

Australian Institute of Energy National Conference 2006

The Wind Energy Market in Australia Present Status and Future Prospects

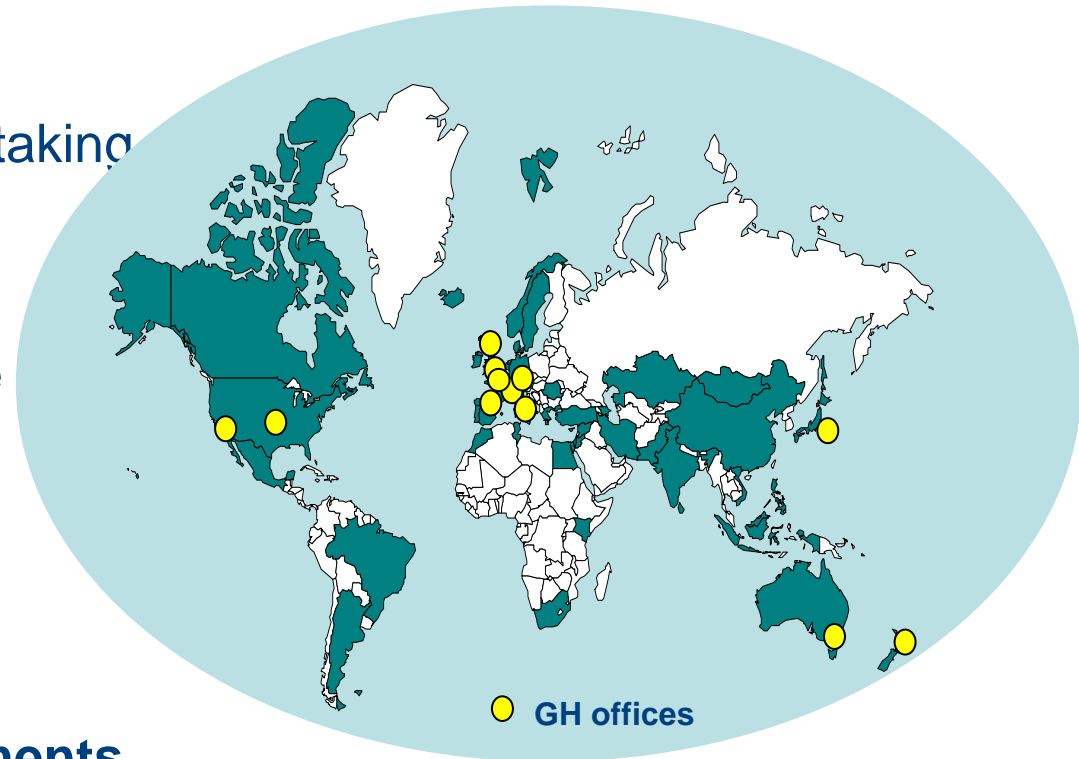
Graham White
November 2006

Presentation Overview

- World market profile
- Global growth and statistics
- Manufacturing
- Australian Market Drivers
- Government policies
- MRET
- Green Power
- VRET, NRET
- RECs Market
- Australian wind farms
- Competitiveness
- Future for wind energy

Garrad Hassan

- **Independent** wind energy consultancy
- 200 professionals in 14 countries worldwide
- Established in 1984
- Focus on wind energy
- Maintains independence by taking no equity stake in any development or technology.
- Our client list includes all the major developers, banks, lenders and wind turbine manufacturers.



Wind Farm Energy Assessments

- 50,000 MW in 60 countries
- 14,000 MW constructed

World Market Profile

- Industry is now over 25 years old
- Early turbine manufacturers Danish
- Soon followed by US, Dutch, English, German
- Now manufacturers in Spain, India, Japan and China
- Manufacturing industry consolidation over past 10 years
- Some new entrants
- Industry has been 'globalised'
- Adoption of wind energy is policy dependent
- Some countries have tied growth to local manufacturing
- This has occurred in China, Canada, Spain, India
- Climate Change issues becoming a driver

Market Drivers

- Adoption of new technologies including wind energy is policy dependent
- All energy technologies receive subsidies of some form
- Subsidies almost always required for new entrants to compete with incumbents
- MRET and VRET have created markets for RE
- Such mechanisms will be required in the future
- 45 countries to date have RE market incentives
- If CO2 emissions are to be cut, then future investment needs to be increased in RE technologies
- Business as usual will amplify the problems of CO2 emissions
- Climate change perception is growing

Globalisation of the wind industry

3 giant international corporations now manufacturing turbines

- General Electric, Siemens, Mitsubishi

3 large Spanish companies involved:

- Gamesa, Acciona, Ecotechnica

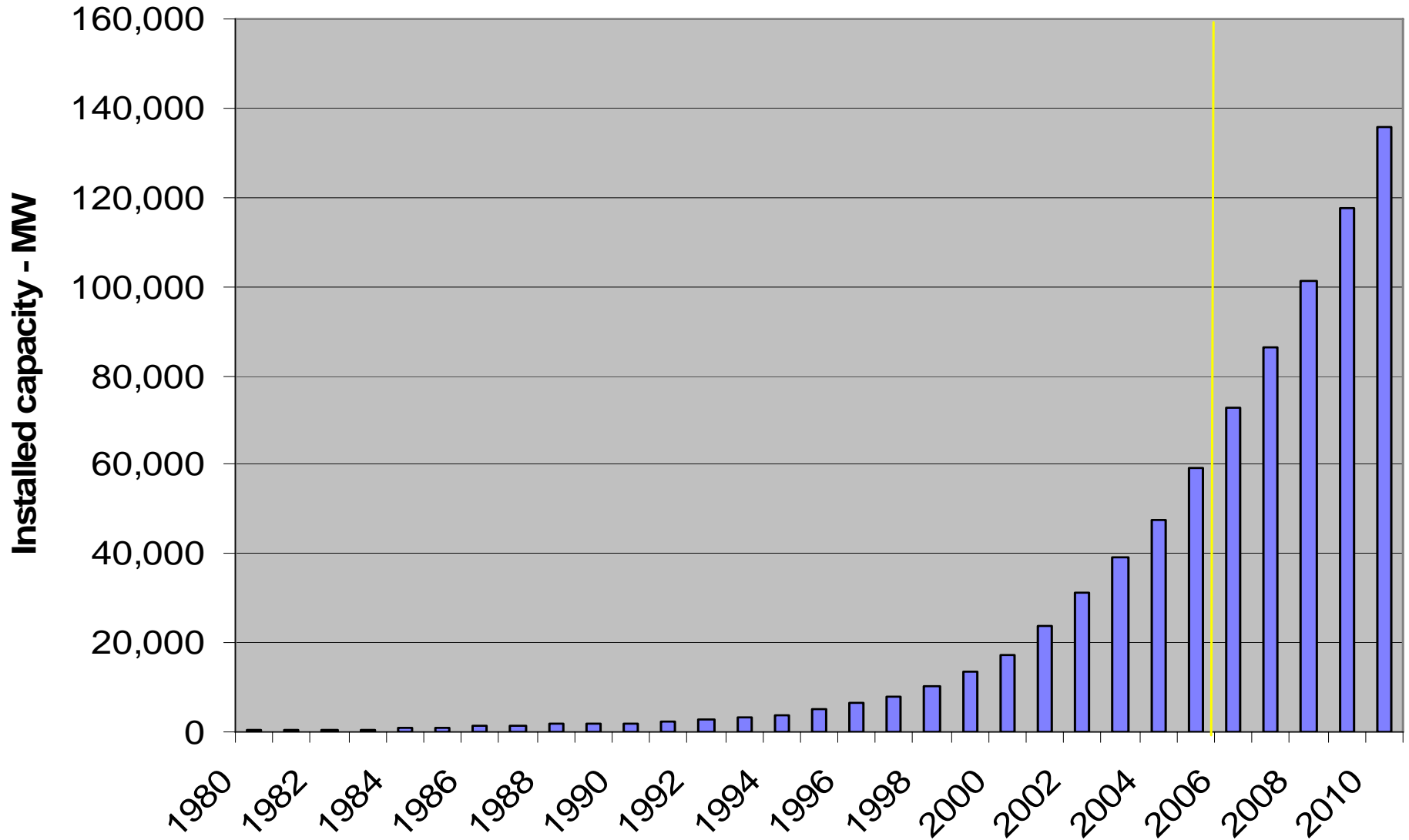
Manufacturers' HQs in:

- Denmark, Spain, Germany, US, Japan, India

Subsidiaries now in most major markets including:

- Brazil, USA, UK, Canada, China, Australia, India

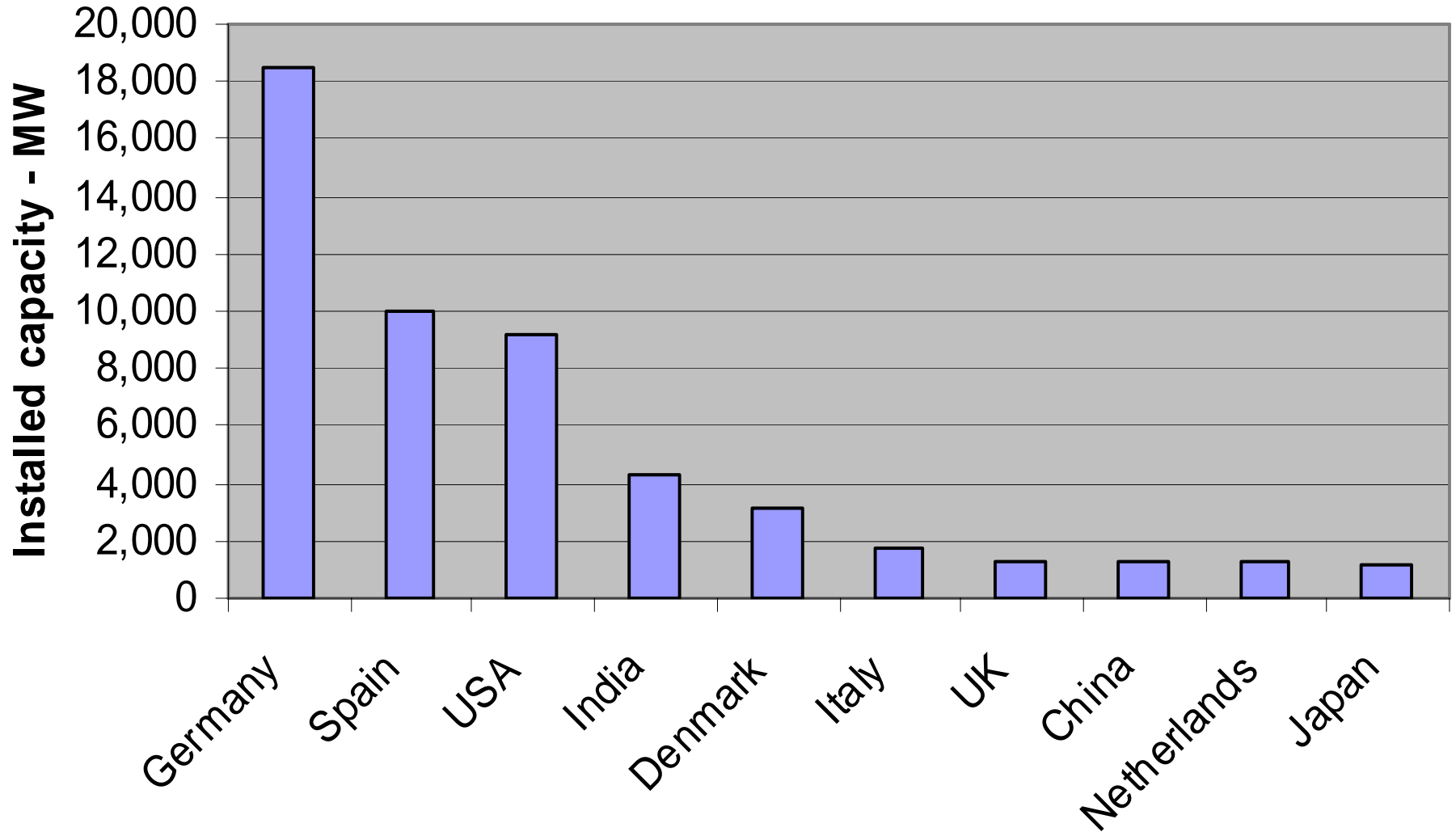
Worldwide wind capacity growth to 2010



World wind energy market

- worldwide capacity of wind generation growing at $\approx 25\%$ /year
- Annual growth 10 GW ($\approx 7,000$ turbines in 2005)
- presently 70,000 MW of wind energy capacity installed
- for perspective, Australia has $\approx 50,000$ MW of total electricity generation capacity
- by 2010 world wind capacity predicted to be 130,000 MW
- 2005 investment in wind energy \approx \$20 Billion per annum
- by 2010 predicted to be \$35 Billion per annum
- 10 major turbine manufacturers
- some countries have significant targets for wind energy
- China has targets of 5,000 MW by 2010 & 30,000 MW by 2020
- Spain has target of 20,000 MW by 2010 (double present capacity)
- 45 countries now have policy targets for renewable energy

Installed wind farm capacity – top 10 markets



Manufacturing

- Denmark - Vestas, Siemens, Nordex, Wincon, LM Glasfiber
- Germany - Enercon, REpower, Ventis, DeWind, Nordex, Fuhrländer, + LM Glasfiber
- US - GE Wind, REpower, + LM Glasfiber
- China - 8 local manufacturers - 7 JVs - 5 subsidiary plants
- Spain – 6 manufacturers
- India - 8 manufacturers
- Japan – 1 manufacturer
- New Zealand – 1 manufacturer
- Canada – 4 subsidiary plants
- Australia – 2 subsidiary plants

