

Solar feed-in tariff for regional Queensland 2025-26

Draft determination

March 2025

© Queensland Competition Authority 2025

The Queensland Competition Authority supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of information. However, copyright protects this document. The QCA has no objection to this material being reproduced, made available online or electronically, but only if the QCA is recognised as the owner of the copyright and this material remains unaltered.

Contents

1	ABOUT OUR REVIEW	1
1.1	Our approach	1
1.2	Draft determination	2
1.3	Supporting information	3
2	DRAFT SOLAR FIT	4
3	AVOIDED COST ESTIMATES	5
3.1	Wholesale energy costs	5
3.2	Other avoided energy costs	8
	GLOSSARY	10
	APPENDIX A: MINISTER'S DIRECTION	11
	APPENDIX B: METHOD UPDATES	15
	APPENDIX C: SOLAR FIT IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS	17

1 About our review

Each year, we set a flat-rate solar feed-in tariff (FiT) for regional Queensland. This solar FiT reflects the savings retailers achieve by getting electricity from solar customers instead of buying it from the National Electricity Market (NEM).

In December 2024, the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership (the Minister) directed us to set a flat-rate solar FiT for 2025–26.¹ The Minister also asked us to set regulated retail electricity prices (notified prices).²

We set the solar FiT using a well-established framework, based on factors in the Electricity Act and matters in the direction (Box 1). This year, we have also incorporated new information to improve our solar FiT estimate.

This draft determination sets out the key elements of our approach and provides an indicative solar FiT, which may change in the final determination to reflect updated information and stakeholder feedback.

Box 1: Our assessment framework

When setting the solar FiT, the Electricity Act requires us to consider:

- the effect of the solar FiT on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market
- any other matters in the Minister’s direction.

The Minister’s direction gives us specific matters to consider, such as:

- the pricing methodology – we must use the ‘avoided cost’ methodology (used since 2014–15)
- arrangements for Origin Energy’s retail services to Queensland customers connected to the Essential Energy network
- any other matter the QCA considers relevant.

1.1 Our approach

We have set the solar FiT using the avoided cost methodology, which estimates the solar FiT based on the costs a retailer avoids when sourcing energy from household solar PV customers.

¹ The direction was issued in accordance with s 93 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (Qld). The direction, including the terms of reference, is provided in Appendix A.

² Further information on the electricity prices review is available on our [website](#).

This year, we have refined our approach to incorporate solar export data now available. Our estimates are based on:

- the wholesale electricity costs (WEC) a retailer avoids when sourcing electricity from its solar PV customers, accounting for the impact of solar exports (see section 3.1)
- other energy costs a retailer avoids, such as NEM management fees, ancillary services fees and energy losses (see section 3.2).

Additionally, we must also consider:

- **the effect of the solar FiT on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market** – in particular, whether a mandatory solar FiT set above Ergon Retail’s avoidable costs could discourage non-subsidised retailers from competing in regional Queensland
- **arrangements for customers on the Essential Energy network** – who are supplied by Origin Energy at notified prices, similar to how Ergon Retail supplies customers throughout the rest of regional Queensland.³

Table 1 describes how we have regard to these matters when setting the solar FiT.

Table 1: Additional matters

Matter	Outcome
Competition considerations	<p>We have based the solar FiT on the Energex Distribution region. This enables us to incorporate solar export data for small customers and update our method to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better reflect the value of solar exports to retailers (see chapter 3) • produce a lower solar FiT that is less likely to inhibit competition. <p>In previous reviews, we used the Ergon Distribution east zone (transmission region one), as it was the region with the lowest cost of supply connected to the NEM.</p>
Arrangements for Queensland customers on the Essential Energy network	<p>This solar FiT applies across regional Queensland to customers in the Ergon Distribution region and the Essential Energy network.^a</p>

^a Section 92 of the Electricity Act defines the solar FiT as an amount that must be credited by a prescribed retailer – that is, Ergon Retail and Origin Energy (only for Queensland customers on the Essential Energy network) – to a qualifying customer for each unit of electricity that is produced by a small PV generator and supplied to the network.

Our estimate of the solar FiT reflects expert advice and energy cost estimates from ACIL Allen (ACIL).⁴ These estimates have been developed using a refined approach, incorporating solar export data now available. Stakeholders are invited to comment on these changes as part of our review.

