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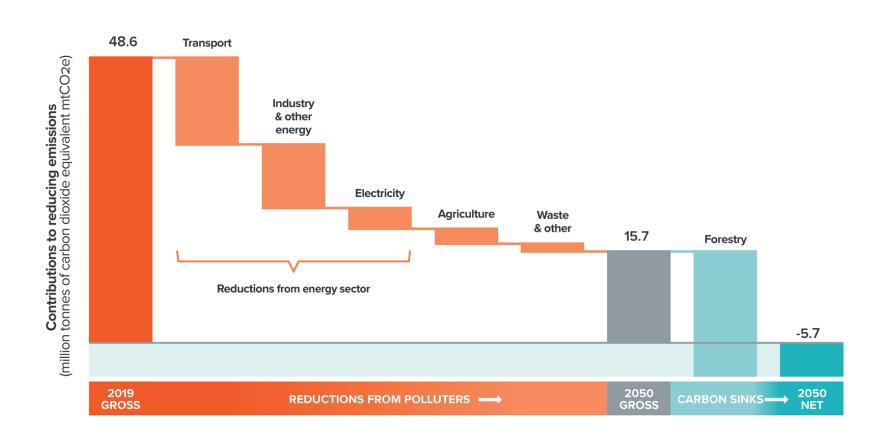
Overview of talk

- 1. Investment needs
- 2. Why do (some) things get cheaper?
- 3. Challenges we still need to solve
- 4. The NZ Infrastructure Strategy

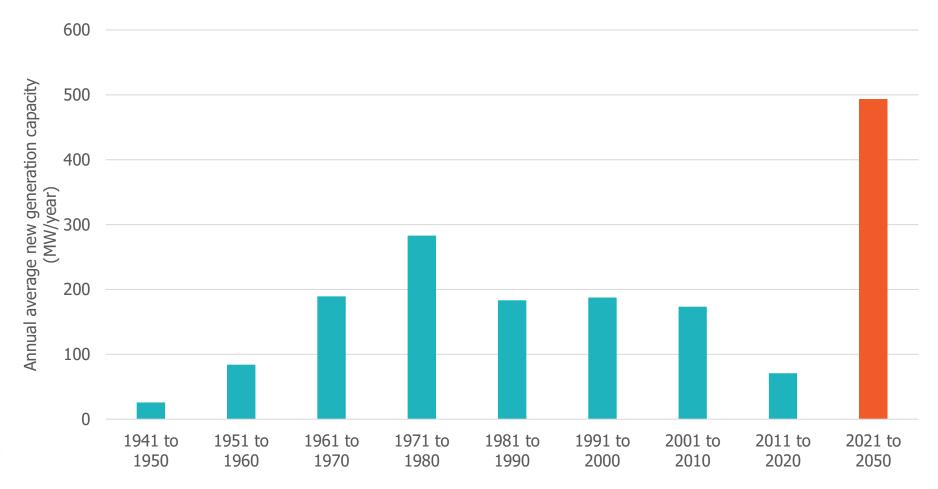


Section 1: Investment needs

The scale of the challenge Carbon reductions required by sector

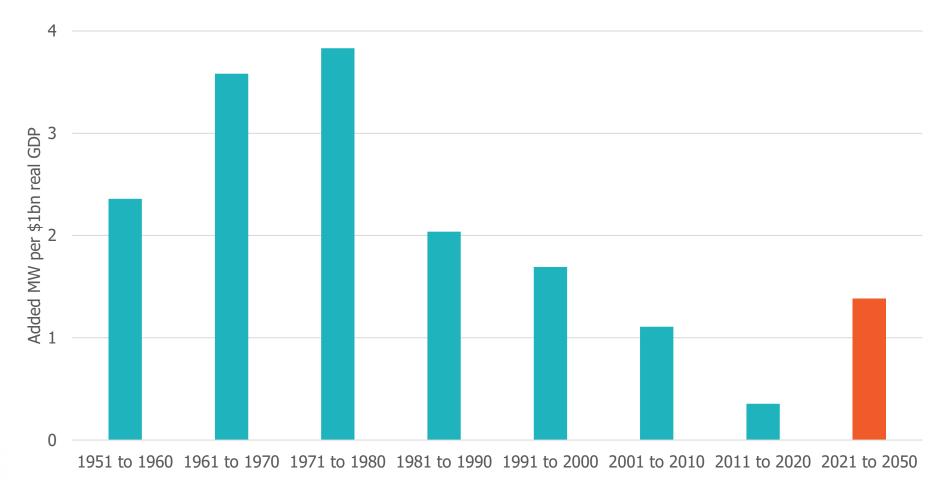


The scale of the challenge Build rates need to ramp up rapidly...



