

# Renewable energy in New Zealand



Elizabeth Yeaman, Transport Partnerships Manager



energywise..

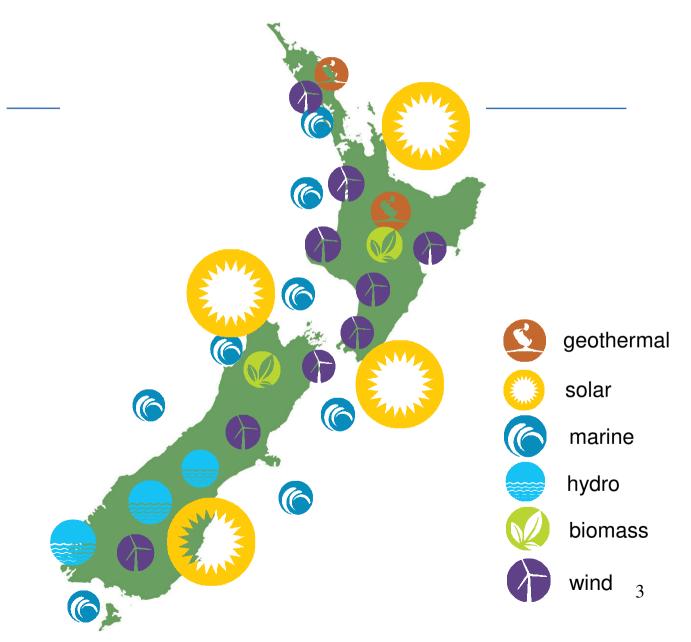
New Zealand Government



### **Overview**

- New Zealand's long history of renewable energy use and development
- How renewable are we now?
- Where will future energy come from for electricity, heat and transport
- Where electric vehicles fit in

### **Renewable energy resources**





Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority Te Tari Tiaki Pūngao

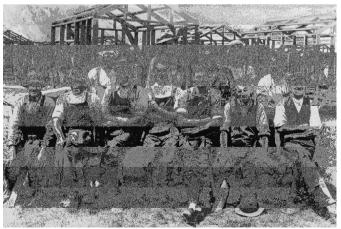


## **Hydroelectricity development**

- Reefton, New Zealand was the first place in the southern hemisphere to have public supply of electricity – 1888
- This was supplied by hydroelectricity
- By the 1950s, over 1,000MW of installed capacity was hydroelectricity



The electric light power house, Reefton



Waitaki dam workers, 1929



### Manapouri power station

- Largest hydro station in New Zealand (850 MW)
- Civil engineering feat: machine hall and two 10km tailrace tunnels excavated under a mountain







## Early use of geothermal energy

New Zealand
Maori used hot
pools for
cooking food





## Geothermal energy: New Zealand's cheapest generation option

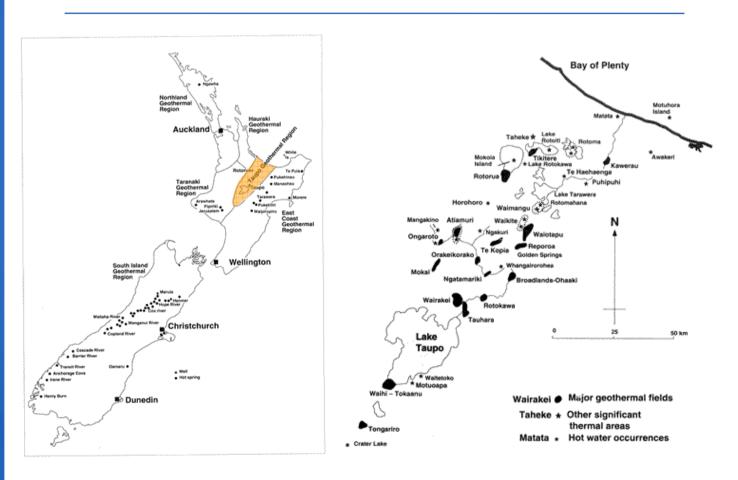
- Wairakei geothermal power station built 1958
- The oldest operating geothermal power station in the world
- Six fields used for geothermal electricity generation in New Zealand, mostly in central North Island
- Installed capacity of over 750 MW, or 13% of generation
- Geothermal considered one of the cheapest forms of new generation in New Zealand
- Two more plants underway will make New Zealand the 4<sup>th</sup> largest geothermal energy producer in the world







#### New Zealand's geothermal fields





## **Opportunities for APEC from geothermal growth**

- Currently around 11,000 MW worldwide could double in the next 10 years
- **Indonesia:** Installed capacity is 1,189MW (4% of total capacity).
- Holds 40% of the world's geothermal capacity (=29,000 MW), spread over 276 locations.
- Indonesia's Geothermal Road Map Target is 9,500 MW by 2025.
- **The Philippines:** 2011 National Renewable Energy Plan aims to increase geothermal capacity by 75% between 2011 and 2030.
- **Chile:** 16,000 MW of geothermal capacity.
- Government aims to generate 20% of Chile's electricity from non-conventional renewable energy, such as geothermal, by 2020.



