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Collaboration on Energy and
Environmental Markets



Pacific Island Countries and Territories Electricity Utility Boards Directors Workshop

*Jay Prasad, Professor Iain MacGill,
Edoardo Santagata, Associate
Professor Anna Bruce, and Dr Maria
Balatbat*
Collaboration on Energy and
Environmental Markets (CEEM)
UNSW Sydney

Utility Board members workshop
*31th Pacific Power Association
Conference*
30th September – 4 October, 2024
Nuku'alofa, Tonga

Welcome to Tonga and the 31st Annual PPA conference



Opening Remarks

Mr Maliu Makali

Deputy Chairman, Tonga Power Limited

Introductory remarks

Mr Sam Wagstaff

Director, Indo-Pacific Partnerships
International Climate and Energy Division
Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment
and Water (DCCEEW)



Jay Prasad

MBA, Grad. Cert. in Electricity Supply Engineering, BE,
Diploma of Contract Mngt, MIEAust, CPEng, NPER, RPEQ

Researcher PhD Candidate, UNSW

Expertise Areas: Regional Energy Sector, Strategic Planning, Energy Transition, Renewable Energy Integration, Electricity Utility Operations, Leadership and Capacity Development.



Associate Professor Anna Bruce

Ph.D., Photovoltaic Engineering, B.Eng (Hons)

School of Photovoltaic and Renewable Energy Engineering
and Research Coordinator (Engineering) at the Collaboration
on Energy and Environmental Markets, UNSW Sydney,
Australia

Expertise Areas: Analysis and modelling of renewable and distributed energy systems, Energy transition modelling, Integration of RE,, Energy access in developing countries, Energy policy and regulation



Edoardo Santagata

ME (Renewable Energy), BE (Renewable Energy)

PhD Candidate, UNSW

Expertise Areas: Research and Strategy, Renewable Energy, Energy Resilience, Energy Transition Modelling



Associate Professor Atul Raturi

PhD, SMIEEE

Academic, consultant to SEFP (WB), IUCN, ADB and UNEP among others. Atul is a member of Pacific Energy Technical Working Group, Expert Group on Energy's Interlinkages with Other SDGs (UNDESA) and ESCAP-APNETT.



Professor Iain MacGill

Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, M.Eng.Sc., B.Eng.

School of Electrical Engineering and Telecommunications
and Joint Director (Engineering) for Collaboration on Energy
and Environmental Markets (CEEM), UNSW, Australia

Expertise Areas: Energy Sector Planning, Renewable Energy Integration, Policy and regulatory frameworks, Open-source data and tools



Andrea Loli

BE (Electrical Engineering)

Senior Project Officer

Expertise Areas: Sustainable Energy Solutions, Energy Planning and Stakeholder Engagement, Project Management



Ashneel Deo

BE Mechanical Engineering

Engineer/Project Officer

Expertise Areas: Renewable and Sustainable Energy Solutions, Feasibility Studies, Project Management, Advanced software skills, Teamwork and problem solving