1.2 Draft determination

This year, customers in regional Queensland can expect a decrease in the solar FiT compared to last year, better reflecting the value of rooftop PV exports to retailers for customers with advanced digital meters (ADMs). We have calculated the draft solar FiT having considered the relevant factors in the Electricity Act, the Minister’s direction and our own analysis.

³ Like Ergon Retail, Origin Energy loses money supplying these customers at notified prices, which are lower than the actual cost of supply. To make up for this loss, the Queensland Government provides a subsidy.

⁴ ACIL’s report on energy costs is available under the 2025–26 notified prices review on our [website](#).

We encourage stakeholders, including community members, to provide their feedback through written submissions, which we will consider when making our final determination.

Submissions on the draft determination are due by 23 April 2025.

1.3 Supporting information

You can find supporting information on our website, including:

- a fact sheet with an overview of key issues for setting the solar FiT this year
- additional information in the appendices, including the Minister's direction and terms of reference (Appendix A)
- information on our review of notified prices, including ACIL Allen's draft report on energy costs.

1.4 Human Rights Act declaration

In accordance with the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (s 58), we have assessed the compatibility of our draft determination with human rights. Our draft determination pertains to the solar FiT that households, as consumers, receive for their exported solar energy. We have considered the following human rights that may be relevant:

- equality and non-discrimination
- protection of families and children.

Our view is that this draft determination is compatible with human rights under s. 8(a) of the Human Rights Act. In setting the solar FiT, we have had regard to the Minister's direction, which provides that we use the avoided cost method for setting the solar FIT. Applying this method ensures the solar FIT that customers in regional Queensland receive is commensurate with the electricity costs used to set the notified prices (which are set below the actual cost of supply.) Therefore, the rights mentioned above have not been limited by our decision.

Important note to customers



Customers should not expect the solar FiT to stay the same in future when deciding whether to install or upgrade PV systems.

The solar FiT is updated annually based on energy cost changes, which can change due to various local and global factors as well as new information.

2 Draft solar FiT

We estimated a draft solar FiT of 8.69 c/kWh for regional Queensland in 2025–26, which is about 30% lower than the 2024–25 solar FiT.

The draft solar FiT is based on our estimate of the costs a retailer avoids when sourcing energy from solar PV customers. This year, the solar FiT has decreased due to lower wholesale energy costs. This primarily reflects the reduced value of solar export energy to retailers during the day (Table 2 and Figure 1).

The draft solar FiT is at the higher end of the range of FITs in other jurisdictions, which have generally fallen over time, reflecting the decreasing value of solar energy to retailers in the broader market (see Appendix C for a comparison of our FiT with those in other jurisdictions).

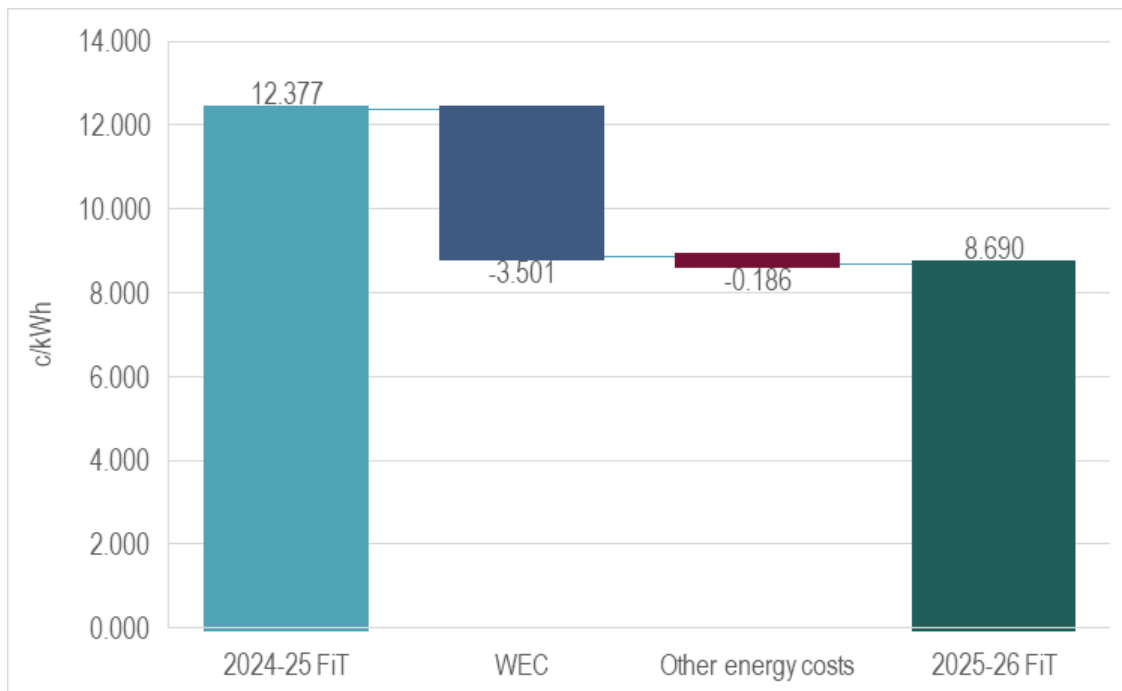
Table 2: Solar FiT for regional Queensland, 2024–25 and 2025–26