## **Geothermal expertise**

- New Zealand companies are internationally respected for geothermal expertise:
  - Mighty River Power
  - Contact Energy
  - GNS Science
  - Sinclair Knight Mertz
  - PB Power
  - Institute of Earth Science and Engineering at the University of Auckland
- Exploration contracts held in Kenya, Chile, Indonesia, the Philippines, and more
- Geothermal New Zealand is a group bringing New Zealand expertise to the world. GNZ recently signed a business to business MOU with Indonesia's Pertamina Geothermal Energy



## Wind energy

- Wind development since late 1990s
- Now 16 operating wind farms, totalling 620 MW or nearly 5% of electricity supply
- New Zealand considered the "Saudi Arabia" of wind
  – scope for much more

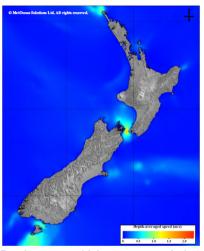




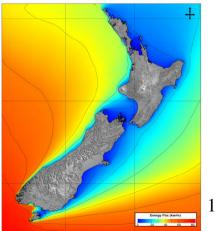
Conservation Authority Te Tari Tiaki Pūngao

## **Marine energy**

- Potential for around 8,000 MW of marine energy (wave and tidal) in New Zealand waters
- But currently expensive compared to other renewables
- EECA's Marine Energy Deployment Fund has helped kickstart the industry
- Could assist off-shore islands to replace diesel generation
- More export potential than local use in the near term



Depth-average tidal current speeds (m/s)



Mean spectral wave power (1998-2007)



## **WET-NZ device**

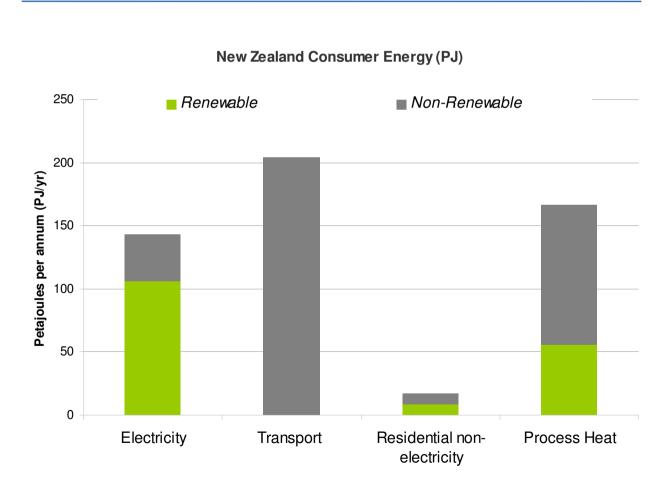
- Pre-commercial device in the water off Wellington's south coast
- Generates 20 kilowatts
- Innovative New Zealand design that converts the kinetic energy from several wave movements (pitch, heave and surge) into electricity.



- Assisted by the Marine Energy Deployment Fund
- Developed by Wave Energy Technology NZ (WET-NZ), a collaboration between Power Projects Ltd and Industrial Research Ltd.