And Growing

Vacant

Project Officer- Solomon Islands

| Day 1 Monday 30/09/2024: Utility Board Directors Workshop | | Day 2 Tuesday 1/10/2024: Utility Board Directors Workshop | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Presenter | Topic | Presenter | Topic |
| Registration | | Registration | |
| Session Moderator(s): Iain MacGill & Jay Prasad | Session 1: Welcome, Introduction and Scene Setting | Main Event: Opening Ceremony | |
| TPL | Formal Welcome - Utility Board of Tonga | | |
| Sam Wagstaff | Opening Remarks- DCCEEW | | |
| Jay Prasad | Agenda | | |
| Iain MacGill | Introduction. Discussion on Key Concerns and Common Issues. Expectations for the two days? | | |
| Morning Tea | | Morning Tea | |
| Session Moderator(s): Anna Bruce | Session 2: Transition to RE in the PICTS | Session Moderator(s): Anna Bruce | Session 1: Integrating VRE to Grids, New and Emerging Technologies. Utility Board Directors and Engineers Combined Technical Session |
| Iain MacGill | 1.2.1 Complexity of the electricity sector transition globally, capacity development needs | Edoardo Santagata | 2.1.1 Multi-sectoral Energy Transition Modelling for PICTs - ETM |
| Jay Prasad | 1.2.2 Renewable Energy Trends in the Pacific - Barriers to RE Uptake, Technical Capacity Constraints, Grid Readiness for VRE, NDC/SDG's: A sectoral review | Jay Prasad | 2.1.2 Capacity Expansion Modelling for Transition to RE in PICTs |
| Jay Prasad | 1.2.3 Roof Top PVs - Technical Potential, Challenges, Standards | Industry Panel | Grid Studies and Role of BESS for Renewable Energy Integration |
| Moderator | Reflections and Discussion | Moderator | Reflections and Discussion |
| Lunch | | Lunch | |
| Session Moderator(s): Jay Prasad | Session 3: Policies, Governance, Performance | Session Moderator(s): Iain MacGill & Jay Prasad | Session 2: Capacity Development and Financing for RE Transition |
| Abe Simpson | 1.3.1 Performance Management of Power Utilities | Damon Schmidt | 2.2.1 Capacity Building on Renewable Energy Integration in Pacific Island Countries |
| Anna Bruce | 1.3.2 Tariff Design and DER | Jay Prasad | 2.2.2 Capacity Development Framework for Transition to RE |
| Maria Balabat (Online, 10:50 - 11:40 AEST) | 1.3.3 Governance, Policies, Board members/Board director's responsibilities, accountabilities, clear sense of role, setting strategic direction- where do utilities need to go? | Development Partners | Financing for the RE Transition |
| | 1.3.4 Business and Financial Reports, Green House Gas Emissions Measuring Societal Values, Compliance, Risks, Audit risks - Emerging Trends, Annual Reports, Budgets and Budget Review, Opportunities | | |
| Moderator | Reflections and Discussion | Moderator | Workshop Wrap Up - Discussion, Recap, Workshop Survey Questionnaire |
| Afternoon Tea | | Afternoon Tea | |
| Session Moderator(s): Anna Bruce | Session 4: Energy Transition Planning, Scenarios, Roadmapping | Session Moderator(s): N/A | Session 3: Pacific Women in Power (PWIP) |
| Edoardo Santagata & Iain MacGill | 1.4.1 Energy Planning Frameworks to support Energy Transitions in PICTs | Lilika Fusimalohi & Inka Ivette Schomer | 2.3.1 Pacific Women in Power (PWIP) |
| Moderator | Discussion and Wrap-up | | |
| Session Ends | | Session Ends | |

Maximising the value of this workshop

- Please feel free to ask questions at any time
- Fill in your workshop feedback form as we go – it will be collected at the end of the workshop
- Add comments, suggestions, questions at any time on the workshop slido
 - Go to www.slido.com
 - Enter code #

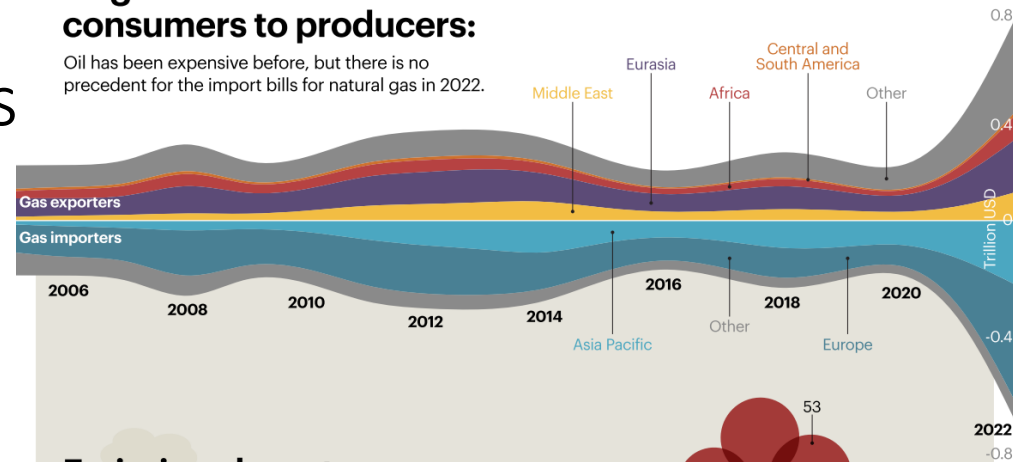
What's the problem?