Avoided costs	Feed-in tariff (c/kWh)		Change	
	2024–25	2025–26	c/kWh	%
Wholesale energy costs	11.453	7.952	-3.501	-30.6
Other energy costs	0.924	0.738	-0.186	-20.1
Feed-in tariff	12.377	8.690	-3.687	-29.8

Note: Estimates exclude GST. Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: ACIL, *Estimated energy costs*, draft report prepared for the QCA, March 2025; QCA calculations.

Figure 1: Changes in solar FiT, 2024–25 to 2025–26



Note: Estimates exclude GST. Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: ACIL, *Estimated energy costs*, March 2025; QCA calculations.

3 Avoided cost estimates

Our estimated solar FiT reflects the wholesale energy and other energy costs a retailer avoids when sourcing electricity from solar customers.

3.1 Wholesale energy costs

Retailers meet their customers' energy needs by sourcing energy from both the NEM and solar exports from household customers with solar PV systems. When retailers source energy from solar exports, they avoid certain costs.

One important component of this is the cost associated with buying wholesale energy from the NEM. To date, we have based our estimate of these costs on the WEC that we use to set notified prices – that is, we used the estimated WEC for notified prices to set the avoided WEC for the solar FiT.

As a result, determining the avoided WEC has been straightforward. As we set the direct financial costs retailers incur when purchasing energy from the NEM (i.e. the estimated WEC included in notified prices), we have used this to set the avoided WEC for the solar FiT. We estimate the WEC having regard to:

- **wholesale energy spot prices** – considering supply factors, demand changes and how generators bid in the market. Of relevance, we consider both the net system load profile (NSLP), which measures demand from the NEM for customers on accumulation meters, and the ADM profile, which measures demand from the NEM for customers with ADMs, to reflect customer consumption patterns. Since 2024-25, and in our draft determination on notified prices for 2025-26, we considered new data on demand from solar exports in the ADM profile
- **retailers' hedging strategies and contract prices** – estimated using a model to simulate the WEC for a retailer managing spot price risk through (publicly available) ASX Energy contracts.

However, when considering avoided costs, retailers also account for the cost impact of solar exports on the market. The presence of solar exports reduces the amount of demand met by the NEM during the day (when solar is available), creating a peakier demand profile. This profile is more costly for retailers to hedge and increases their contracting costs, everything else equal.⁵

Based on the information now available, we have estimated and excluded some of the costs that solar exports impose on retailers when setting the 2025-26 draft notified prices.⁶

We have also accounted for these costs when setting the draft solar FiT – that is, those costs associated with solar exports that are identifiable in the ADM demand profile (we note, solar exports cannot be identified in the NSLP).

⁵ In general, retailers will alter their contract portfolio to contain more cap contracts. There will also tend to be more instances during the day when retailers are over-hedged.

⁶ This lowered the estimated WEC included in notified prices by removing some of the cost impacts able to be identified. See chapter 4 of our draft determination of 2025-26 notified prices. We note, a consistent approach was taken for the 2024-25 notified prices.

Box 2 summarises the three key steps that explain our refined method for estimating and accounting for the cost of solar exports in the ADM data. For more detailed information, see ACIL's report.⁷

⁷ ACIL, *Estimated energy costs*, draft report prepared for the QCA, March 2025, pp 62-64.

Box 2: Calculation of the solar FiT

Our revised method for calculating the solar FiT involves three key steps.

