New Zealand’s record in achieving balanced policy has been patchy. Much of our energy policy has focused on security of supply. Some aspects of policy have been left to the market. For example, the Crown’s purchase and operation of the diesel-fired Whirinaki power station, was designed to restore dryyear risk. While utilities by the time, the risk measurement process without consideration of the longer-term implications of the latter has led to unintended consequences without knowledge. Experience suggests that ensuring performance gains will be best achieved by systematically identifying negative consequences of current regimes and regulations.

1. Emboldened and connected consumers

– No consumer – large or small – has ever had before such choice in participating in the energy value chain. With the increasing uptake of energy storage devices, the consumer is now in a position to switch between different sources of supply. In this scenario, change, driven by new technology data utilisation and changing consumer needs, is the norm. As a result, the role of the energy regulator becomes one of ensuring that the system is designed to be fair and competitively efficient.
– New Zealand has an opportunity to lead on issues of critical infrastructure. A well-functioning, vibrant economy relies on investment for a secure and reliable supply. Energy is at the heart of the New Zealand economy. Blackouts and power outages have an immediate impact on the economy. The cost of a power outage is estimated to be very high, in terms of both the cost of the outage itself and the cost of lost productivity. A well-functioning, vibrant economy relies on investment for a secure and reliable supply. Energy is at the heart of the New Zealand economy. Blackouts and power outages have an immediate impact on the economy. The cost of a power outage is estimated to be very high, in terms of both the cost of the outage itself and the cost of lost productivity.

2. Government intervention in the electricity market characterised the electricity market, but also the downstream market.

– This drive for supply chain and cost efficiency has not only been an opportunity for the industry, but also a challenge. The industry has had to adapt to new market signals. There is significant innovation occurring with new market offerings and technologies. There is a need for more strategic and effective regulation.
– The rapid emergence of new technologies is being facilitated, not hindered, by Government intervention. The Government’s role is to set the right policies and create the right environment for innovation to occur. The Government’s role is to set the right policies and create the right environment for innovation to occur.

3. Market signals

– Tariff reform is a current regulatory focus and is important to ensure consumers face market signals. There is significant innovation occurring with new market offerings and technologies. This has resulted in the diverse and robust supply of supply options available to customers.
– There is significant innovation occurring with new market offerings and technologies. The electricity market is a key mechanism for the efficient allocation of resources and the achievement of environmental objectives. The electricity market is a key mechanism for the efficient allocation of resources and the achievement of environmental objectives.
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4. Energy productivity and efficiency

– Energy productivity requires action to think about whether we get better at energy management and can reduce energy consumption. Energy productivity requires action to think about whether we get better at energy management and can reduce energy consumption.
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5. Policies to encourage efficiency

– We need to actively encourage new energy efficiency programmes. We need to actively encourage new energy efficiency programmes.
– We need to actively encourage new energy efficiency programmes.

6. Energy Security

– Energy security is a major concern. Energy security is a major concern.

7. Energy Innovation

– Energy innovation is crucial. Energy innovation is crucial.

8. Energy Policy

– Energy policy needs to be strategic. Energy policy needs to be strategic.

9. Energy Finance

– Energy finance is critical. Energy finance is critical.

10. Energy Markets

– Energy markets are complex. Energy markets are complex.

11. Energy Research

– Energy research is important. Energy research is important.

12. Energy Legislation

– Energy legislation is necessary. Energy legislation is necessary.


– Energy planning is crucial. Energy planning is crucial.

14. Energy Regulation

– Energy regulation is important. Energy regulation is important.

15. Energy Education

– Energy education is essential. Energy education is essential.

16. Energy Technology

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