

NZWEA 2020 AGM

Welcome





Chair's Report

2020 AGM

Blair Walter, Chair, NZ Wind Energy Association
October 2020

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About NZWEA

- Established 1997
- An industry association
 - Promotes the development of wind as a reliable, sustainable, clean and commercially viable energy source
 - Policy & regulatory advocacy, public awareness and industry development
- Represents over 50 members:
 - Generators and developers
 - Turbine manufacturers, equipment suppliers, consultants
- Utility scale generation
 - Also supporting smaller scale and community wind initiatives

NZWEA Board



- Election for
 - Two members representing Corporates
 - Two representing Associates / Individuals
 - Nominations equalled vacancies so no election required
- Board composition
 - Dennis Radich (Mercury) – 2 year term
 - Peter McCafferty (Beca) – 2 year term
 - Mark Ashby (4Sight Consulting) – 2 year term
 - David Rubery (Higgins) – 2 year term
 - Blair Walter (Aurecon) – 1 year remaining
 - Chris More (Meridian Energy) – 1 year remaining
 - Philip Wong Too (Tilt Renewables) – 1 year remaining
 - Rose Divjak (DNV GL) – 1 year remaining
 - Paul Botha (Roaring40s Wind Power) - 1 year remaining
- Retiring
 - Tony Webster (Vestas), Adam Radich (NZ Windfarms) and Jared Wallace (Individual)



Strategic Focus



- 3 key strategies:
 - Leveraging NZ's emission reduction imperative to enable the energy transition to renewables, particularly wind energy
 - Optimising wind energy's position and ensure the regulatory environment supports wind farm development
 - Expanding the opportunity for wind energy development to enable community and industrial projects including wind's integration with other technologies
- Significant progress across priority areas
 - Step change in Government focus on addressing climate change and consenting issues
 - Electricity sector key to lowering carbon emissions
 - Association active in engagement with positive results
 - Need to recognise and prepare for significant growth – 0.6 to 6.0 GW
- Ongoing focus on health and safety programme
 - New challenges with wind farm construction commencing

Financial Performance

- Association has faced challenging times
 - Major restructure to reduce costs in 2015
 - Surplus in 2016 but deficits in 2017 and 2018
 - Successful 2019 Conference a turning point with a surplus of \$22k
- 2020 Result a deficit of \$16k
 - Not possible to hold a Conference due to COVID-19
 - Positive growth in membership revenue from \$105k to \$122k
 - Accumulated funds \$37k and bank deposits \$131k at 30 June
- Outlook improved but remains challenging
 - Timing of next wind farm conference key to achieving a surplus
 - Some membership movement due to COVID-19 but overall numbers stable
 - Current financial strength limits ability to invest in enhancing the position and acceptance of wind