Three global energy crises to navigate

- Recent unprecedented gas + coal prices, high + volatile oil prices
- Enormous wealth transfers, adverse impacts on societal progress in developing + emerging economies, recession risks in industrialised nations
- Growing climate change impacts, inadequate efforts to date avoid dangerous warming

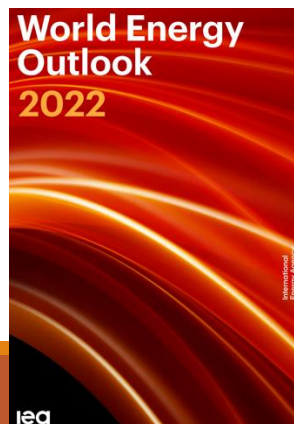
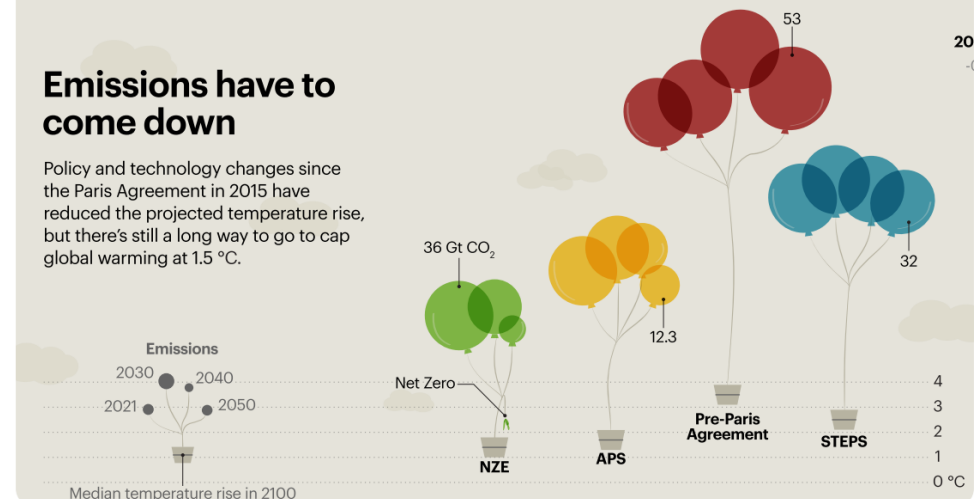
Huge transfers from consumers to producers:

Oil has been expensive before, but there is no precedent for the import bills for natural gas in 2022.