Turbine Manufacturers in China

Goldwind	Private
Zhejiang Yunda	SOE
Dalian Heavy Machinery	SOE
Donfang Electric Group	SOE
SEC	SOE
Mingyang	SOE
Baoding Huitang	SOE
Xiangtan	SOE
Acciona/CASC/Inceisa	JV
Nordex	5 JVs
GE/NGC	JV
GE	Subsidiary
Suzlon	Subsidiary
Vestas	Subsidiary
Gamesa	Subsidiary
LM Glasfiber	Subsidiary

Australian Market

Wind energy market driven by 3 primary mechanisms

- Federal policies – MRET, pro & anti-wind lobbies, climate change, drought, Kyoto, AP6
- State policies – VRET, NRET, elections
- Market – green energy, climate perceptions

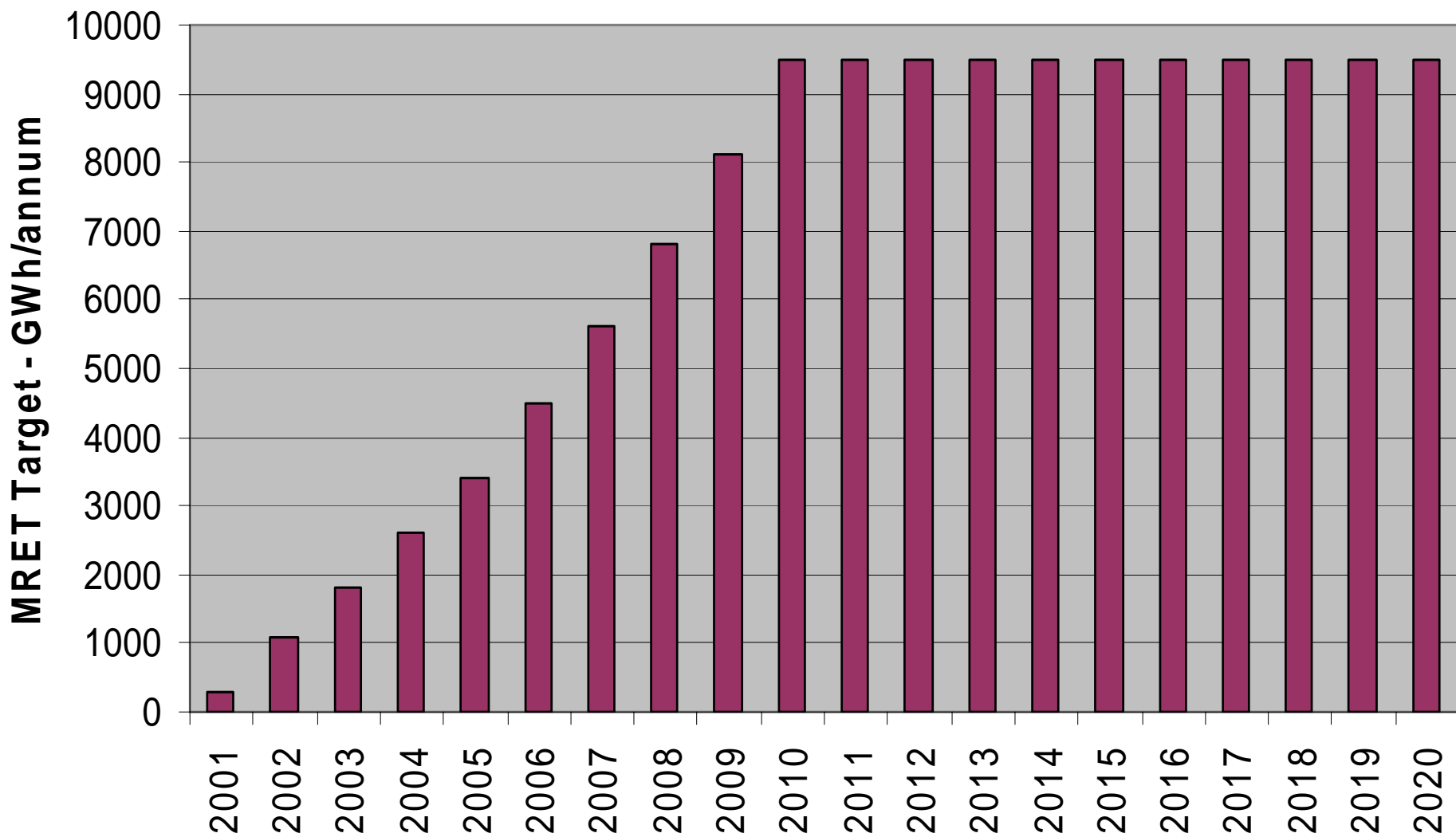
Industry

- 1 blade manufacturing plant (Portland)
- 1 nacelle manufacturing (Wynyard)
- 3 tower manufactures (Launceston, Portland, Adelaide)
- O&M personnel at 30 wind farms across Australia
- Parts suppliers
- Contractors, Consultants
- Present employment in the order of 3,000 jobs in Australia
- Engineering, Manufacturing, Installation, O&M, Finance, Legal

Government policies and incentives for RE

- The Federal & State Govts - significant support for RE
- Policies driven by environmental issues including global warming, drought
- Commitments made by Federal Govt to the Kyoto Protocol
- last 6 years - substantial investment in wind farms
- main driver Federal Govt's MRET - introduced 2001
- requires electricity retailers proportionately utilise RE
- MRET target of 9,500 GWh of renewable energy by 2010
- target applies nationally
- eligible sources: solar, wind, ocean, wave & tidal, hydro, geothermal, biofuels (landfill gas, biogas, biomass), specified waste, solar water heating, pump storage hydro, RAPS, cofiring with renewables

