercial, industrial and government sites to be enlisted in an expanded demonstration program over the coming months.

Planet Ark Power's technology solutions can also be applied to enable virtual power plants (VPPs) to manage voltage frequency instability, opening the door to allow VPPs and microgrids to realise their potential that has been the subject of so much promise, analysis and discourse in the renewable energy industry.

New opportunities to deliver lower cost electricity across the Residential Sector

For a residential area, installing Planet Ark Power's dStatcom units in four homes with rooftop solar is expected to manage the voltage to within regulated limits on that whole transformer area (approx. 200 houses connected to a local distribution transformer). The four dSTATCOM units with Ai energy control software within a distribution transformer area will allow grid-connected rooftop solar to be installed up to 200% of the distribution transformer rating. This compares with the 25% limit that usually applies allowing for diversity across multiple sites.



By increasing rooftop solar penetration across a local distribution transformer community, the benefits can be made available to all households, irrespective of whether they have rooftop solar themselves. This can be achieved under a power purchase agreement that can be offered at price points up to 50% less than currently available in the market when you combine voltage management with P2P trading (Peer to Peer).

By installing Planet Ark Power's Dynamic DVMS technology and supporting energy control software it is possible to share energy cost reductions and savings across low income communities without all residences being required to purchase financially unaffordable rooftop solar installations or for expensive taxpayer-funded government subsidy schemes to be made available. That is, when you fix the voltage problem, a range of P2P options can be implemented that help to drastically reduce the cost of energy as the consumer need only to pay for the energy that is produced next door, down the street or at least in the neighbourhood.

Selling energy across the street should not attract the transmission and distribution charges that are currently applied with energy produced by the remotely located coal-fired and other generation assets.

An additional benefit is that when you fix the voltage problem the payback for those who can invest in rooftop solar plummets from the 10+ years with network export controls in place to around three years which will, in turn, incentivise more consumers to embrace renewable energy and out-compete its carbon intensive competitors.

It is acknowledged that this new distributed energy resource (DER) model would currently operate on the back of existing energy infrastructure without contributing to its ongoing operation and maintenance. That is why Planet Ark Power supports innovative tariff reform to ensure network infrastructure remains appropriately, fairly and efficiently funded. It is our view that, over time new electricity tariffs should be introduced that are economically efficient and socially just whereby: -

- tariffs are constructed to reflect two way energy flows
- customers who export solar pay for the use of the network and the costs they create;
- customers who fix the grid network should be paid for doing so.
- tariffs should be based around how far the energy is transmitted and distributed along the grid.

New technologies make these reforms to tariffs easy and affordable to implement. However, it is anticipated that the incumbent coal and gas generators will be opposed as the current system supports their market dominance and supports ongoing high energy prices.

Importantly, this new DER model also removes incentives for consumers to defect from the grid ensuring that the revenue streams to ensure ongoing network operations and maintenance are not eroded over time.

Opportunities to Deliver Cheaper Electricity and Generate New Revenue Streams across the Public and Community Sectors.

As outlined above, there has been historic under-investment in and uptake of rooftop solar in the public and community sectors due to the limitations imposed by network export controls. The example of the secondary college in Queensland referred to previously is a stark example of how much additional roof area can be used for solar once those controls are lifted.

In this case, it is estimated that the secondary college has an average monthly electricity bill of $19,260/month. With network export controls in place, the economically efficient installation of 263 kilowatts (762 panels) will provide savings to the college of approx. $7,220/month (38% of the monthly electricity bill).

Once network export controls are removed and the maximum 1,445 kilowatts of solar installed (4,200 panels), not only does 100% of the monthly electricity bill of $19,260 disappear, but surplus energy can now be exported to the grid providing the college with a new income stream of up to $31,320/month or approximately $375,000 per year.

This is just one example of the opportunities that open up to the public sector from maximising rooftop solar on buildings such as schools once network export restrictions can be safely and responsibly removed by the DNSP. It is however important to understand that the financial benefits from maximising solar across rooftops will vary considerably on a case by case basis due to variables including the grid transformer capacity, the structural integrity of the buildings, the amount of rooftop space that can be used, the orientation of the buildings and on-site energy use determined by the nature of the building's purpose - amongst other constraints.

Planet Ark Power invites the Senate Select Committee to consider the opportunities across the community sector. While not-for-profit service providers may not have direct access to the rooftop space available to the commercial, industrial and public sectors, nevertheless new and useful revenue streams may be available for more modest sized grid connected rooftop solar arrays - depending on their on-site energy demands.

There are thousands of community owned facilities across the country that are unused for substantial periods of time that, with the removal of network export controls and installation of batteries and complimentary software, transforms these facilities into mini-VPPs.