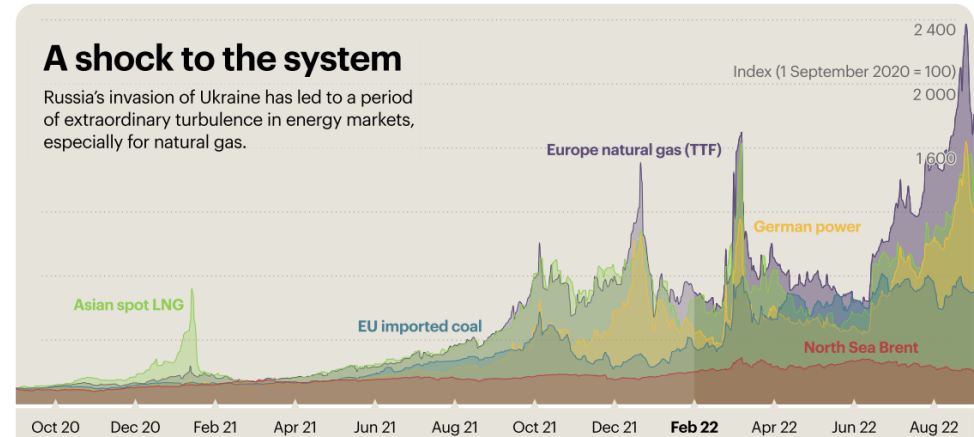
Emissions have to come down

Policy and technology changes since the Paris Agreement in 2015 have reduced the projected temperature rise, but there's still a long way to go to cap global warming at 1.5 °C.



A shock to the system

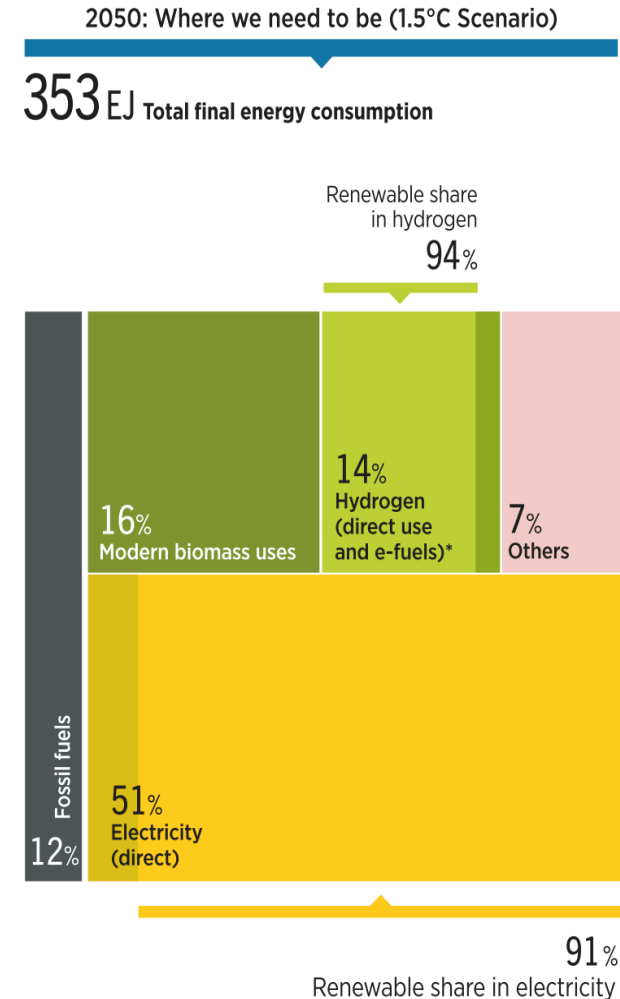
Russia's invasion of Ukraine has led to a period of extraordinary turbulence in energy markets, especially for natural gas.



What needs to be done?

General agreement on desirable global energy pathways but also uncertainties

- Electrification of current non-energy sectors
- Greatly expanded, mostly renewables electricity sectors
- Key uncertainties – what future role for fossil fuels, biomass, hydrogen