### **Renewable / fossil fuel mix**



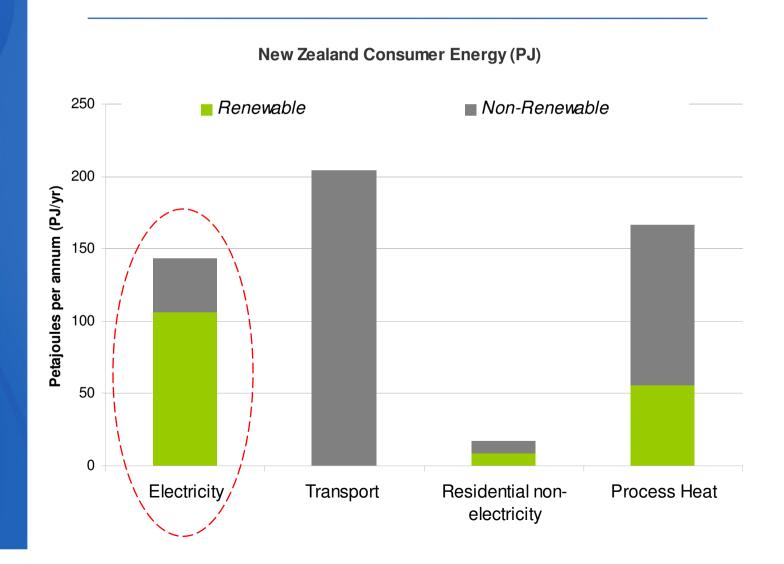


#### **Policies to encourage renewables**

- Target for 90% renewable electricity generation by 2025 in National Energy Strategy (non-binding)
- Target for an additional 9.5 PJ of energy from woody biomass or direct geothermal use by 2025 in National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (nonbinding)
- Emissions Trading Scheme raises the ranking of new renewable generation projects
- No feed-in tarrifs or other subsidies for renewable electricity generation
- Biodiesel Grants Scheme has kick started biodiesel industry
- Ethanol excise duty exemption for blending with petrol
- Electric vehicles exempt from road user charges to 2020



### **Future electricity generation**



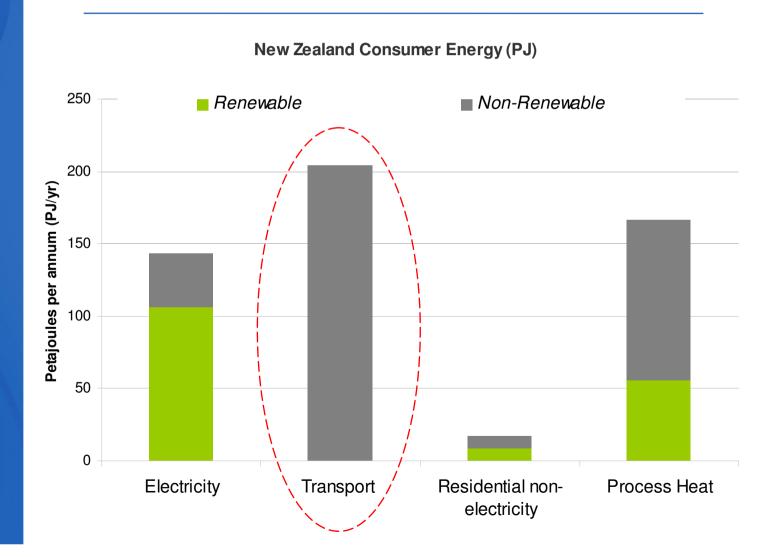


## **Electricity - future generation**

- Target for 90% renewable electricity by 2025
- Future generation dominated by renewables the most affordable for New Zealand, and without subsidy but including carbon emissions trading scheme
- Around 20 consented renewable generation projects
- Equal to 3,000 MW capacity, or about 15 years demand growth (@ 1.5%pa)
- More renewable projects in consent process; 500 MW capacity
- More than 10,000 MW renewable generation being investigated

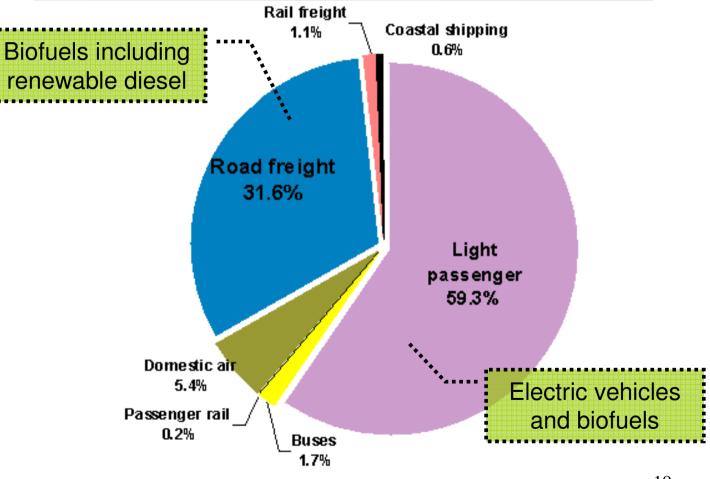


## **Transport**





## Potential for future renewable transport energy



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## **Biofuels**

- Biodiesel blends and ethanol petrol blends are already being used at the pump in some locations in New Zealand
- Biodiesel is made from used cooking oil and rapeseed grown as a rotation crop
- Ethanol is produced from whey, a by-product of the dairy industry and also imported from Brazil
- Voluntary biofuesl sustainability reporting scheme in place



FUEL

THIS FUEL IS **BETTER** FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

FIND OUT HOW eeca.govt.nz/biofuels

energywise.