MRET Targets



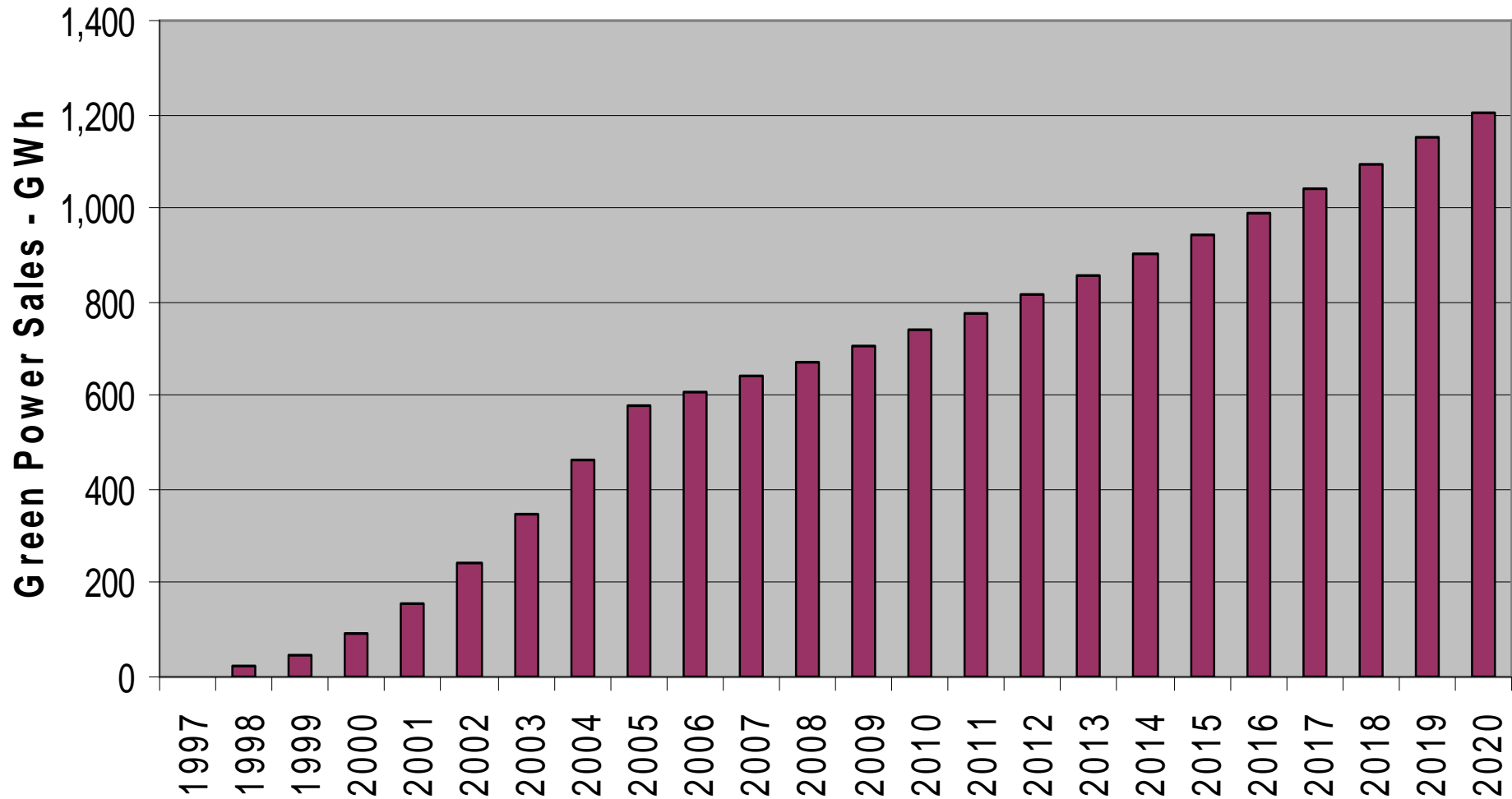
Breakdown of energy sources for MRET

Energy Source	REC Contribution 2001 - 2004	(ORER) Estimated REC Contribution 2001 - 2020
Wind	13%	31%
Hydro	40%	27%
Solar water heaters	20%	16%
Other biofuels	15%	11%
Bagasse	11%	13%

Green Power

- Launched in 1997
- Eligible technologies similar to MRET
- 200,000 customers now in 2006
- 6000 business customers
- 2005 sales of 580 GWh
- Equivalent to about 200 MW of RE capacity at 33% CF
- Green Power sales presently showing high growth
- In 2005, was 17% of MRET
- While presently small, is still an important potential for RE growth

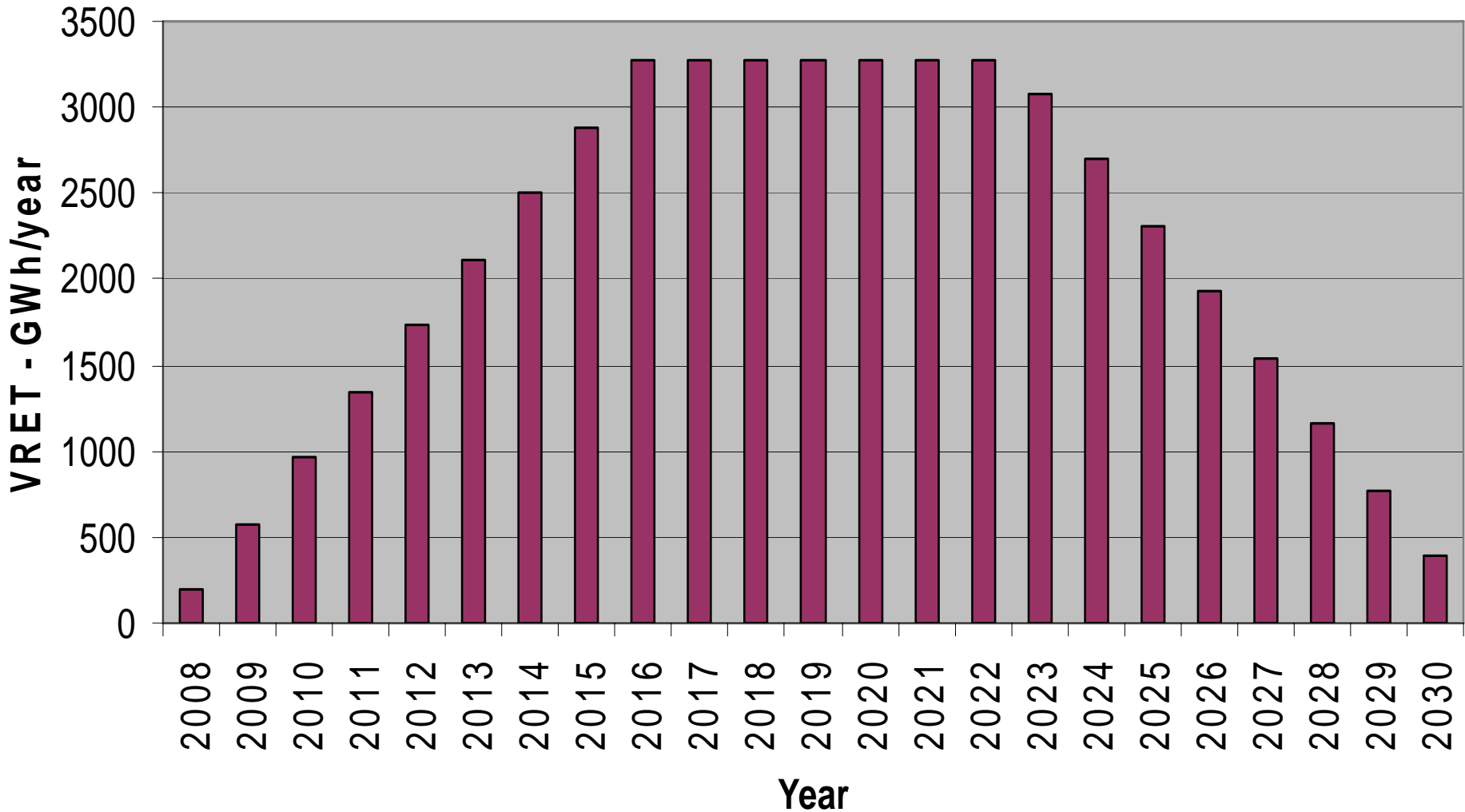
Possible Green Power RECs to 2020



Victorian Renewable Energy Target

- intended to increase State's RE from 4% to 10% by 2016
- market incentivised by a mandatory scheme
- scheme will commence 1 January, 2008
- VRET scheme over and above existing RE generation
- only facilities in Victoria eligible
- VRET target is 3,274 GWh per annum in 2016
- VRET similar to the MRET but important differences
- No old hydro, no solar hot water heaters
- VRET expected to result in 1,000 MW RE capacity
- investment of AUD \$2 Billion and
- create approximately 2,200 jobs
- wind energy expected to be a main player
- 140MW Kiewa Hydro expansion eligible (\approx 5% of VRET RECs)