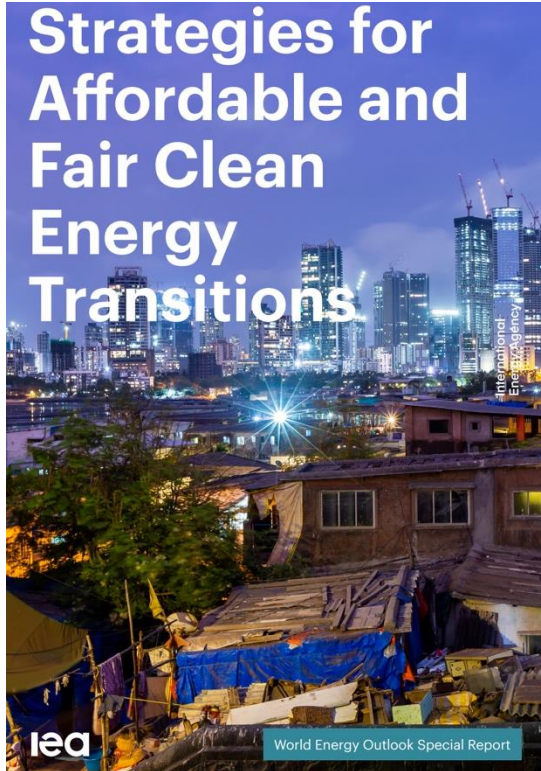


How do we have to do it?

Growing focus on affordable & fair energy transition

Foreword

Strategies for Affordable and Fair Clean Energy Transitions



World Energy Outlook Special Report

The last few years have been tough for many energy consumers around the world, with high energy prices putting a lot of pressure on the cost of living. The effects have been most severe for low-income countries and households. This has rightly put issues of affordability and fairness at the centre of the energy debate.

For an honest assessment of the situation, we need to be clear about where these pressures on the cost of living have come from. The global energy crisis that escalated in early 2022 was not caused by clean energy. Since the early days of the crisis, I have been speaking regularly with energy policy makers from around the world. None of them have complained of relying too much on clean energy. On the contrary, they wish they had more, because the result of investing in these technologies today is a more affordable energy system for consumers tomorrow – as well as less severe impacts from climate change, major improvements in air quality and greater energy security.

That said, there is still an important debate to be had about affordability and fairness in clean energy transitions – notably in terms of how the costs and benefits will be shared. And that is why we have produced this important new analysis. We wanted to provide an evidence base and actionable advice for policy makers as they consider their strategies for the future.

A key risk is that poorer households, communities and countries are excluded from the new clean energy economy that is emerging around the world because they cannot pay the upfront costs of the switch to a safer and more sustainable energy system. As a result, they remain vulnerable to swings in fuel prices, which already disproportionately affect their budgets and well-being compared with their wealthier counterparts.



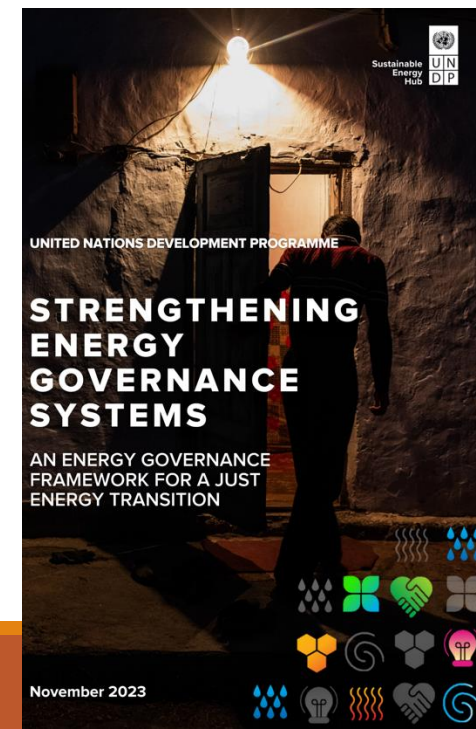
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Energy governance

| Effectiveness | Accountability | Inclusiveness |
|--|--|--|
| Competence Sound policy making Collaboration | Integrity Transparency Independent oversight | Leaving no one behind Non-discrimination Participation Subsidiarity Intergenerational equity |