#### **Advanced biofuels – drop in fuels**

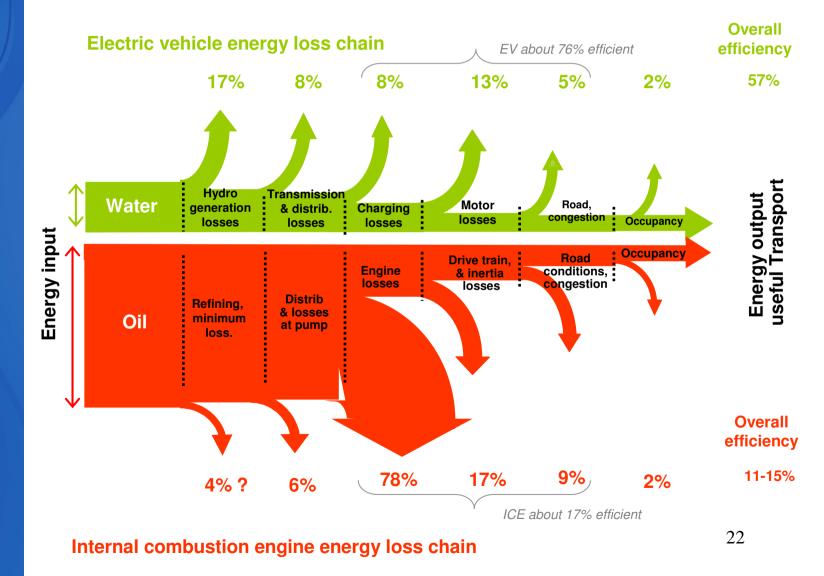
- Biofuels focus is now shifting to advanced biofuels
- Research by forestry research institute Scion shows how New Zealand could be self-sufficient in transport fuels made from purpose-grown forestry on marginal land
- A potentially huge industry may require public and private sector collaboration.



#### Efficiency & use of renewables - EV vs ICE

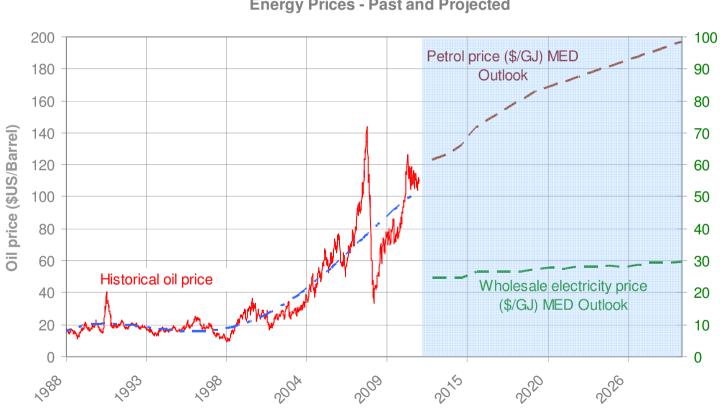


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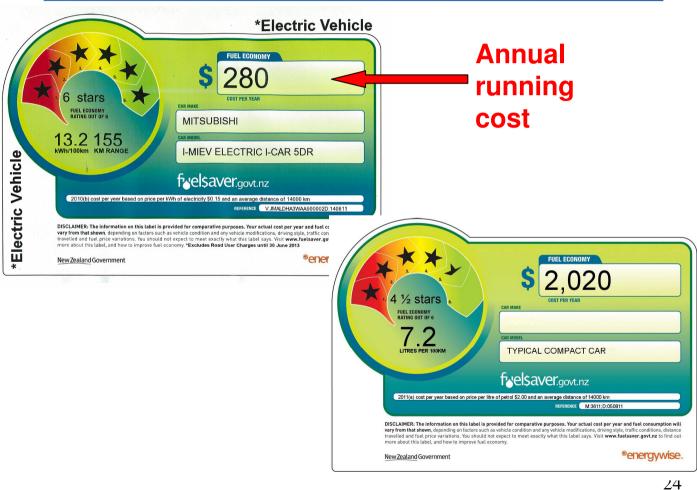
### **Energy cost comparison - future**