New Commercial & Industrial Opportunities Will Also Emerge

As is the case with maximising rooftop solar across public sector buildings like schools, the actual financial benefits to be achieved in the commercial and industrial sectors will vary on a case by case basis. Typically, large storage warehouses with energy efficient lighting, few employees and minimal need for internal heating or cooling will be able to achieve comparatively high rates of surplus solar export compared to buildings requiring constant heating/cooling/refrigeration 24 hours per day, 365 days per year or where - for example - energy is required to drive manufacturing processes or assembly lines etc.

Like grid-connected, residential rooftop solar investors, returns on investment for commercial and industrial investors improve significantly from being able to maximise the rooftop area under solar. In turn, maximising the area available for solar has implications for the size of battery that becomes financially attractive to invest in. Bulk solar energy generated during quieter business periods such as outside operational hours, weekends and public holidays can then be stored and released into the network when energy consumption returns to levels to meet normal week-day energy demands.

Being able to control the release of the stored energy to respond to periods of higher than average energy demand can also be achieved using our software controls which uses artificial intelligence (AI) to monitor and predict energy generation and consumption. Our software enables the batteries to respond to peak pricing periods by predicting consumption based on known patterns and other sensors.

The ability to export surplus solar energy, in combination with Planet Ark Power's Dynamic DVSM technology and software, allows for new opportunities for peer to peer (P2P) supply/trading,

allowing for greater exploration of the full potential of cost-efficient urban solar farms, microgrids and VPPs keenly anticipated by the renewable and distributed energy communities.

The ability to also take advantage of conditions when demand is at its highest with market prices reflecting the need to dispatch additional energy to the grid is also a powerful riposte to those who talk down solar as an intermittent energy source that is not available 'when the sun doesn't shine'.

Electricity Market Competitiveness

The traditional generator market has been restricted to only a few players (private and government) who traditionally have had the ability to raise significant capital funds – but that is changing[7]. With the move to DER, the generator market will be attractive to large and small generators increasing competition and lowering final prices to consumers. It is estimated that the price to final consumer could be half of what it is today. Opening the market will encourage technology innovation and entrepreneurship and lead to new export industries.

Australia is in a perfect position to lead the world in DER uptake, government policies that encourage commercial participation and technology innovation could lead to significant export markets in the future.

Summary and Conclusion

Planet Ark Power commends the formation of the Fair Dinkum Power Senate Select Committee and respectfully suggests that the Committee recommend that Governments across Australia embrace the goal to enable a market competitive two-way energy grid and *end energy poverty in our country within the next 10 years*.

We recognise that there is significant and available potential to empower consumers to play a more important role in the National Electricity Market. However, realising these opportunities are constrained by uni-directional transmission and distribution energy networks designed last century to deliver electricity from large coal and gas fired power stations often hundreds of kilometres distant from markets and consumers.

To realise the benefits from transitioning to emerging distributed energy resource markets will require existing DNSPs to be more committed to, and indeed encourage and facilitate, the energy generation, transmission and distribution systems for the 21st century to emerge.

Planet Ark Power's submission to the Senate Select Committee, has focused on our own unique technological and software solutions to one of the energy networks' emerging 'wicked problems' of too much solar trying to be exported to networks and how such solutions can be used to address energy inequality and poverty across significant sections of our communities.

What started out as our desire to solve the problem of DNSPs restricting energy grid access to rooftop solar in the commercial and industrial sectors has evolved into new, long-term, sustainable revenue opportunities across the commercial, industrial, public, community and residential sectors by enabling the dispatch of significantly higher rates of solar energy directly into local, low voltage networks.

However, this submission also highlights that these and other network challenges have, and will continue to arise, during Australia's transition to a truly distributed energy system - underpinned by

[7] https://www.afr.com/news/politics/investment-is-flowing-to-renewable-not-coalfired-power-says-westpac-20190217-h1bcyz

the generation of increasing and affordable renewable energy into our grids - have solutions that can be, and should be, embraced now.

DNSPs do have a responsibility to ensure that networks are safe and reliable. Nobody likes experiencing interruption to their energy supply. It is personally inconvenient, socially disruptive and economically damaging.

The experience of South East Queensland in the early part of the new millennium was a stark demonstration of what happens when a network, for a variety of reasons, was unable to meet the needs of a growing and increasingly energy hungry population. It also underscores the folly of not being pro-active in identifying opportunities to encourage innovation and facilitate the emergence of new technologies that will have application, not just here in Australia, but world-wide as all economies, over time, transition to cleaner energy solutions to meet the needs of increasingly electricity-reliant communities.

The significant disruption that is now occurring to our energy networks should be viewed as a once in a lifetime opportunity to transition our networks to not only create a 'smarter' grid but a grid that also deliver fairness, equity and opportunity across our networks.

Invitation to Senate Select Committee Members

Planet Ark Power extends and invitation to members of the Senate Select Committee to visit our Dynamic DVMS Solar installation at the Ipswich car dealership to be further briefed about the benefits and opportunities that are on our doorstep from the responsible removal of ZERO Export controls across Australia's energy networks.