https://www.tewaihanga.govt.nz/strategy/infrastructure-reports/leveraging-our-energy-resources-to-reduce-global-emissions-and-increase-our-living-standards/

The scale of the challenge ...but remain manageable relative to our income

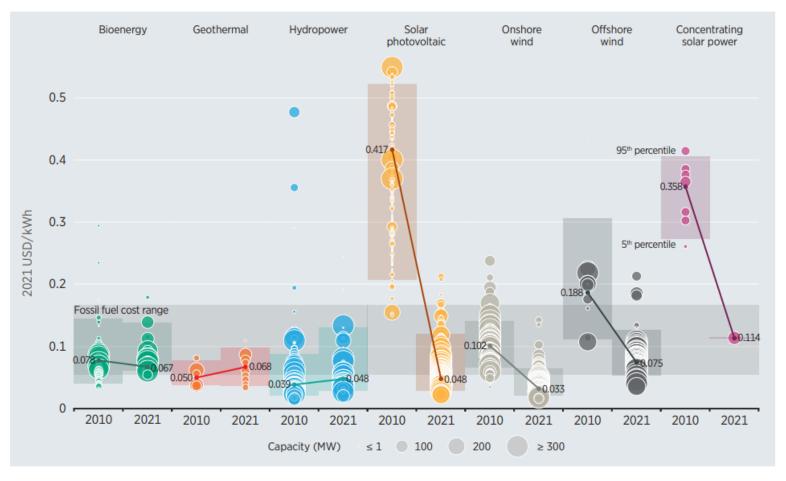


https://www.tewaihanga.govt.nz/strategy/infrastructure-reports/leveraging-our-energy-resources-to-reduce-global-emissions-and-increase-our-living-standards/



Section 2: Why do (some) things get cheaper?

Faster than expected Cost reductions for solar and wind power



https://irena.org/publications/2022/Jul/Renewable-Power-Generation-Costs-in-2021



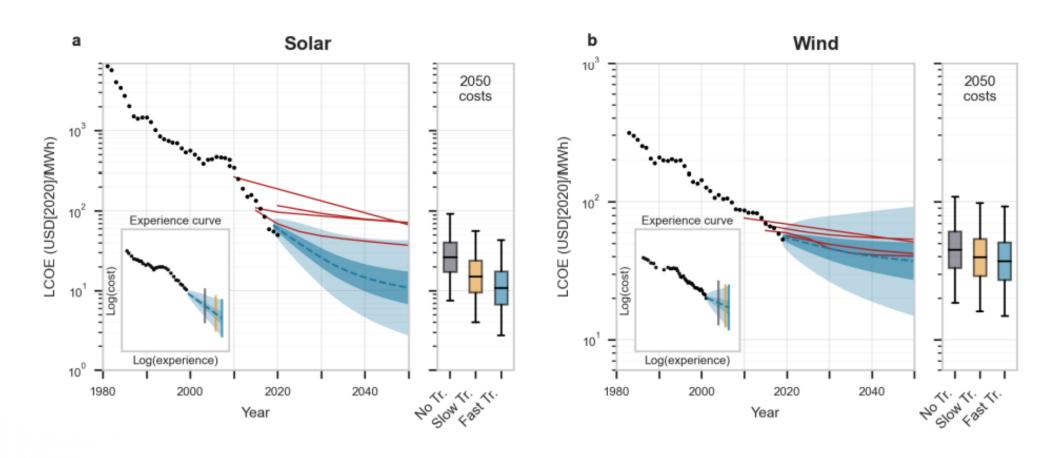
Scale and cost

Scale in production drives cost reductions

- Ted Wright (1936): cost decreases as a power law of cumulative production
- This simple model produces reasonable predictions of cost trends for 62 technologies