Step 1: Estimate the WEC of the NSLP

Like the past approach, we estimate the WEC for energy from the NEM based on the NSLP profile (WEC_{NSLP}). This estimate of the WEC is used to reflect the costs the retailer avoids when sourcing solar exports from households on accumulation meters.

For 2025-26, this estimate is \$154.41/MWh.

Step 2: Estimate the WEC of the solar exports

The WEC of the exports (WEC_s) cannot be observed directly. However, it can be derived by calculating the difference in the cost of energy based on total demand (i.e. NSLP + ADM data including solar exports) and net demand (i.e. NSLP + ADM data excluding solar exports). For more details, see Appendix B.

For 2025-26, the value of the exports (per unit) from the ADM data is \$15.77/MWh.

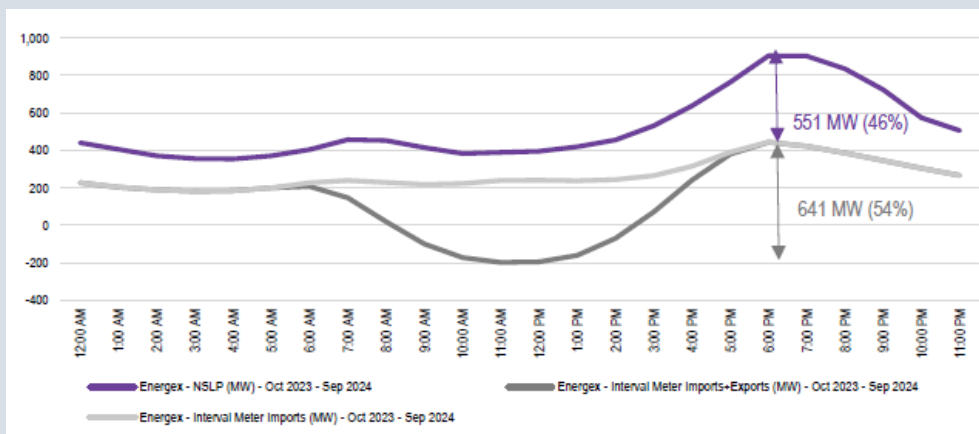
Step 3: Estimate the (weighted average) solar FiT

We use the relative volumes of exports arising from the NSLP and ADMs (see Figure 2) to weight the WEC estimates from the two sources of exports:⁸

$$\$154.41(46\%) + \$15.77(54\%) = \$79.52/\text{MWh}$$

For 2025-26, the value of the WEC component of the solar FiT is \$79.52/MWh, or 7.952 c/kWh. For more details, see Appendix B.

Figure 2: Average time of day demand for Energex NSLP and small customer ADM data, 2023-24



Source: ACIL, *Estimated energy costs*, draft report, March 2025 p 64.

⁸ Further detail on the volumes of exports in the context of the solar FiT estimate is set out in Appendix B.

We consider that refining our approach to estimating the WEC, though introducing some complexity, is preferable as it allows us to set a solar FiT that better reflects the underlying value of avoided costs. That is, it recognises that retailers discount the financial benefit they receive from the avoided wholesale energy cost to account for these additional costs (e.g. the incremental increase in their hedging costs).

Accordingly, the resulting FiT estimate more closely aligns with the expected outcome in a competitive market. In a competitive market, a retailer would consider all relevant and recent information when deciding what prices to offer customers, including the package/combination of electricity and solar FiT rates. In our approach, we similarly consider both notified prices and the solar FiT. In doing so, we ensure:

- all relevant information available to us is incorporated
- the retailer's expected revenue aligns with its costs of energy purchases from the NEM and any solar FiT payments to customers – that is, we ensure the retailer does not earn an above normal profit (or incur losses) from sourcing energy from solar customers to meet its demand requirements (a 'zero-profit condition').⁹

As the roll-out of ADMs continues and more data becomes available, we will continue to refine our approach to setting both notified prices and the solar FiT, ensuring that new information is incorporated appropriately across both.

Avoided wholesale energy cost estimate

We have estimated an avoided WEC for the solar FiT of 7.952 c/kWh for 2025–26, which reflects a 30.6% decrease from last year (11.453 c/kWh).

