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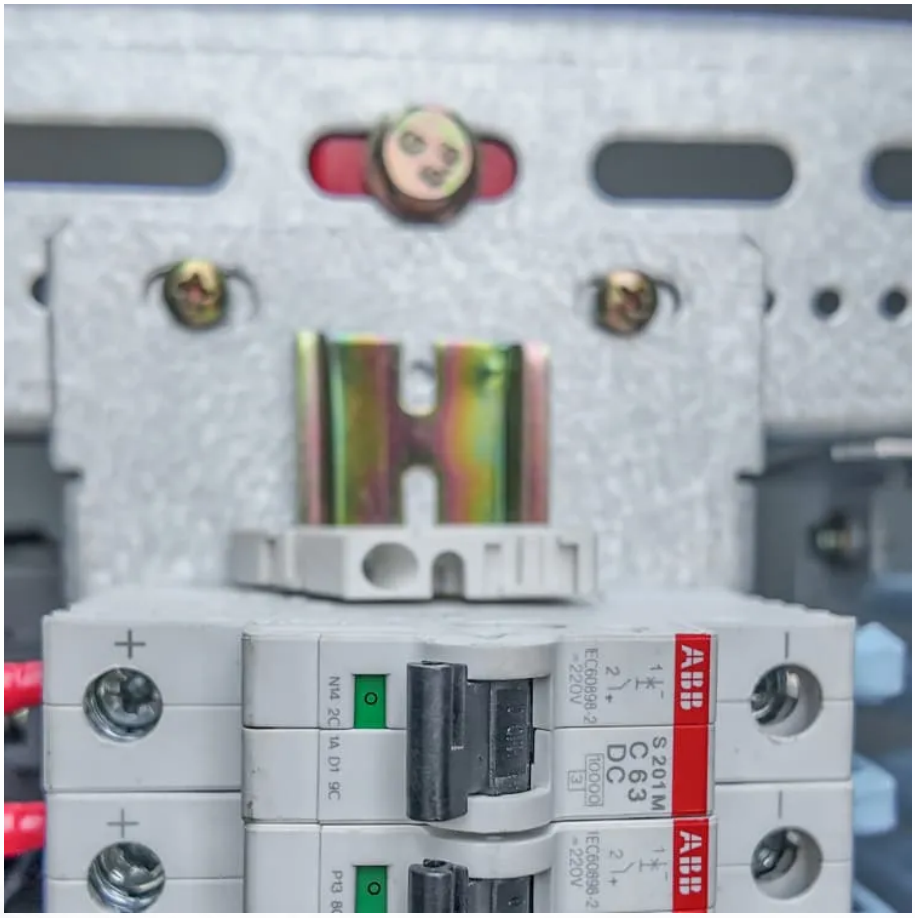
New Zealand s backup power storage policy



Overview

Battery energy storage systems (BESSs) are the most common new form of ESSs in New Zealand. The Authority is expecting a significant increase in the amount of BESSs connecting to New Zealand’s power system over the coming years and decades, especially as the cost of BESSs continues to fall.

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New Zealand is transitioning most of its remaining fossil-fuelled generation to renewables-based intermittent and variable generation. Having a greater proportion of intermittent and variable generation creates challenges for how the power system operates, including the reliability and security of.

A BESS captures, stores and discharges electricity. This provides the flexibility to respond to peaks and troughs in market supply and demand, which is a core challenge for developers of generation and users of electricity alike. The price arbitrage opportunity which can be realised by running a.

transferring and using energy. In New Zealand, our hydro lakes store energy on a large scale. However, until now we have had limited options to store electricity cost-effecti ly, close to where it is used. It can also store local sources of generation, such as rooftop solar, and smooth out the.

Save you money on power bills and avoid some effects of rising electricity prices by drawing less electricity from the grid. Reduce reliance on the grid and provide backup power during outages or extreme weather events (if the home has battery storage). Reduce the need for electricity.

The NZ Battery Project was set up in 2020 to explore possible renewable energy storage solutions for when our hydro lakes run low for long periods. A pumped hydro scheme at Lake Onslow was one of the options being explored. The Government stopped the Lake Onslow investigations in late 2023. MBIE is.

While hydro still rules, New Zealand is starting to take battery storage seriously, especially on the North Island. New Zealand’s electricity system remains heavily dependent on hydro generation, especially in the South Island, where facilities like Manapouri and Clyde dams dominate. Recent dry. Can battery technology save energy in New Zealand?

transferring and using energy. In New Zealand, our hydro lakes store energy on a large scale. However, until now we have had limited options to store electricity cost-effecti ely close to where it is used.Around the world, battery technology now offers opportunities to store electricity economica.

Can large-scale battery storage help balance New Zealand's grid?

Transmission system operator Transpower also published studies in 2017 that showed the potential value of large-scale battery storage for balancing New Zealand’s grid and in 2019 that showed the potential value of distributed storage.

What is the NZ battery project?

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Is solar PV a viable energy solution for New Zealanders?

As solar technology advances and battery storage becomes more affordable, more New Zealanders are considering solar PV as part of their energy solution. A solar PV system can operate on its own, supplying power directly to a home or business. However, many systems are also connected to the wider electricity network.

When will taup start building a battery storage system?

In May 2025, Taupō District Council granted resource consent for the project. This means we can start to think about when we want to build the first stage of the battery storage system. The next major milestone will be when we consider whether to proceed with the project and we’re aiming for that decision to be mid-2026.

Why did the New Zealand Energy Authority make regulatory changes?

The Authority started making regulatory changes several years ago in preparation for the uptake of new and emerging technologies such as BESSs in New Zealand. 3.2. In 2018, the Authority published its view that a BESS injecting energy into a network met the definition of ‘generating unit’ in the Code.

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