International Trends

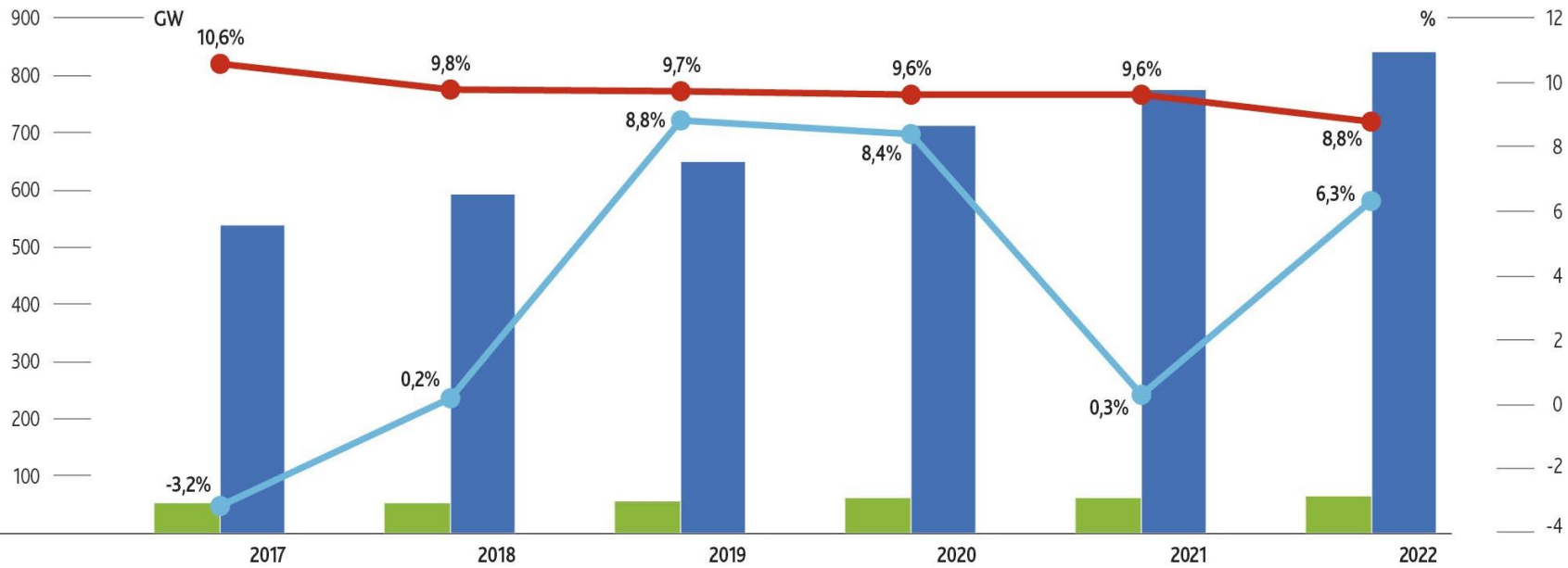


- Outlook positive
 - Technology, price and need for emission reductions
 - Transforming from subsidies to a purely commercial model
 - Offshore wind price breakthrough
 - But... solar growth rate outstripping wind (115 GW in 2019)
- Cumulative wind capacity 651 GW
 - 60.4 GW new capacity in 2019 - a 17% increase on 2018 growth
 - Onshore growth 54.3 GW to total 622 GW
 - Offshore a record growth year at 6.1 GW to total 29 GW
 - Key markets US and China account for 60% of new capacity
- Key trends
 - Market based mechanisms dominate with auctions capacity of over 40 GW in 2019
 - Corporate PPA's increased by 30% to 9 GW
 - Pre COVID new capacity forecast 76 GW in 2020 and 355 GW over 5 years

Positive Global Growth



MARKET FORECAST 2018-2022



	Cumulative installed capacity	539.1 GW	592 GW	649.5 GW	711.8 GW	774.4 GW	840.9 GW
	Cumulative capacity growth rate	10.6%	9.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%	8.8%
	Annual installed capacity	52.5 GW	52.9 GW	57.5 GW	62.4 GW	62.6 GW	66.5 GW
	Annual installed capacity growth rate	-3.2%	0.2%	8.8%	8.4%	0.3%	6.3%

Source: GWEC

- Installed capacity increasing from 525 GW to 841 GW
- Note: Forecast is updated on a semi-annual basis