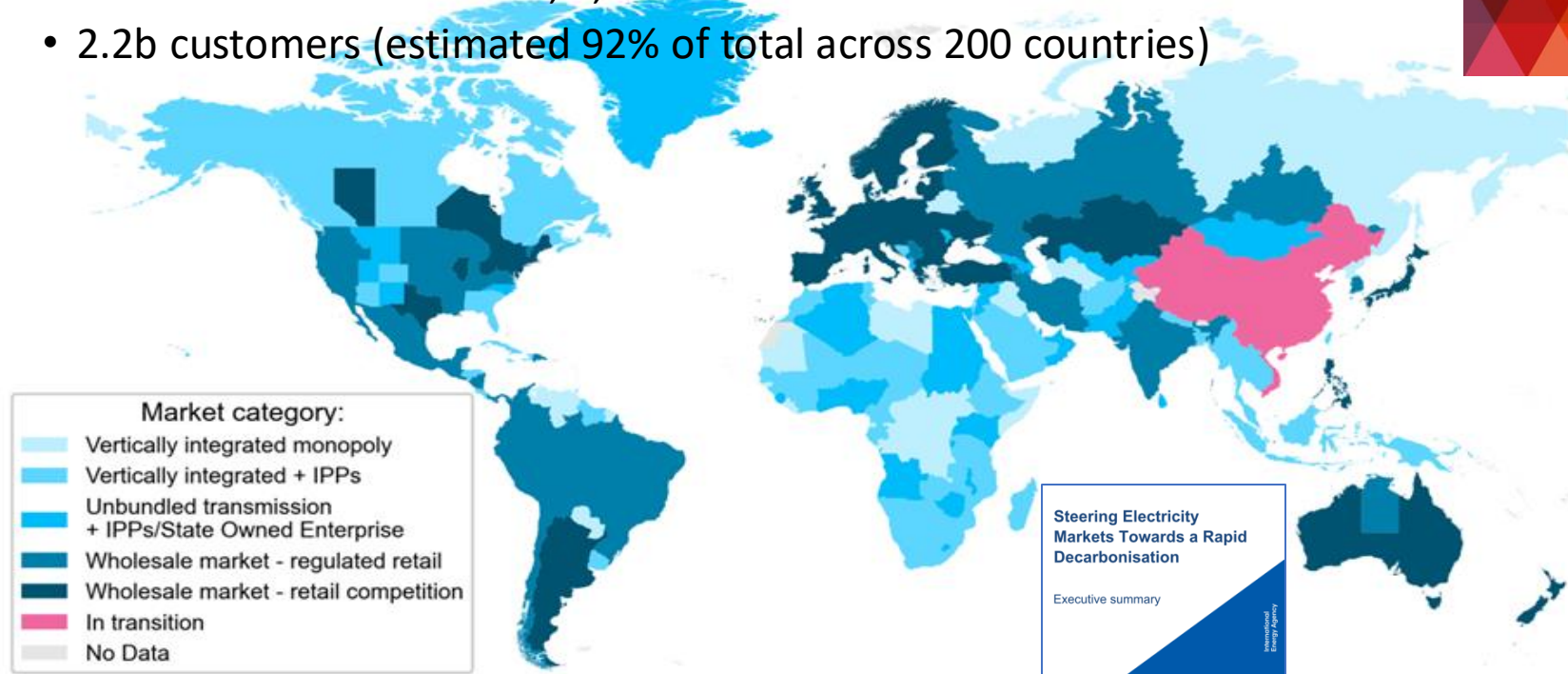
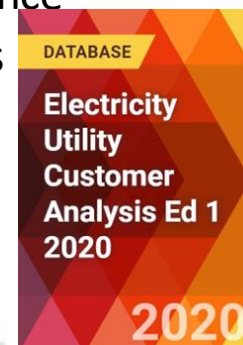
What is energy governance?

Energy governance is the exercise of economic, political, and social authority to manage the spatial planning, production, transmission, distribution, storage, access to and use of energy. It includes the ways by which decisions are made about where and how energy resources are developed, regulated, and consumed. It comprises the mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which governments, people, communities, and corporations articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences in relation to energy.