**Energy Prices - Past and Projected** 



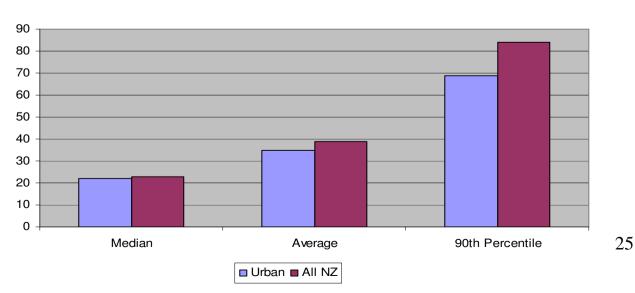
### Fill up your car for 26c a litre





## EVs can work in NZ now

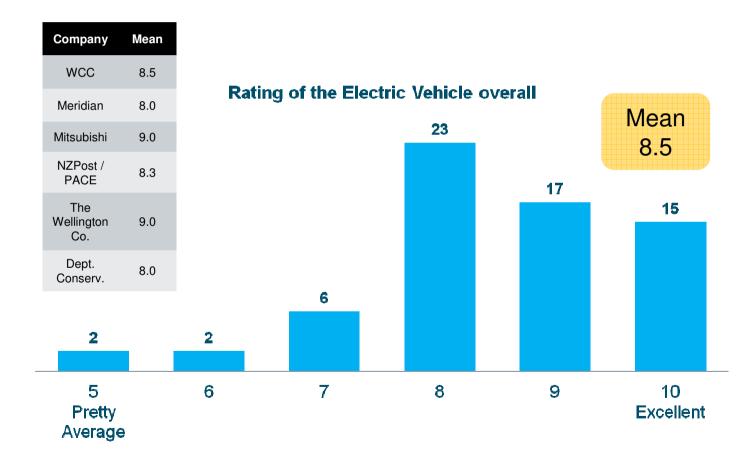
- 86% of New Zealanders live in urban areas
- 52% of NZ households have 2 or more vehicles
- Over 85% of homes have garages
- 230 Volt domestic supply gives full overnight charge
- 90% of cars are driven less than 85 km per day, well within the range of today's electric vehicles



Daily Travel Distance (Km)



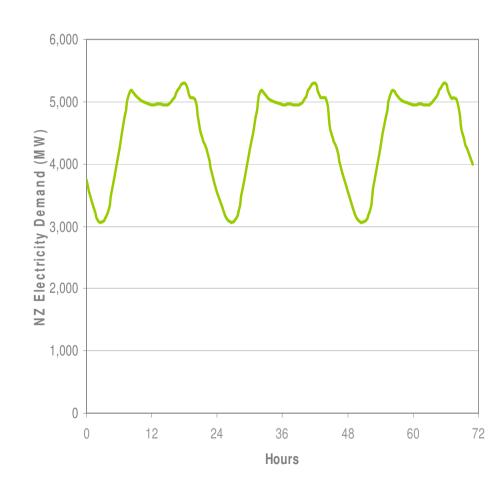
### Wellington EV user ratings



EV rated out of 10 (no scores received below 5). 26 Source: Synovate 'Electric vehicle trial report' Dec 2011



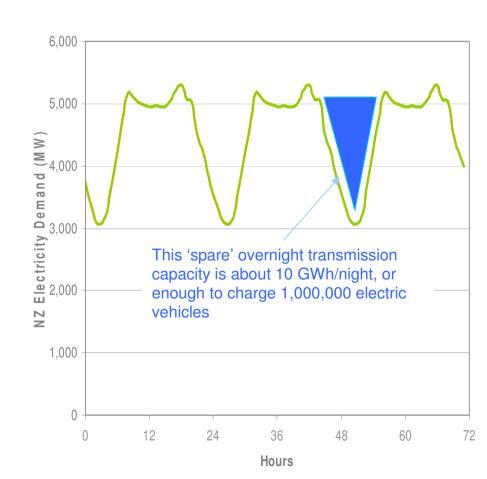
## Making the most of "must run" generation



NZ Electricity Demand



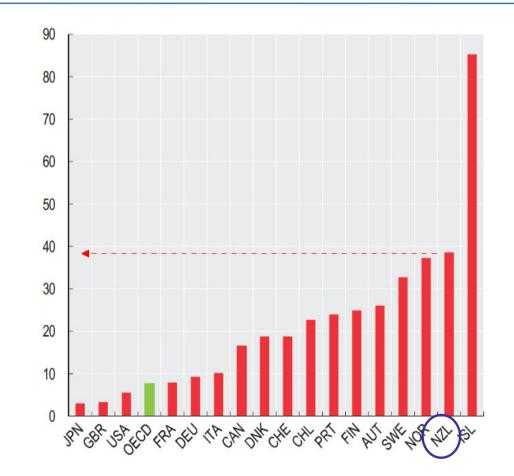
## Making the most of "must run" generation



NZ Electricity Demand



## Renewable energy bolsters our clean green image



Contribution of renewables to energy supply29As a percentage of total primary energy supply, 2010Source: OECD Factbook 2011



## Clean green New Zealand – worth \$18 billion