3.2 Other avoided energy costs

The key factor driving the solar FiT is the avoided WEC, but there are other energy costs that retailers avoid when getting electricity from solar PV customers instead of the NEM. For example, retailers can:

- avoid paying fees based on how much energy they buy from the NEM, such as NEM management fees and ancillary services charges
- largely avoid costs associated with transmission and distribution losses when they avoid having to transport energy over long distances.¹⁰

We estimate the other avoided energy costs based on the cost information (estimated by ACIL) used for setting notified prices. Table 3 explains how we take these factors into account when setting the solar FiT, in line with past reviews.

⁹ When estimating the WEC for notified prices, we include the demand from the solar exports for the ADM profile – which has the effect of removing some (but not all) of the costs that solar exports impose on the market from notified prices (bringing prices down).

¹⁰ As solar PV systems tend to be in residential areas, and electricity (when exported to the distribution grid) typically travels to the closest household/small business where electricity is demanded, energy losses are avoided.

Table 3 Other avoided energy cost components

Avoided costs	Description	Cost estimation approach
NEM fees	The costs to the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) for operating the NEM.	Based on the latest AEMO budget report. We used the 2024-25 budget for the draft determination and will update this if the 2025-26 report is available before the final determination. Only variable charges are considered avoided energy costs. ^a
Ancillary services	The costs of services used by AEMO to maintain power system safety, security and reliability.	Based on the average historical costs from the past 52 weeks, published by AEMO.
Value of avoided energy losses	The cost to retailers of purchasing more energy than they need to meet demand due to energy losses	Based on multiplying the avoided WEC, NEM management fees and ancillary services fees by the network loss factor.

^a Fixed charges are not considered an avoided cost as they do not vary with consumption.

Other avoided energy costs estimate

We have estimated the avoided other energy costs to be 0.738 c/kWh, which is 20.1% lower than last year (0.924 c/kWh). This primarily reflects a decrease in avoided losses associated with the reduction in WEC.

Glossary

ACIL	ACIL Allen
ADM	advanced digital meter
FiT	feed-in tariff
kWh	kilowatt hour
NEM	National Electricity Market
NSLP	net system load profile
PV	photovoltaic
QCA	Queensland Competition Authority
WEC	wholesale energy costs

Appendix A: Minister's direction



The Hon. David Janetzki MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

1 William St Brisbane
GPO Box 611 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Email treasurer@ministerial.qld.gov.au
Website www.treasury.qld.gov.au

ABN 99 856 020 239

Our Ref: QT 00456-2024/ MN 10980-2024

Professor Flavio Menezes
Chair
Queensland Competition Authority
GPO Box 2257
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Email: [REDACTED]

Dear Professor Menezes

Pursuant to section 90AA of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I am delegating to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) the functions under section 90(1) of the Act for the determination of regulated retail electricity prices in regional Queensland for the 2025–26 Tariff Year.

The enclosed Delegation No. 1 2024 is for the setting of notified prices for existing retail tariffs in the usual manner. To achieve this, I ask QCA to consider applying the same cost build-up methodologies it used in setting prices for 2024–25 for all current tariffs.

Additionally, pursuant to section 93 of the Act, I direct the QCA to decide the flat rate regional Queensland solar feed-in tariff (FiT) for the 2025–26 Tariff Year.

As you are aware, the Queensland Government's uniform tariff policy (UTP), as described in the Delegation, provides an important and longstanding mechanism to ensure people living in regional Queensland pay equivalent prices to those in South East Queensland (SEQ) – despite the actual higher costs of delivering electricity to those areas.

As such, I require the QCA continue to apply the UTP and to consider the SEQ Default Market Offer (DMO) price to be a cap – meaning the standard flat rate tariffs should be set no higher than the equivalent SEQ DMO. For the removal of doubt, this means a negative Standing Offer Adjustment (SOA) can be applied if necessary to deliver on the Queensland Government's UTP. When applying any SOA adjustment, retention of bill relativity remains important and is to be maintained for more complex small customer tariffs, including those for which equivalent DMOs are not determined by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER).

I note the 2025–2030 Energex and Ergon Energy network regulatory reset period will apply from 1 July 2025. As such, the delegation provides that the QCA should consider its approach to incorporating underlying network tariffs in its standard retail tariff decisions, including the option for transitional arrangements where network tariffs will become obsolete or expire, if deemed necessary.

In the enclosed Direction for the regulated FiT, I ask that the QCA continue to apply its avoided cost methodology, consistent with the previous years' decisions. However, for the 2025–26 decision, the QCA may consider including a public consultation process, while undertaking consultation activities for the regulated electricity pricing decision.