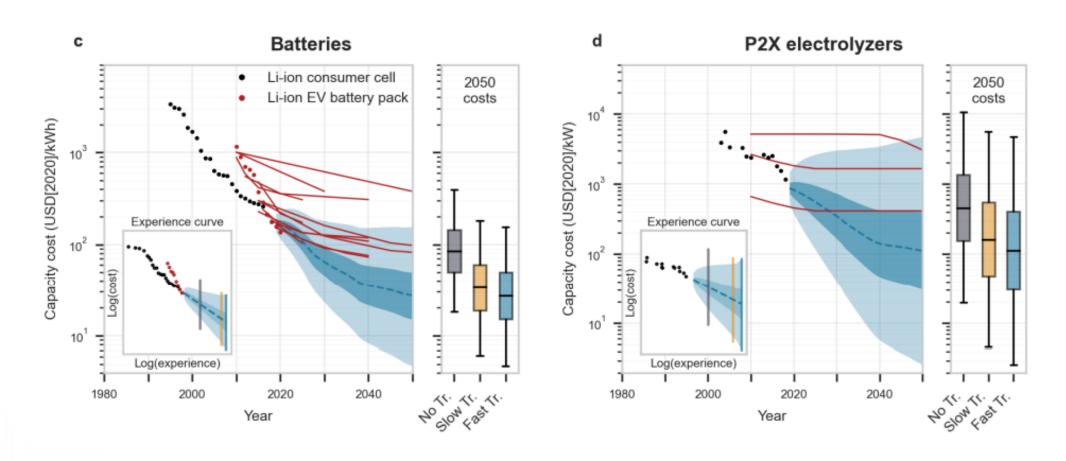
https://www.santafe.edu/research/results/working-papers/statistical-basis-for-predicting-technological-pro

What should we expect next? Some forecasts for electricity generation

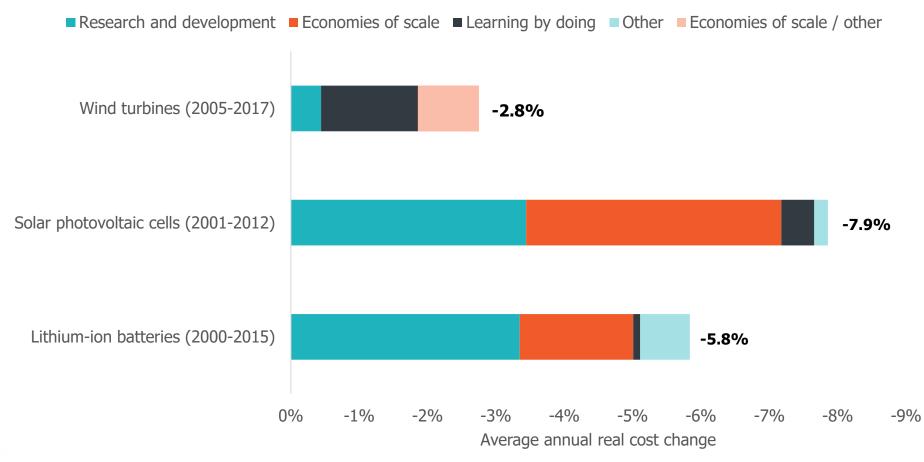


https://www.inet.ox.ac.uk/files/energy_transition_paper-INET-working-paper.pdf

What should we expect next? Some forecasts for electricity storage



R&D, scale, and learning by doing Drivers of cost reductions for low-emission tech



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421520306236 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421518305196#s0045 https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2021/EE/D1EE01313K



Section 3: Challenges we still need to solve



The role of consenting Confusion and delay?