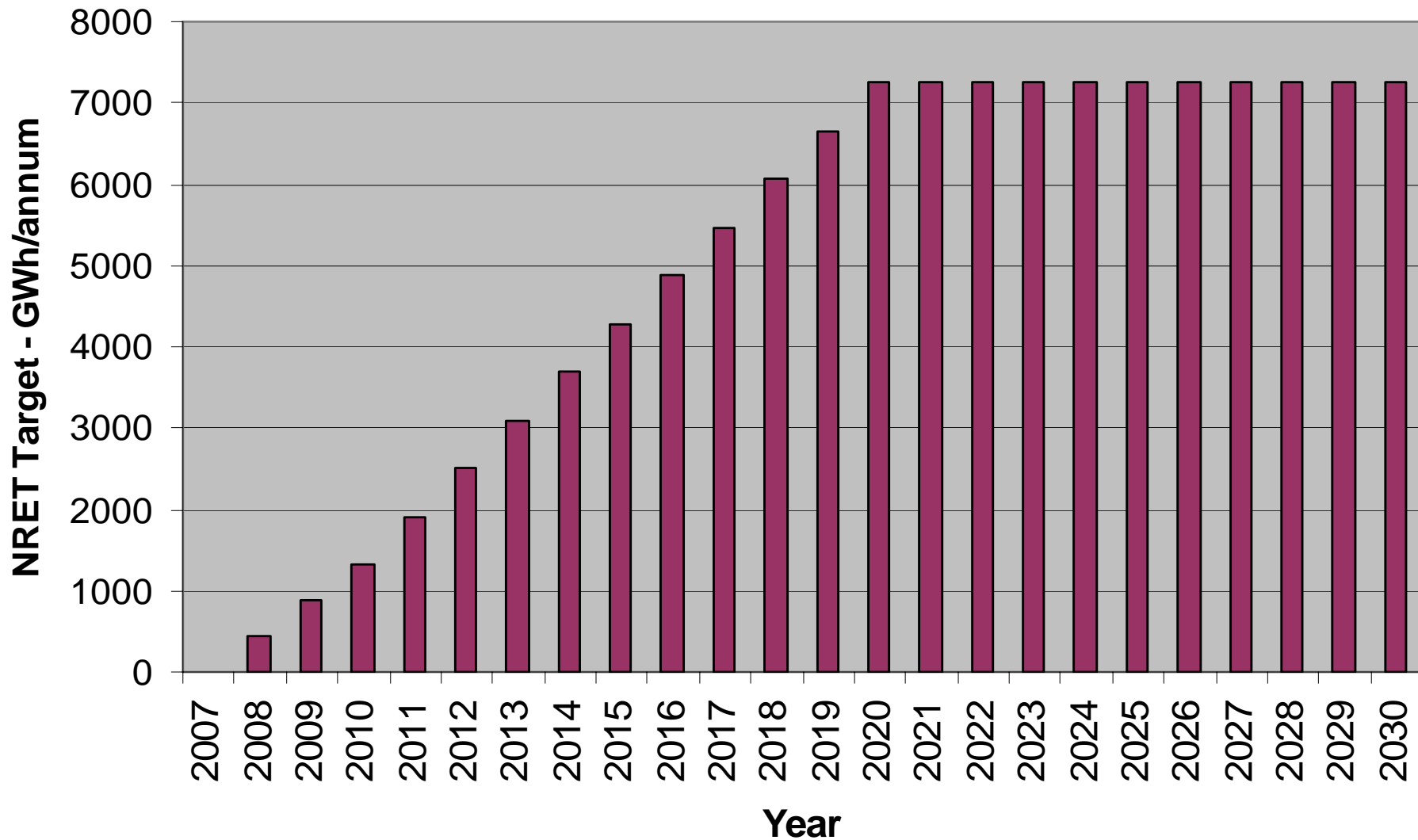
VRET Targets



NSW Renewable Energy Target

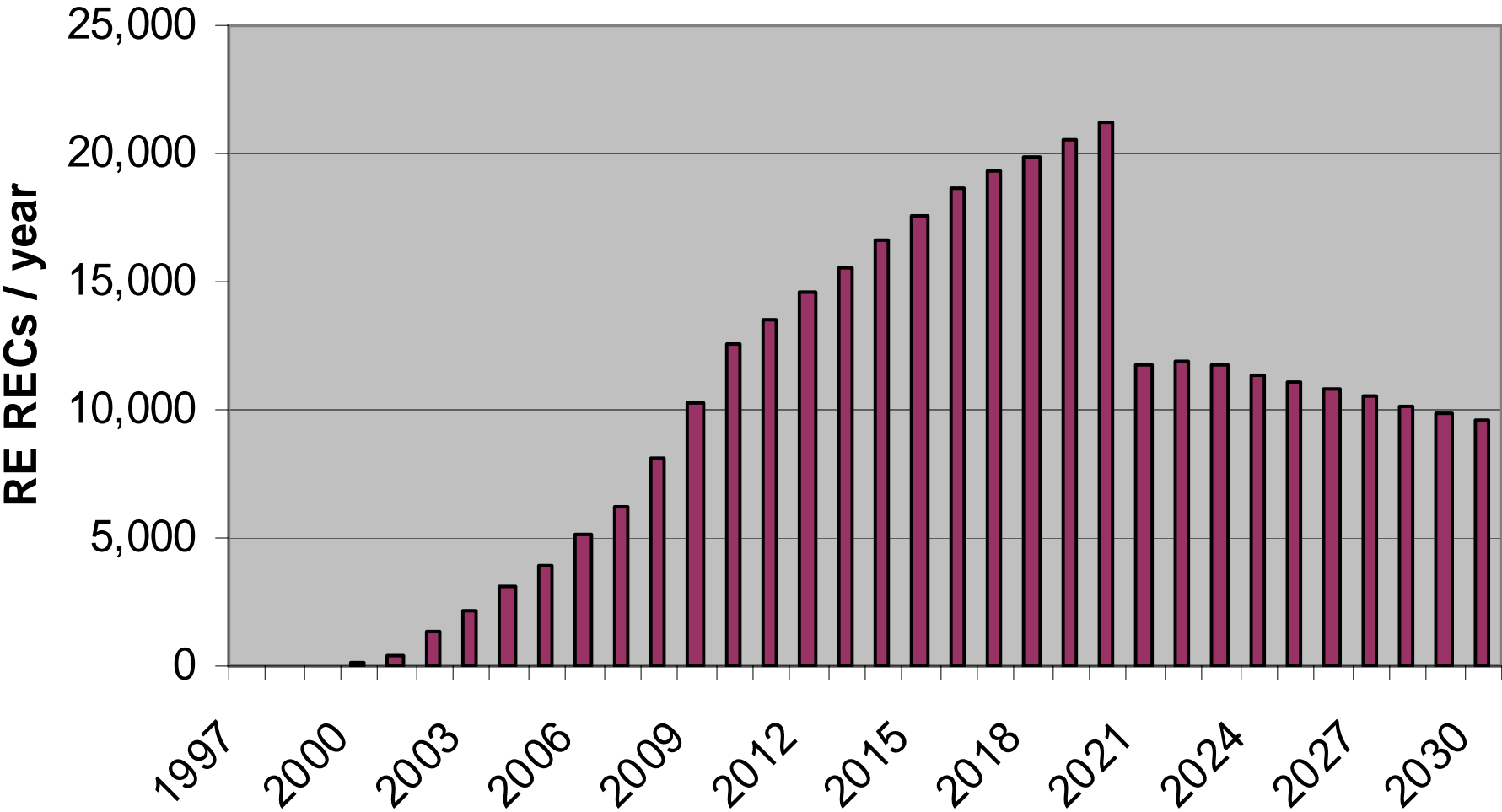
- Aims to increase NSW RE from 6% to 15% by 2020
- NRET target is 1,317 GWh by 2010 (10%) increasing to 7,250 GWh by 2020 (15%)
- Differs from VRET in that RE can be sourced from generation anywhere in the NEM
- Will run in conjunction with Greenhouse Gas Abatement Scheme
- Excludes demand management and solar hot water heaters
- Will drive an estimated AUD \$5 Billion in investment
- To be administered in similar manner to VRET
- Legislation is planned to be in place and scheme commencing 2007, first target level to be met in 2008
- Review to be undertaken at halfway point of 2013