The QCA is required to publish its draft determinations within one week after the AER publishes the draft DMO for the 2025–26 tariff year, and to publish its final determinations by 7 June 2025.

Queensland Treasury will be available to consult with the QCA on the 2025–26 price determination and FiT. If you require further information or assistance with this matter, Ms Kaitlyn Stutz, Executive Director, Energy, Queensland Treasury, can be contacted by email at [REDACTED]

Yours sincerely



DAVID JANETZKI MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

19 / 12 / 2024

Encl. (2)

QUEENSLAND TREASURY
Electricity Act 1994
SECTION 93 DIRECTION
to the Queensland Competition Authority

As the Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership, pursuant to section 93 of the *Electricity Act 1994* (the Act), I hereby direct the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) to decide a flat rate feed-in tariff for the 2025-26 tariff year.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Matters to consider

In accordance with section 93(2) and 93(3) of the Act, in deciding the feed-in tariff the QCA must consider the following:

1. The flat rate feed-in tariff should be decided using the general 'avoided cost' methodology applied for previous tariff years from 2014-15 onwards.
2. The effect of the feed-in tariff on competition in the Queensland retail electricity market.
3. The matters described below:
 - the arrangements in place for Origin Energy to provide retailer services to Queensland customers connected to the Essential Energy supply network in southern Queensland; and
 - any other matter the QCA considers relevant.

Application of the feed-in tariff

4. The flat rate feed-in tariff is to apply for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026.

Interim Consultation Paper

5. The QCA may publish an interim consultation paper identifying key issues to be considered when deciding the flat rate feed-in tariff.
6. The QCA may publish a written notice inviting submissions about the interim consultation paper, stating the period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the decision.
7. The QCA may consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Consultation Timetable

8. The QCA may publish an annual consultation timetable within two weeks after submissions on the interim consultation paper are due, which can be revised at the discretion of the QCA, detailing any proposed additional public papers and information sessions that the QCA considers would assist the consultation process.

Draft decision and consultation

9. The QCA may publish its draft price decision for the solar feed-in tariff and undertake public consultation to decide the 2024-25 flat rate feed-in tariff, given that the QCA may decide to apply a different methodology as applied in previous Tariff Years.
10. The QCA may a written notice inviting submissions about the draft price decision. The notice must state a period during which anyone can make written submissions to the QCA about issues relevant to the draft price determination.
11. The QCA may consider any submissions received within the consultation period and make them available to the public, subject to normal confidentiality considerations.

Final decision

12. The QCA must publish its final decision for the regulated solar feed-in tariff in the form of a final decision report, to be published alongside the final decision report for regulated retail electricity pricing.
13. As part of consultation and in consideration of submissions in response to the interim consultation paper, the QCA must consider the merits of additional public consultation on identified key issues in its final decision.

Timing

14. The QCA must decide the flat rate feed-in tariff and, in accordance with section 94 of the Act, announce the flat rate feed-in tariff on the QCA's website and publish the decision via Gazette Notice no later than 7 June 2025.

This direction is made by **The Honourable David Janetzki MP**, Treasurer, Minister for Energy and Minister for Home Ownership.

Signed:



The Honourable David Janetzki MP
Treasurer
Minister for Energy
Minister for Home Ownership

Dated:

19/12/24

Appendix B: Method updates

Part 1: Estimating the value of solar exports from ADMs

As discussed in section 3 of the main report, we can now identify the demand satisfied by solar exports in the ADM profile. This allows us to estimate the value of solar exports within the ADM profile, which we have done this year when setting the solar FiT.

Retailers source energy for their customers from both the NEM and household solar exports. Given this:

$$\text{Retailer's total cost of energy} = \text{cost of energy from the NEM} + \text{cost of solar exports}$$

The costs depend on both price¹¹ and quantity and can be written as:

$$WEC_T \times Q_T = (WEC_N \times Q_N) + (WEC_S \times Q_S)$$

Where:

Q_T = the total demand (from the NEM and exports)

Q_N = demand from the NEM

Q_S = demand satisfied by exports

$Q_T = Q_N + Q_S$

To date, we have estimated the cost of energy from the NEM by estimating WEC_N for demand satisfied by the NEM.