The time it takes to get consent has increased by 150% over a 5 year period



The cost of consenting (as a proportion of a project's overall budget) has increased by 70% over the last 7 years

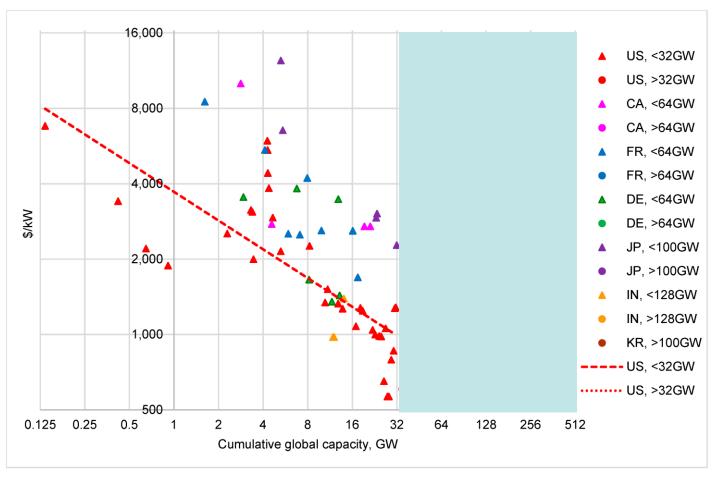


On average the consenting process makes up 5.5% of the cost of infrastructure projects



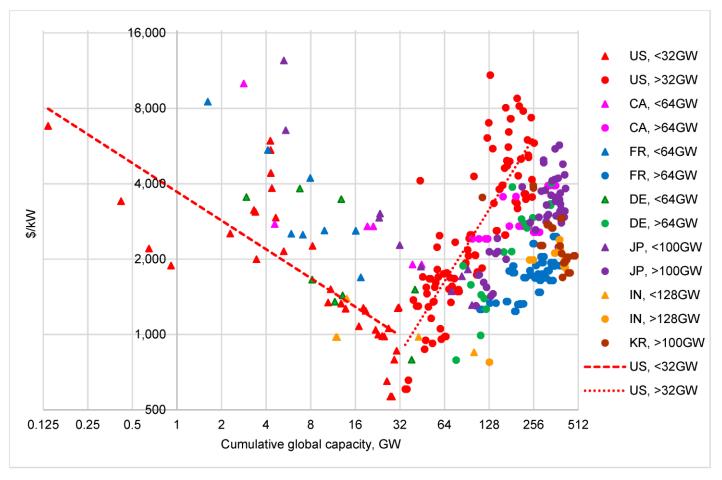
New Zealand infrastructure developers are spending \$1.29b annually to consent their projects

Cost reductions aren't guaranteed Nuclear used to learn...



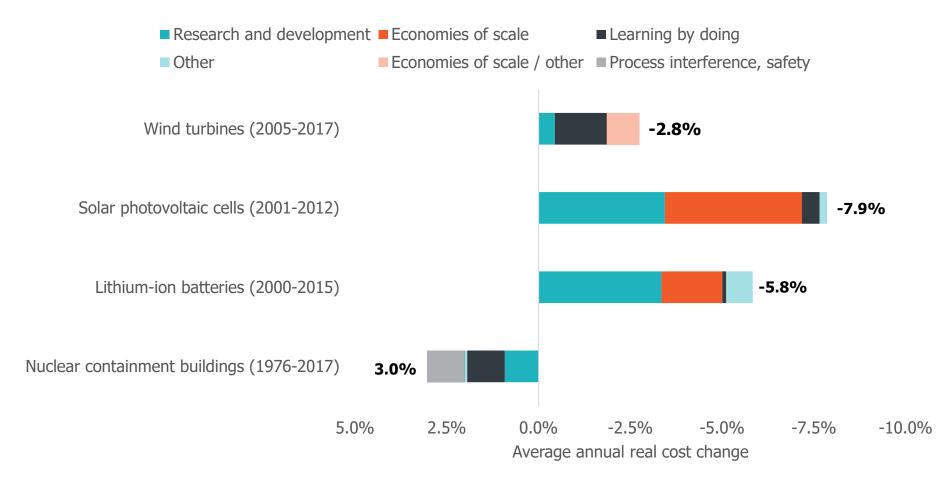
https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/10/12/2169#

