

Distributed energy development: history, policies and prospects

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Agenda

Introducing EECA

New Zealand energy context

- Geographic influences
- Government strategic drivers

Distributed Generation in NZ

- NZ Status
- Barriers
- Government support
- Case studies
- Future opportunities



APEC economies









NZ – 40% renewable







Renewable / fossil fuel mix





New Zealand's electricity portfolio



Renewable generation reaches 77% in 2011

More diverse range of renewables

New Zealand's Government goals

Develop renewable energy resources Develop petroleum and mineral fuel resources	Diverse resource development	
Emplace new energy technologies		
Best practice in environmental management for energy projects Reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions	Environmental responsibility	Make the most of our energy potential
Warm, dry, energy efficient homes An energy efficient transport system Enhance business competitiveness through energy efficiency Better consumer information to inform energy choices	Efficient use of energy	
Competitive energy markets Reliable electricity supply Oil security and transport	Secure and affordable energy	









Distributed generation

No standard definition

Generation is on the customers side of the meter and used onsite first. Surplus is exported to the network.



All generation is exported to the network and sold to a retailer, another user or the market.

Current status of distributed generation







Barriers to distributed renewable electricity generation

- Upfront capital financial / cost barriers
- Lack of accurate and impartial information and data
- Obtaining resource/building consent
- Electricity buyback arrangements are complicated and costly for grid connected generators - there is no obligation for a retailer to purchase electricity
- Un-priced externalities including carbon and air pollution from thermal fuel generation



Government support

Improving the regulatory environment : National Policy Statement requires consideration of distributed generation

Feasibility Funding

- 30 projects funded (\$447,000) between 2008-2010
- "Kick-start" development of small-scale renewables
- Facilitated projects that were close to being commercially viable
- Addressed information barriers
- Facilitated and test the DG market
- Demonstrate potential niches for economic, or close-toeconomic distributed generation projects in New Zealand
- Improved understanding of barriers to distributed generation



Weld Cone Wind Farm

- 0.75 MW capacity supplies 350 to 400 homes
- Connects to local network high transmission losses
- Uses second-hand, imported wind turbines refurbished before being put back to use





Conservation Authority Te Tari Tiaki Pūngao

Talla Burn Hydro

- 2 MW on a remote high country station farm
- Generates 13GWh oer year, powering 1,000 homes
- Connected to the local retailer via 21km transmission line.
- Local developers



Future opportunities