NRET Targets



Total REC demand to 2020

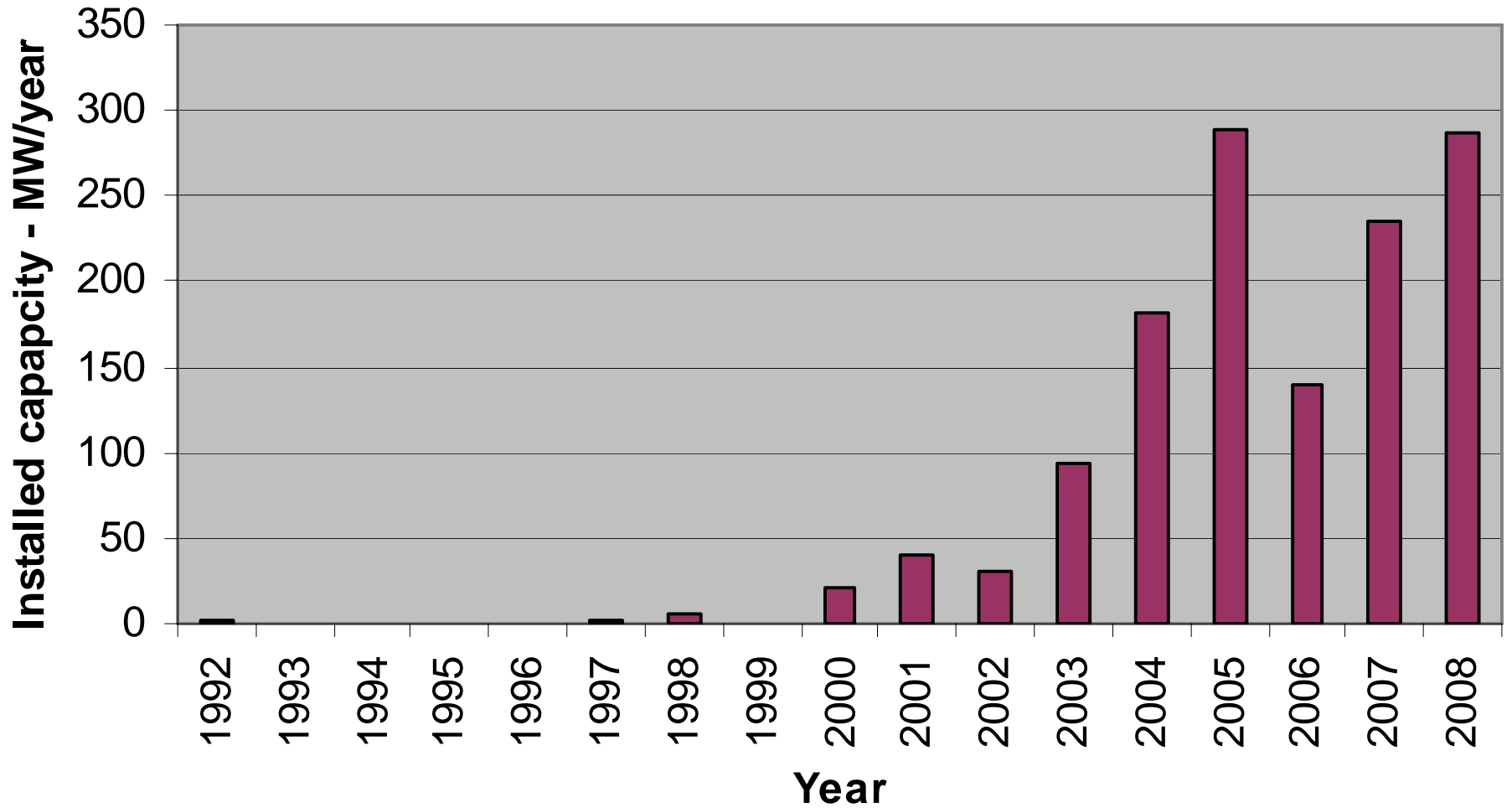
MRET, VRET, NRET & Green Power Schemes



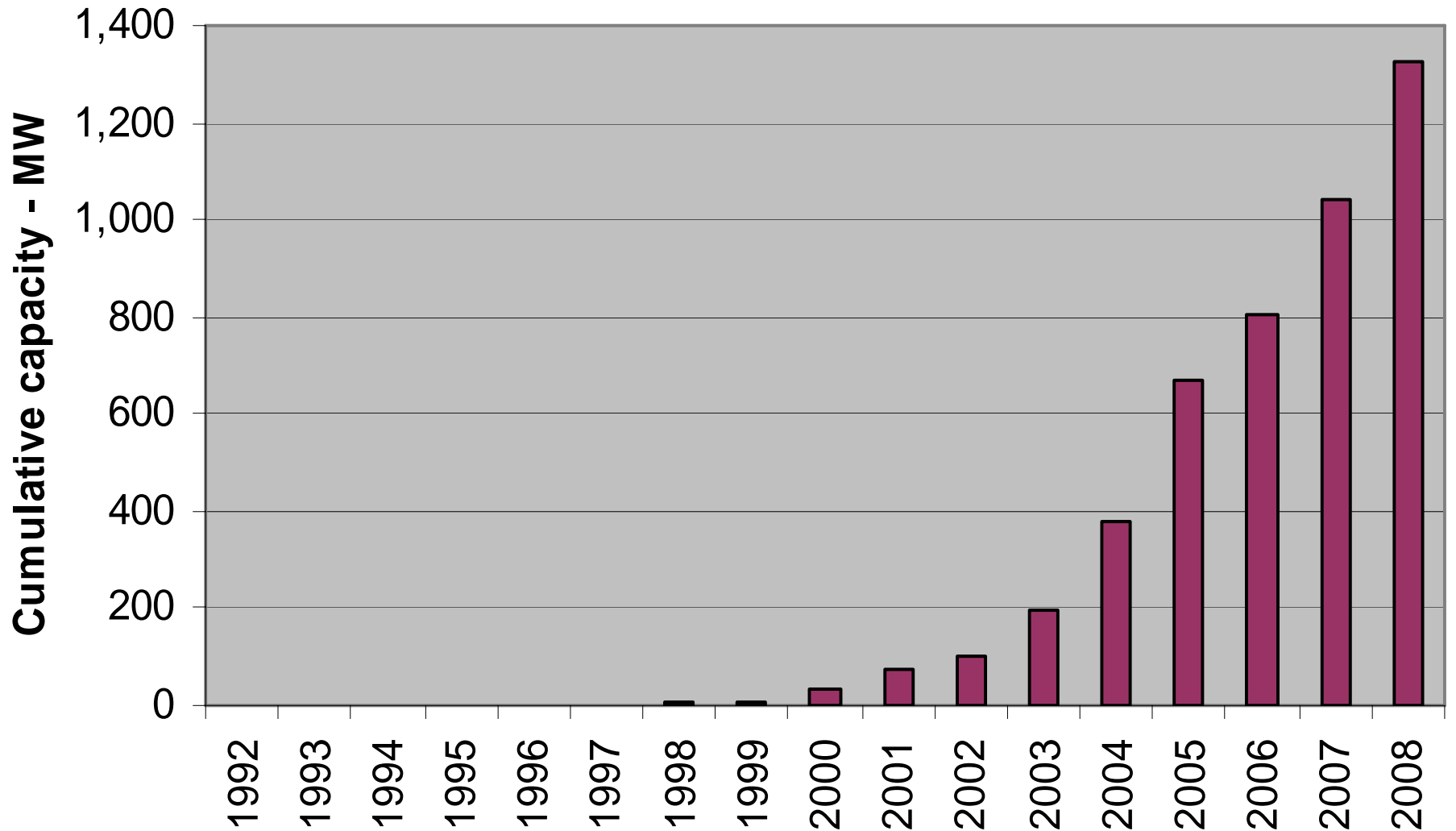
Australian wind farms

- start of MRET scheme in 2001 start of major RE projects
- dominant players - incumbent generators & local and overseas developers
- To date 22 wind projects have been built – 805 MW
- 4 projects under construction in SA, Vic & Tas ≈ 500 MW
- total installed/being constructed capacity of 1,300 MW
- to date ≈ AUD \$2.5 Billion spent & committed to wind farms in Australia
- Australia ranked 14th in world in cumulative wind capacity - 2006
- Further 6,000 MW in feasibility and planning stages
- Operating & committed RE projects will fully subscribe MRET

Annual wind farm installation to 2008



Australian wind farm capacity to 2008



State breakdown of wind farm projects to 2008

State	No of farms	MW	%
SA	8	633	48
Vic	6	325	25
WA	5	197	15
Tas	4	142	11
NSW	3	17	1
QLD	2	13	1
Totals	28	1,327	100