Cost reductions aren't guaranteed ... until it stopped

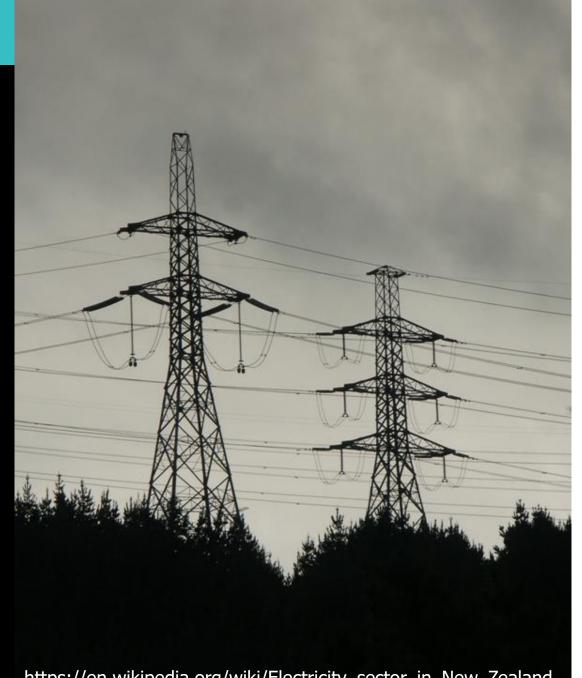


https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/10/12/2169#

Cost reductions aren't guaranteed Drivers of cost reductions for low-emission tech



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S254243512030458X



Not just generation

Transmission, distribution, and backup

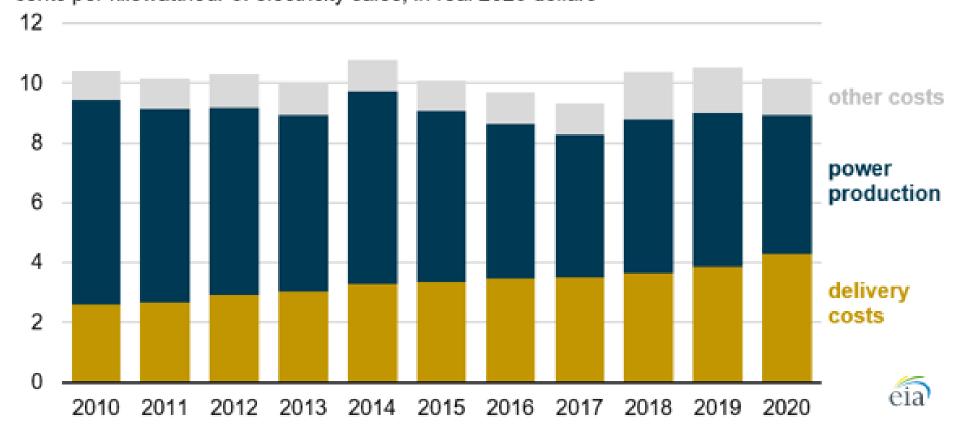
 Increased electricity generation and use requires more T&D

 Intermittent renewables will need more short/longterm storage

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electricity_sector_in_New_Zealand #/media/File:Electricity_transmission_lines_in_New_Zealand.jpg

Offsetting factors In the US, T&D costs offset generation savings

Major U.S. utilities annual spending, by spending category (2010–2020) cents per kilowatthour of electricity sales, in real 2020 dollars

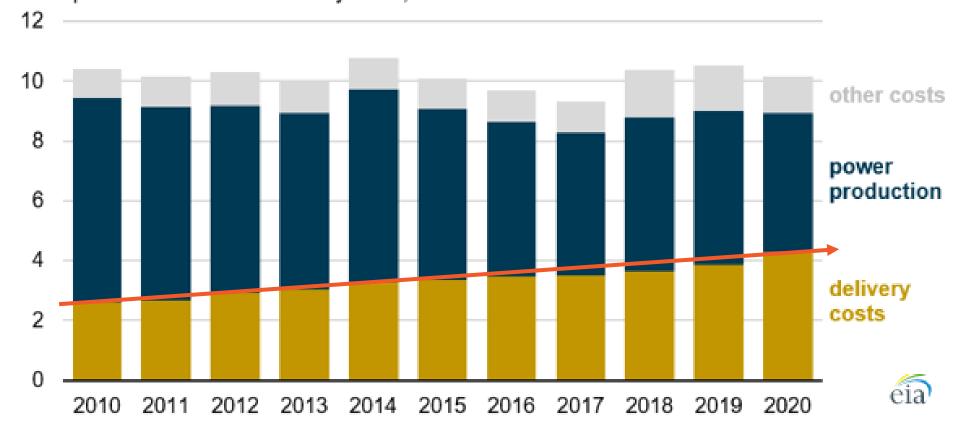


https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=50456

https://www.ea.govt.nz/assets/dms-assets/16/16624Analysis-of-historical-electricity-industry-costs-final-published-Jan2014.pdf