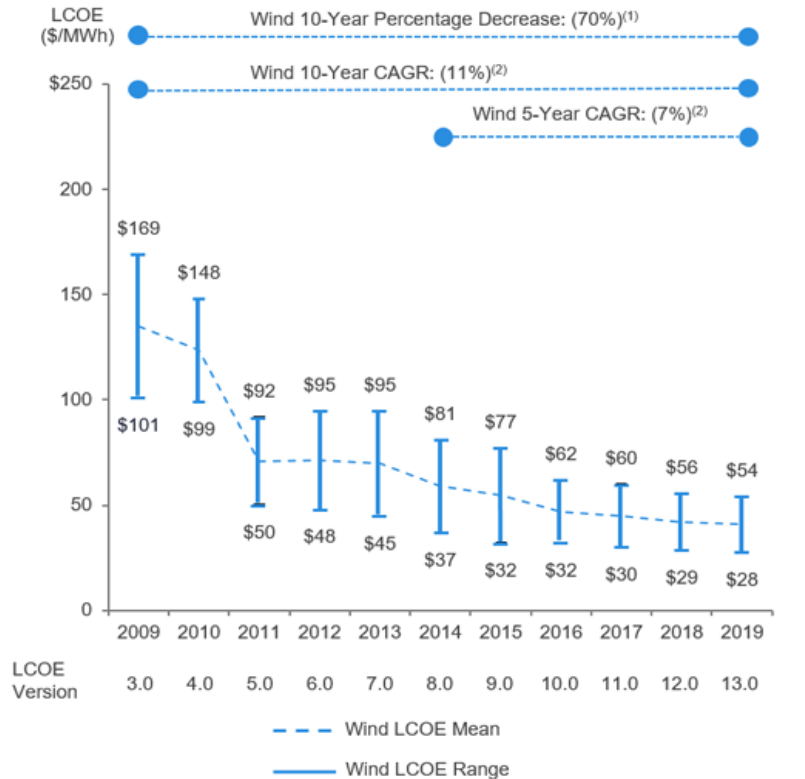
The declining cost of renewables



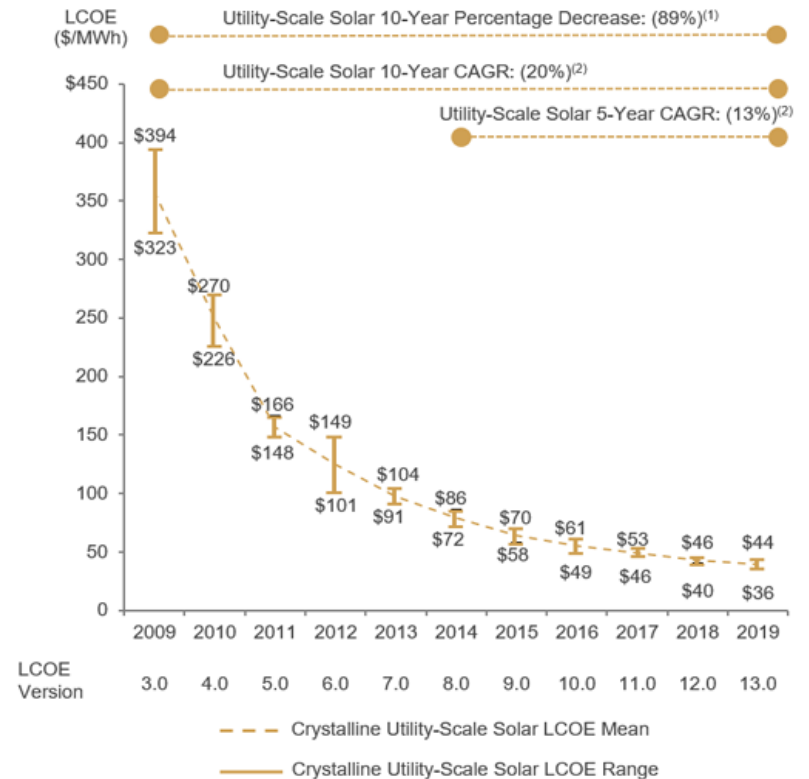
Levelized Cost of Energy Comparison—Historical Renewable Energy LCOE Declines

In light of material declines in the pricing of system components and improvements in efficiency, among other factors, wind and utility-scale solar PV have exhibited dramatic LCOE declines; however, as these industries mature, the rates of decline have diminished

Unsubsidized Wind LCOE



Unsubsidized Solar PV LCOE



Source: Lazard estimates.

(1) Represents the average percentage decrease of the high end and low end of the LCOE range.

(2) Represents the average compounded annual rate of decline of the high end and low end of the LCOE range.

