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- [REDACTED]

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Q1

Privacy Information

Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Submitter information

Q2

Name

[REDACTED]

Q3

Organisation and role (if submitting on behalf of a company or organisation)

Venice Energy Pty Ltd - Director Business Development

Q4

Email Address

[REDACTED]

Q5

Are you happy for MBIE to contact you, if we have questions about your submission?

- Yes

Q6

Please clearly indicate if you are making this submission as an individual, or on behalf of a company or organisation.

- Individual

Page 5: Transitioning our gas sector

Q7

How can New Zealand transition to a smaller gas market over time?

By building up sufficient alternative energy sources. Peak gas demand may not be reduced

Q8

What is needed to ensure fossil gas availability over the transition period?

Keep developing gas fields and encourage continued investment as part of the plan

Q9

What factors do you see driving decisions to invest or wind down fossil gas production?

Only wind down gas production when you are confident of alternative sources of energy

Q10

Does the Government have a role in enabling continued investment in the gas sector to meet energy security needs?

- Yes

Q11

Could you explain why you gave that answer?

A sudden exit would cause a lot of uncertainty and unduly penalise remaining users

Q12

Does the Government have a role in supporting vulnerable residential consumers as network fossil gas use declines?

- Yes

Q13

Could you explain why you gave that answer?

Yes it is harder for poorer people to switch energy sources

Q14

What role do you see for gas in the electricity generation market going forward?

Gas will a good source of power during peak and mid-peak power demand. It also has an important back-up power role during low rainfall years.

Q15

What would need to be in place to allow gas to play this role in the electricity market?

The right trading platform and adequate supply of gas

Q16

Do you think fossil gas can play a role in providing security of supply and/or price stability in the electricity market? Why / Why not?

Yes. Gas fired power generation can respond quickly to demand and be turned down when there are other cheaper sources available

Q17

Do you see alternative technology options offering credible options to replace fossil gas in electricity generation over time? Why / Why not?

Battery technologies and synchronous condensers offer some promise to make a strong contribution. However, it is unnecessary and expensive to try and eliminate gas. Gas should be play an important role but will be more for peak demand over time.

Q18

If you believe additional investment in fossil gas infrastructure is needed, how do you think this should be funded?

The government should put in the right incentives and underwrite some demand. Private industry can develop the gas as long as they have some regulatory certainty

Page 6: Key Issues and Opportunities

Q19

How important do you think biogas is for reducing emissions from fossil gas?

- (no label)
Somewhat Important

Q20

Why did you give this rating?

Difficult to scale in biogas. Often best to incinerate at site and produce electricity.

Q21

Do you see biogas being used as a substitute for fossil gas?

- No

Q22

If YES, how?

Biogas will be in the mix in a minor way. Not adequate scale to replace natural gas.

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Q23

How important do you think hydrogen is for reducing emissions from fossil gas use?

- (no label)
Not at all important

Q24

Why did you give this rating?

Very difficult to use Hydrogen for energy use. Some applications for producing fertilizer

Q25

Do you see hydrogen being used as a substitute for fossil gas?

- No

Q26

If YES, how?

Respondent skipped this question

Q27

What else can be done to accelerate the replacement of fossil gas with low-emissions alternative gases?

Not much. Gas fired power provides firming back-up to renewables and Hydropower.

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Q28

How important is a renewable gas trading scheme to supporting the uptake of renewable gases?

- (no label)
Somewhat Important

Q29

Why did you give this rating?

Mostly best been consumed at site

Q30

What role do you see for the Government in supporting such a scheme?

Not sure

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Q31

How important do you think carbon capture, utilisation and storage is for reducing emissions from fossil gas use?

- (no label)
Somewhat Important

Q32

Why did you give this rating?

CCUS will play a role

Q33

What do you think are the most significant barriers to the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage in New Zealand?

Cost and scale

Q34

Do you see any risks in the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage in New Zealand?

Yes cost and scale, plus normal geological risk

Q35

In what ways do you think carbon capture, utilisation and storage can be used to reduce emissions from the use of fossil gas?

Store the CO2

Q36

If you have any other views on the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage, please comment here:

Respondent skipped this question

Page 10: Options to increase capacity and flexibility of gas supply

Q37

What role do you see for gas storage as we transition to a low emissions economy?

This could be very beneficial as it could provide peak gas when it is required

Q38

How important do you think increasing gas storage capacity is for supporting the security of gas supply?

- (no label)
Important

Q39

Why did you give it this rating?

The need to provide gas during peak gas demand is important. The alternative of demand destruction is not viable for some industries

Q40

What should the role for government be in the gas storage market?

Should provide incentives and underwrite some storage capacity to help industry

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Q41

Our position is that LNG importation is not a viable option for New Zealand. Do you agree or disagree with this position?

- Disagree

Q42

Please explain why you chose your answer?

There is a possibility it may be viable. Small scale and flexible. Maybe with floating power ships using LNG for fuel. Could also deploy containerised LNG (by truck or barge) to some demand centres.

Q43

What risks do you anticipate if the New Zealand gas market was tethered to the international price of gas?

I think there is a real risk of a gas shortage. That is more important. Gas will gradually be more of a peak usage fuel. LNG prices are expected to be fairly benign from 2026 onwards.

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Q44

Is there any other information you would like to provide to inform the development of the Gas Transition Plan?

Respondent skipped this question