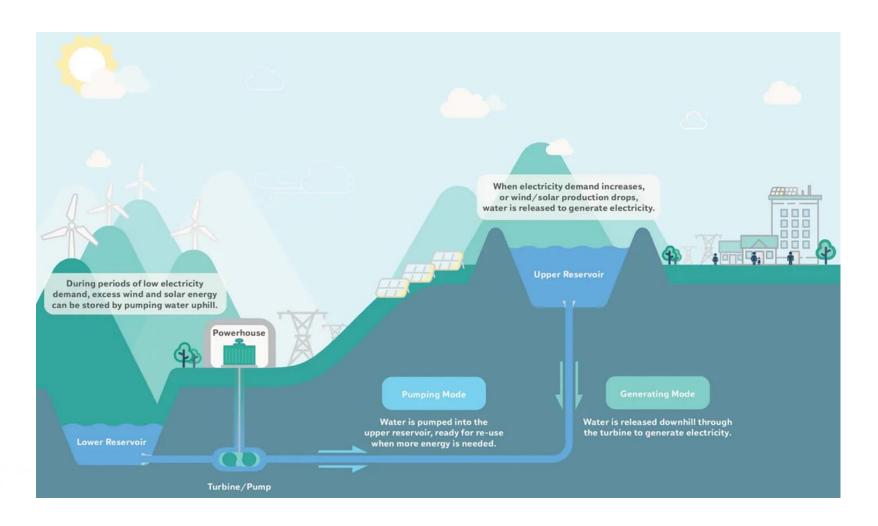
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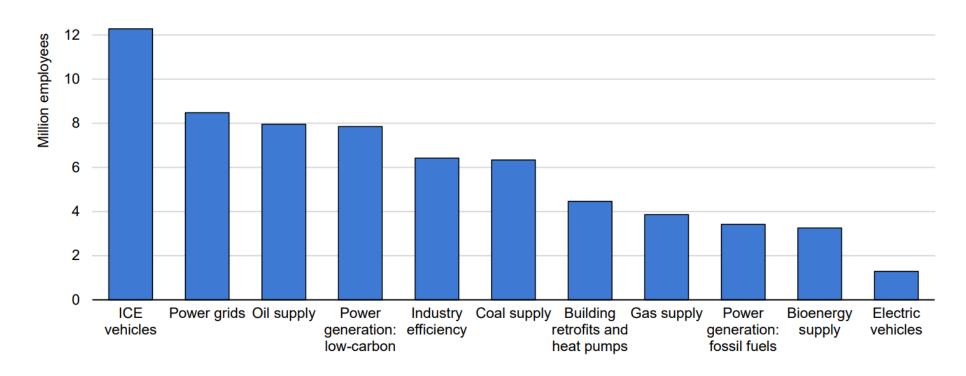
https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=50456