Lazard LCOE version 13.0

Australian Update



- Renewable energy was 21% of generation in 2019
 - Wind 7.3% (more than NZ!), Solar 6.7%, Hydro 5.4%
 - Tasmania now 94% renewable, South Australia 50%
- Renewables development activity
 - 10.5 GW an investment of \$19 billion, wind around 50%
- AEMO ISP: BAU 74% renewables by 2050, step-change 94%
- Significant momentum in market despite lack of federal policy but long-term investment threatened by current government
- Some delays in 2020 due to COVID-19
- Ongoing issues with grid connection process leading to some market exits eg John Laing:
 - Time and complexity of securing offer to connect
 - Delays in acceptance testing and ability to export
 - Big MLF swings
- Grid issues being addressed through strategic grid investments such as interconnectors and dedicated renewable energy zones



CE Report

2020 AGM

Grenville Gaskell, Chief Executive, NZ Wind Energy Association
October 2020

Contents

- NZ Development Update
- Investment Environment
- Post Tiwai
- Regulatory landscape
- Highlights
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NZ development update



- 19 Windfarms, 690MW of installed capacity, around 60% grid connected
- Last build 2014 – around 5% of total generation
- Over 2,000MW of consented sites, not all will be built
 - Restrictive consents and need for transmission
- Growth restarted in 2019
 - Turitea and Waipipi committed
 - \$740m investment, 1,300 GWh output
 - 180k homes or 580k EV's
- Future options - Mt Cass (93MW), Harapaki (160MW), Taumatatotara
- Consent applications - Kaimai (100MW), Kapuni Green Hydrogen Project (16MW) and repowering Tararua 1 (72 MW)
- MEUG members' tender to support new renewables development
 - Potential for over 700 GWh, subject to negotiation



A challenging investment environment but...



- Many uncertainties
 - Long term COVID-19 impacts
 - Demand - NZAS decision, NZ Refining, Norske Skog and NZ Steel reviews and slow demand growth
 - Transmission pricing effects – new builds and congestion charge
 - Changing generation / merit order dynamics
 - Ability of generators to gain consents and contract output
 - Industry transformation - digitalisation, decentralisation and decarbonisation
- Need to recognise the scale of new wind development required
 - Transpower forecasts a 10x increase in capacity - 0.6 to 6 GW by 2050
 - Finding and securing wind farm sites
 - Ensuring trained wind technicians available
 - Wind's alignment with Net Zero Grid Project
- But...an outstanding wind resource
 - Generation Stack update – 82 projects totalling 11,400 MW plus offshore potential

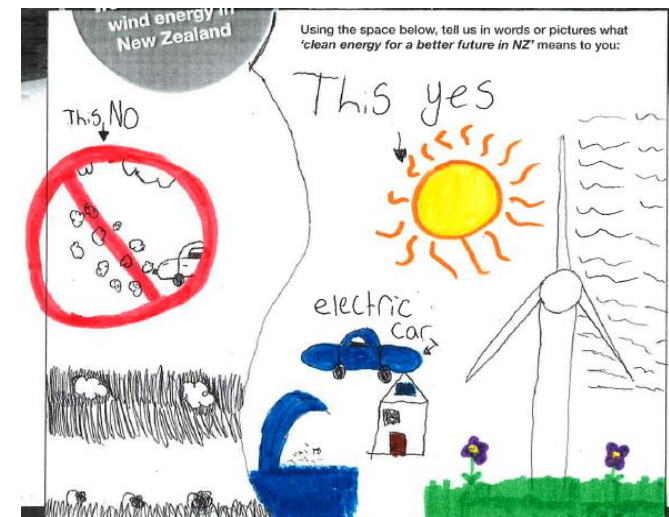
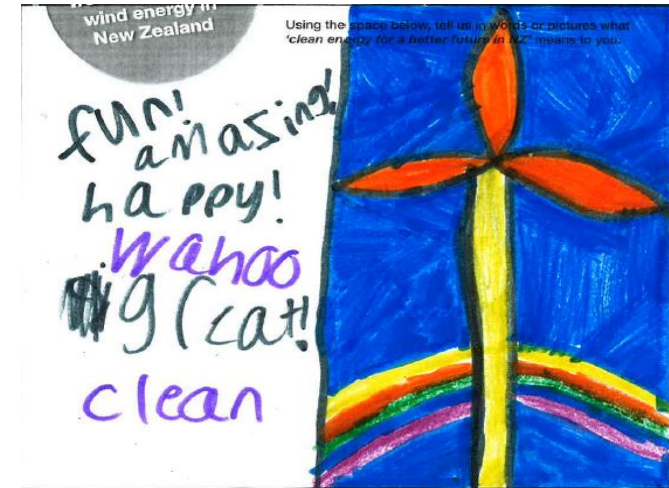
Investment post Tiwai