Victorian Market

- RECs shortfall penalty of \$43 provides a market value
- policy driver for VRET is Victoria's reliance on coal
- brown coal fired stations among highest emitters of CO₂
- both MRET & VRET designed to decrease CO₂ emissions
- VRET expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by 27 million tonnes
- VRET eligible technologies:
 - wind, solar PV, hydro, wave, biomass and geothermal
 - only new facilities eligible
 - no old hydro
 - no solar hot water systems
- main driver in uptake of any energy source is cost

Comparison of energy costs

Energy Cost per MWh

Solar hot water	\$20 - \$40	*1
Coal	\$35	
Natural Gas	\$35 - \$45	
Geothermal	\$40 - \$70	
Wind	\$55 - \$80	
Biomass	\$50 - \$100	*2
Solar PV	\$75 - \$125	
Clean Coal (Geosequestration)	\$100	
Nuclear	\$100 - \$150	

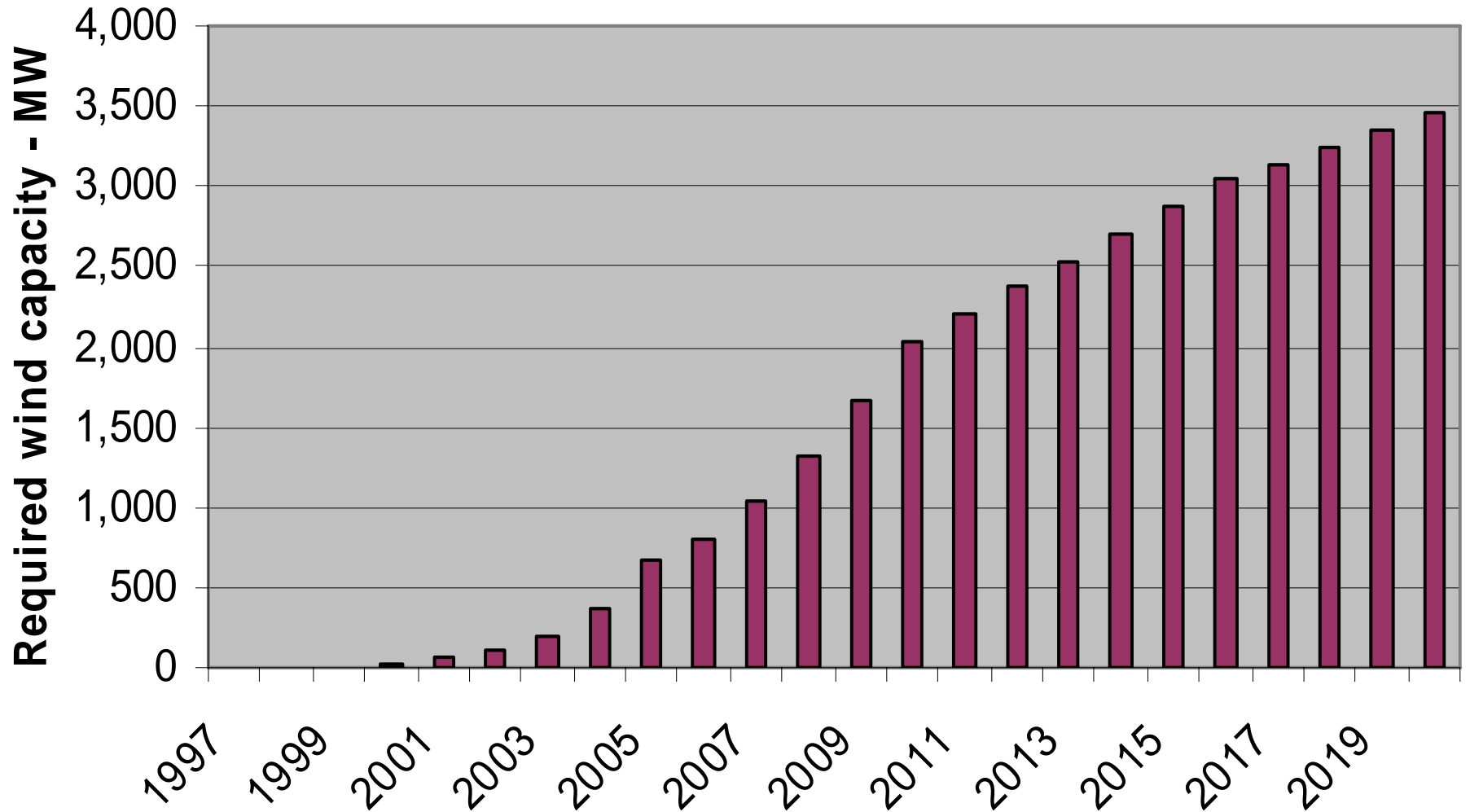
*1 cost of energy from solar hot water is very site specific. As an example, Darwin solar hot water costs are much lower than Hobart.

