
Maximising benefits from local electricity generation

From Rob McCaw [REDACTED]

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I am a 72 year old male with a home that has 5.6pkw solar along with 2 BEVs and like many others, am excited by the potential of better empowering consumers who are fundamentally reshaping our energy future through investment in distributed generation like rooftop solar, and battery storage.

Not only is encouraging roof top solar an extremely important and relatively cheap way to reduce the country's emissions but it helps reduce shortage in 'dry year' events (those years also tend to be sunny and windy years) allowing our hydro to be used for base load (assuming that we get rid of our crazy 'market' that currently encourages hydro companies to compete against each other to sell as much as possible) along with reducing home owner energy costs.

I agree with the Electricity Authority Te Mana Hiko (Authority) aim to remove unnecessary barriers to more efficient investment in distributed generation and maximise the benefits it brings for all New Zealanders.

Currently, there are arbitrary restrictions on the amount of power those with rooftop solar and batteries connected to distribution networks can export to the grid. Higher export limits should speed up distributed generation (eg, roof top solar) and battery adoption rates because the payback period will be reduced and incentivise bigger systems to be installed. This will increase savings for homeowners and also help bring down the price of electricity for everyone on the network.

I support the Electricity Authority proposals to improve export limits for small-scale distributed generation (DG) by:

- setting a default 10kW export limit (with allowance to set lower limits where appropriate based on an industry-developed assessment methodology) for small scale distributed generation connections (up to 10kW capacity),
- setting default voltage response settings for inverters (using Australian setting) and allowing for distributors to set different settings where appropriate.

I support the Electricity Authority proposals to improve export limits for large-scale distributed generation (DG) by:

- mandating distributors to use an industry-developed bespoke export limits assessment method to set export limits for larger DG

- Mandating the use of the latest inverter performance standard for low voltage DG

Making sure the way bespoke export limits are set for many small businesses, community groups, farms and households who want to install more than 10kW of solar is really important to get right, so that unnecessary limits are not placed on the scale of their solar and battery installations. This critical group of customers installing mid size solar are typically not resourced to engage in the connection process with distributors in the same way that the large utility scale distributed solar and battery firms are. Therefore it's important that the proposed assessment method that distributors use is transparent, fair and its use is monitored by the Electricity Authority to ensure it is not used to unnecessarily limit distributed generation.

Allowing for distributors to set lower default limits than 10kW where appropriate using an industry-developed export limits assessment methodology, might be needed in specific situations but it should not be used as a way for EDBs to avoid improving network management approaches to support more customer solar investment and continuing to impose arbitrary unnecessary export limits. Electricity Authority scrutiny should be applied here, to monitor use.

Higher export limits will have widespread benefits for all New Zealanders and strengthen the resilience of the electricity supply. For example, distributed generation can increase the energy resilience of local communities by reducing reliance on electricity generated from centralised, grid-scale generation. Plus solar and battery systems can provide essential back up if there is a power outage, providing power for essential communications, EV charging and basic needs.

The country is screaming out for more generation and we know there is currently spare solar energy being curtailed by the networks that could be helping, especially in a dry year. We want to encourage the biggest possible solar systems because it reduces the costs for the homeowner and for everyone else on the network and higher export limits will help do that.

Building consents should require all new buildings, private and commercial, to be wired for solar and ev charging. Ideally it should also be a requirement for all new buildings to self generate a large percentage of their individual energy use as I understand is required in some other countries.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment

Rob McCaw