- Fast or slow Tiwai exit does not change the long term position for wind
- Phased Tiwai exit over 3-5 years now a possibility
- Clutha Upper Waitaki Lines upgrade completion date May 2022
- A longer Tiwai exit may see Contact's 250 MW Tauhara geothermal and Meridian's 160 MW Harapaki Wind Farm progressing
- MEUG's renewables project may support additional development including wind
- Interest in industrial / grid scale solar growing
- Green Party's Clean Energy Plan a major boost for solar
 - NZWEA supports a level playing field with all renewables treated equally
 - Government's investment priority should be energy efficiency and electrification
- NZ Battery Project positive for renewables
 - NZWEA supports developing dry year risk options
 - Supports renewables variability and creates additional demand
- Fundamentals of wind will drive growth
 - Declining cost curve and NZ wind resource with high capacity factors
 - Wind's flat seasonal generation profile – value versus LCOE

NZ Regulatory Landscape

- Zero Carbon Act live
 - Net Zero greenhouse gases by 2050
 - Except methane 24 - 47% below 2017
 - CCC's first 5 year budget submitted May 2021
- Multifaceted regulatory programme underway
 - Electricity Price Review ongoing
 - Accelerated Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy
 - Electricity Authority work programme
 - RMA reform
 - NPS / NES Freshwater Management
 - Draft NPS Indigenous Biodiversity
 - ETS Reform Act and regulations
 - Transmission Pricing Methodology
 - Climate related financial disclosures



Some highlights...

- Passing of the Zero Carbon Act
 - Targets and budgets in legislation
- Commitment to strengthening NPS-REG
 - Hopefully extends to support for small scale developments
- Investment and new build activity
- Health and Safety - a shared priority
- ETS reform – a cap on emissions
- Establishment of a wind PPA market
 - Enabling new development
- NZ Battery Project (dry year options)
 - A solution essential to meeting the energy trilemma
- Development of the Certificate in Wind Farm Maintenance
 - Level 3 (maintenance) and level 4 (Repair) NZQA approved
- Transpower's new connection and net zero grid projects
- Engagement with Department of Conservation
 - Objective of a nationally consistent approach to wind farm consenting

Areas of Focus...

- Health and safety
- Development of an integrated decarbonisation strategy
 - Zero Carbon Act, ETS reform and accelerating electrification
- Strengthen national direction planning instruments
 - Recognising the national importance of renewables and transmission
 - More directive standards and support for small scale developments
- Finalise transmission and DG pricing
 - Provide investment certainty and unlock South Island development
- Wind positioning
 - Galvanising support for wind farm development
- Retail tariff reform
 - Effective peak price signals to improve sector efficiency
 - Encourages innovation - demand side management / load shifting
 - Enables investment to be optimised

Areas of Focus...

- Industry training - NZ certificate in wind farm maintenance
- Wholesale market depth, products and duration
 - Better support independent generators
- Positioning of off-shore wind
 - A longer term option
- On-going regulatory risk
 - Impact of NPS / NES Freshwater Management
 - Draft NPS for indigenous biodiversity
- Information availability for all fuel types
 - Replicate hydro storage for gas and wind
- Real time pricing
 - Supports innovation and participation (dispatch-lite)
- Opportunity for wind to support green hydrogen
 - Economies of scale

Summary

- Outlook - positive
 - Increased activity and investment
 - Zero Carbon Act
 - Wind recognised as essential to decarbonisation
 - Development of a wind PPA market
- But a number of risks to manage
 - Tiwai exit and timing of demand growth
 - RMA uncertainty – NPS Freshwater management, NPS indigenous biodiversity, strengthening NPS renewable electricity generation
 - Regulatory delays – transmission pricing
 - Sustaining health and safety performance
 - Ensuring technical skills to support growth
- International growth positive – NZ's second development wave underway
- Thank members for continued support



Thank you