In 2024–25, and in our draft 2025–26 notified prices, we were able to identify the demand satisfied by solar exports from the ADM profile. This allowed us to also approximate the total cost of energy, estimating WEC_T for demand satisfied by the NEM plus demand satisfied by solar exports from the ADM profile.¹²

The difference between the total cost of energy and the cost of energy from the NEM is the value of solar exports within the ADM profile:

$$WEC_T \times Q_T = (WEC_N \times Q_N) + (WEC_S \times Q_S)$$

$$WEC_S \times Q_S = (WEC_T \times Q_T) - (WEC_N \times Q_N)$$

The value on a per unit basis is given as:

$$\frac{WEC_S \times Q_S}{Q_S} = \frac{(WEC_T \times Q_T) - (WEC_N \times Q_N)}{Q_S}$$

$$WEC_S = \frac{(WEC_T \times Q_T) - (WEC_N \times Q_N)}{Q_S}$$

A simple worked example is provided in Box 3.

¹¹ The price of energy from the NEM will be the hedged wholesale energy cost. The price of solar exports will reflect the value derived for solar exports used to set the solar FiT (retailers must pay customers the solar FiT for energy they export).

¹² WEC_T will only be an approximation, as continued data limitations prevent us from being able to consider demand satisfied by solar exports in the NSLP.

Box 3: Worked example

Suppose a retailer needs to supply 10 units of energy to its customers:

- 8 units are sourced from the NEM
- 2 units are sourced from solar exports.

Assume the hedged WEC for energy from the NEM (WEC_N)=\$10 and the hedged WEC for total energy is WEC_T =\$9.

Using this information, we can solve for WEC_S using the preceding equation:

$$WEC_T \times Q_T = (WEC_N \times Q_N) + (WEC_S \times Q_S)$$

$$WEC_S \times Q_S = (WEC_T \times Q_T) - (WEC_N \times Q_N)$$

$$\frac{WEC_S \times Q_S}{Q_S} = \frac{(WEC_T \times Q_T) - (WEC_N \times Q_N)}{Q_S} = \frac{(\$9 \times 10) - (\$10 \times 8)}{2}$$

$$WEC_S = \$5.$$

Part 2: Calculating the solar FiT

In Box 2 of the main report, we set out the estimate of the (weighted average) solar FiT using the relative proportion of exports arising from the NSLP and ADM demand profiles.

The relative volume of exports is the difference between the minimum and maximum of the average time-of-day profile for the NSLP and the combined profile data (i.e. NSLP + ADM data excluding solar exports). The estimates of these volumes are respectively 551 MWh and 641 MWh.

We use the relative volumes to weight the estimates of the WEC from the two sources:

$$\$154.41 \left(\frac{551}{551 + 641} \right) + \$15.77 \left(\frac{641}{551 + 641} \right) = \$79.52/\text{MWh}.$$

This is equivalent to 7.952 c/kWh, which is the wholesale component of the 2025–26 solar FiT (see Table 2 of the main report).

Appendix C: Solar FiT in other jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Solar FiT (c/kWh)
Australian Capital Territory (no legislated solar FiT)	5–12 c/kWh – the range of solar FiT market offers 2024-25
New South Wales (solar FiT benchmark range set by IPART)	4.9–7.4 c/kWh – the draft all-day benchmark range 2025-26 ¹³
Northern Territory (no legislated solar FiT)	9.33 c/kWh – the standard solar FiT offered by government retailer 2024-25
South Australia (no legislated solar FiT)	The average solar FiT market offer in 2023-24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.9–6.3 c/kWh – residential • 8 c/kWh – small business:
South-east Queensland (no legislated solar FiT)	The average solar FiT market offer in 2023-24: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.9 c/kWh – residential • 5 c/kWh – Small business
Tasmania (minimum solar FiT set by TER)	8.233 c/kWh – the draft solar FiT for 2025-26
Victoria (minimum solar FiT set by ESC)	Solar FiT for 2025-26: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.04 c/kWh – Flat rate • 0.00–7.55 c/kWh – Time varying
Western Australia (distributed energy buyback scheme for government retailers; rates approved by government)	2–10 c/kWh; 3–10 c/kWh – time-varying solar FiT rates 2024-25

¹³ IPART have also proposed separate time-dependent feed-in tariff benchmarks for each New South Wales distribution area. Each of these provides a benchmark range for different time periods.