*2 cost of energy from biomass covers a large range and is both technology and source specific

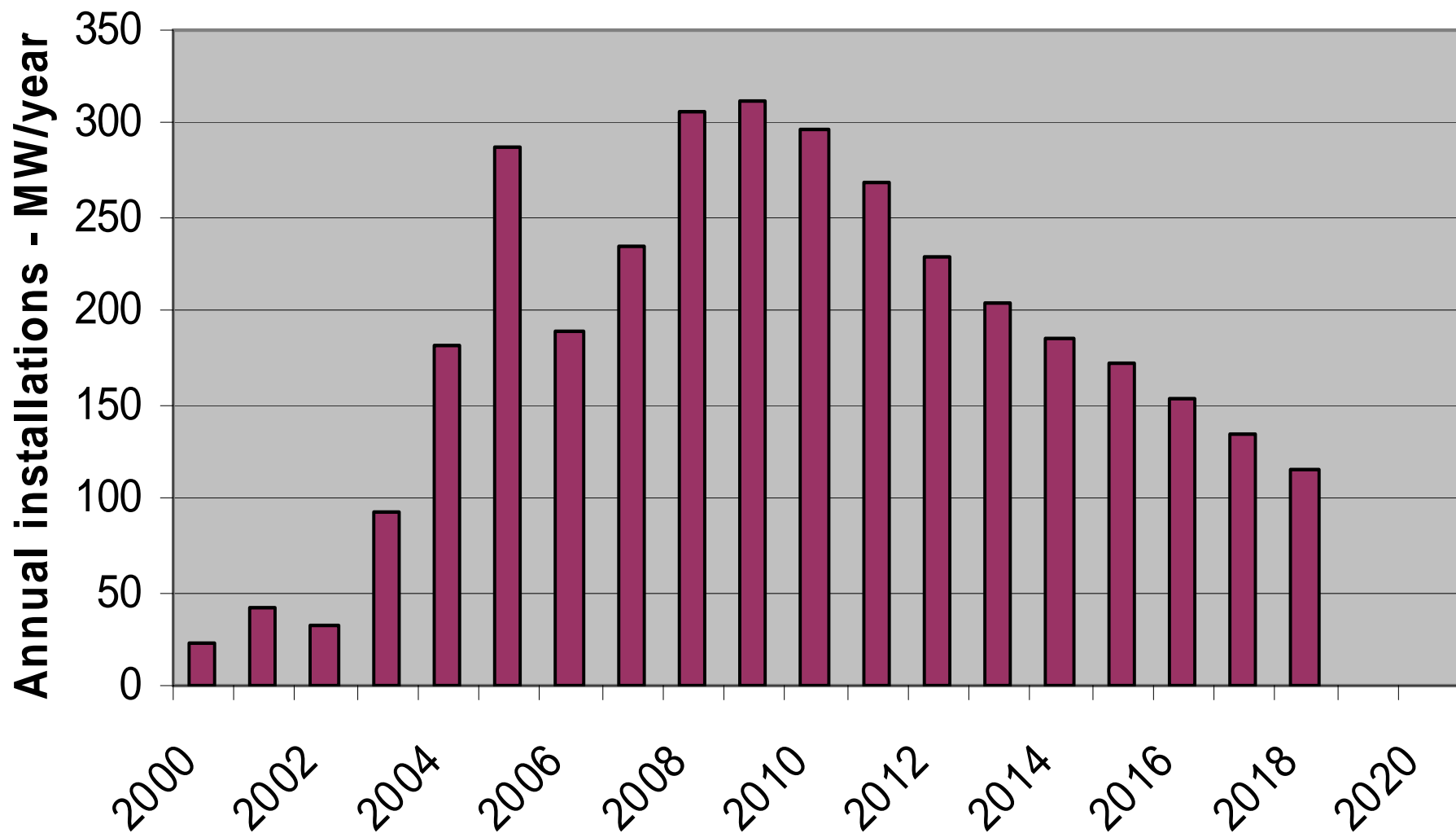
Most developed potential wind farms in Victoria

Project	Developer	MW
Mt Gellibrand	Pro Ventum	232
Cape Bridgewater	Pacific Hydro	30
Bald Hills	Wind Power	109
Naroghid	Wind Farm Developments	40
Macarthur	AGL	329
Cape Nelson/Sir William Grant	Pacific Hydro	165
Berrimal	Acciona	18
Newfield	Acciona	22
Dollar	AGL	80
Woorndoo	NewEN Australia	26
Yarrum	Synergy Wind	18
Sidonia Hills	Hydro Tasmania	120
Hepburn	Future Energy	4
Total		≈ 1,200

Possible required wind capacity scenario based on total RECs demand



Annual wind energy installations scenario – MW/year



Future for wind energy

- wind energy does well with sustainable incentive schemes because:
 - is competitive with other RE options
 - is competitive with nuclear & clean coal
 - uses proven technology
 - has relatively short implementation timelines and
 - is an abundant resource
- wind reduces fuel price risks
- provide diversity in supply
- environmental impact is low
- is distributed
- provides jobs in rural areas
- additional cash flow to farmers

Future for wind energy - Global

Worldwide, by 2020 wind is expected to:

- grow to 500 GW
- supply 6% of the world's electricity
- \$100 Billion annual business
- Chinese market to surpass European markets
- Indian market to also grow substantially
- More Govts to encourage RE sources
- Global warming, energy security & price risk to drive the uptake of wind energy

Future for wind energy - Australia

- 2 projects in SA to be finished over next 18 months based on MRET
- 4 – 6 projects in Vic over next 4 years based on VRET
- New projects in NSW, Vic, Tas and SA due to NRET
- In total 150 – 250 MW per annum to 2015
- Installed capacity will top 3,000 MW by 2020
- More incentives are possible under Federal support under climate change programs
- Market is now more optimistic than any previous time



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