Dry-year storageKnown unknowns and unknown unknowns



The global energy workforce Early stages of transition

Employment in selected energy subsectors, 2019

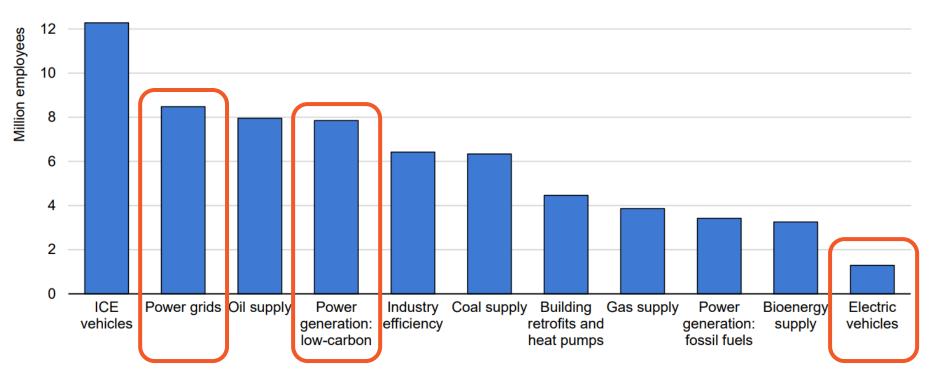


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Notes: ICE vehicles = internal combustion engine vehicles. Power grids includes transmission, distribution and storage. Low-carbon power generation includes nuclear and renewables Electric vehicles includes the manufacturing of batteries.

The global energy workforce Early stages of transition

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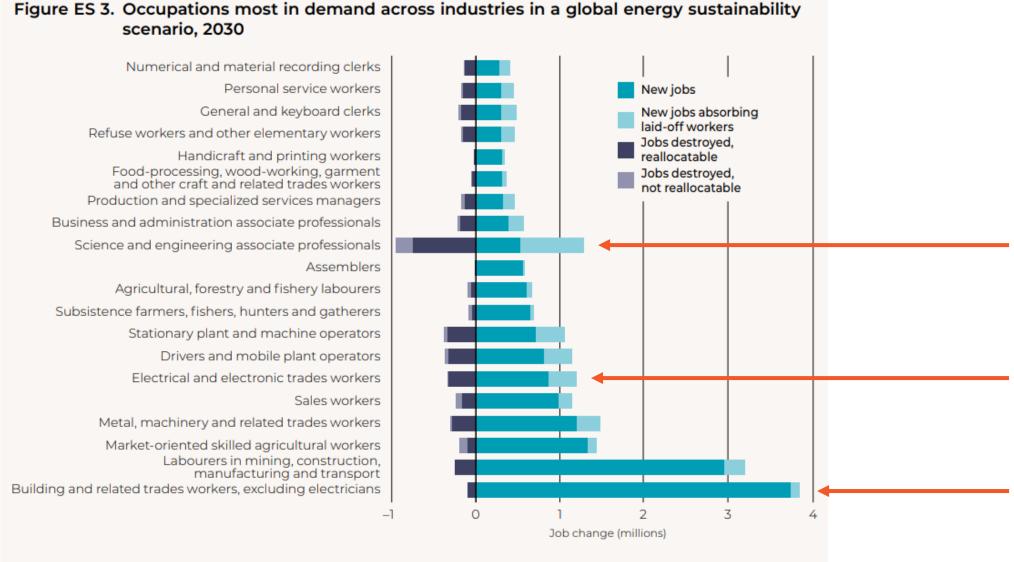


IEA. All rights reserved

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https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/a0432c97-14af-4fc7-b3bf-c409fb7e4ab8/WorldEnergyEmployment.pdf





Note: Difference in employment between the sustainable energy scenario (the 2°C scenario) and the business-as-usual scenario (the 6°C scenario) of the International Energy Agency (IEA) by 2030 (ILO, 2018a). Detailed information on the methodology is described in ILO, 2018a, pp. 39, 172–170).

Source: ILO calculations based on EXIOBASE v3 and national labour force surveys.

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_732214.pdf



Section 4:
The NZ
Infrastructure
Strategy

Summing up Infrastructure and net zero

- We need a step change in electricity investment to get to net zero
- Falling prices for low-emission technologies will help
- We need to address factors that could threaten deployment and productivity





Net-zero carbon emissions





Attractive and inclusive cities



A circular economy







Better decision making



Improve funding and financing



An enabling planning and consenting framework



Accelerate technology use



Build workforce capability and capacity





Our next steps

Assistance welcome

- Govt Response: Support for 58 of 68 recommendations; immediate action on several, including workforce capacity
- Some of our near-term actions:
 - RM reform National Planning Framework for Infrastructure
 - Infra workforce capacity analysis
 - Infra pipeline improvements
 - Deep dive into infra and equity
 - Scanning for emerging issues





Thank you for your time

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