Electricity utilities around the world

- Near universal electricity industry arrangement for more than 100 years
 - Provision of essential services/infrastructure, contribution to social and economic welfare, natural 'wires' monopoly, economies of scale in engineering, finance
 - More market based arrangements over past 30 years in some jurisdictions
- Estimated 900 electricity tx utilities, 7200 dx utilities globally
 - 38 utilities > 10m customers, 41 with 5-10m customers, 237 with 1-5m customers, 6,865 < 1m customers
 - 2.2b customers (estimated 92% of total across 200 countries)



What role must electricity utilities play in achieving our clean energy and climate goals?

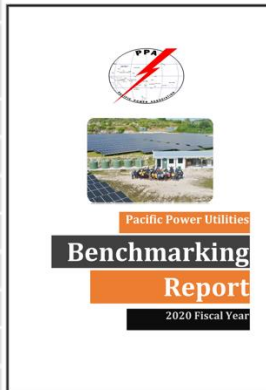
Deploy and integrate renewable energy

expand electricity provision to supply a growing range of economic sectors currently not supplied through electricity sector, including transport

Do this quickly and wisely, ensuring affordability, security as well as environmental outcomes



Pacific Island Countries and Territories electricity utilities



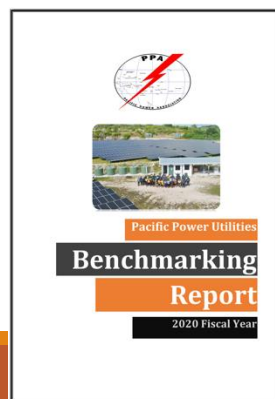
| Utilities | Peak Demand (for largest Grid) | Size Category | Smaller Grids Serviced | Total Annual Energy Produced (MWH) | Renewable Energy Contribution (%) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ASPA | 25.00 | medium | Yes | 173,582 | 2.3% |
| CPUC | 2.97 | small | Yes | 16,894 | 5.1% |
| EEC | 86.49 | large | Yes | 490,011 | 12.0% |
| EPC | 29.99 | medium | Yes | 192,410 | 44.4% |
| EFL | 180.22 | Large | Yes | 977,150 | 64.2% |
| GPA | 247.00 | large | Yes | 1,686,618 | 3.0% |
| KUA | 1.29 | small | No | 6,927 | 3.2% |
| MEC | 9.40 | medium | Yes | 65,141 | 0.8% |
| NUC | 5.75 | medium | No | 39,151 | 7.7% |
| PPL | 131.40 | large | Yes | 1,500,704 | 44.7% |
| PPUC | 11.50 | medium | Yes | 86,239 | 2.0% |
| PUB | 5.60 | medium | No | 32,993 | 6.8% |
| PUC | 6.15 | medium | No | 37,482 | 4.1% |
| SCE | 5.60 | medium | Yes | 27,418 | 0.0% |
| SP | 15.91 | medium | Yes | 98,950 | 1.7% |
| TAU | 5.53 | medium | No | 31,207 | 13.7% |
| TEC | 1.42 | small | Yes | 9,649 | 15.7% |
| TPL | 11.49 | medium | Yes | 76,016 | 11.8% |
| UNELCO | 13.20 | medium | Yes | 59,736 | 14.7% |
| YEPSC | 1.90 | small | Yes | 10,646 | 19.5% |
| Total | | | | 5,618,924 | 17.10% |

| Utility | Country/ Territory |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| ASPA | American Samoa |
| CPUC | Fed. Staes of Micronesia (FSM) |
| CUC | Commonwealth of Northern Marianas |
| EDT | French Polynesia |
| EEC | New Caladonia |
| EEWF | Wallis & Futuna |
| ENERCA | New Caladonia |
| EPC | Samoa |
| EFL | Fiji |
| GPA | Guam |
| KAJUR | Marshall Islands (RMI) |
| KUA | Fed. States of Micronesia (FSM) |
| MEC | Marshall Islands (RMI) |
| NPC | Niue |
| NUC | Nauru |
| PPL | Papua New Guinea (PNG) |
| PPUC | Palau |
| PUB | Kiribati |
| PUC | Fed. States of Micronesia (FSM) |
| SCE | Santa Catalina Island |
| SP | Solomon Islands |
| TAU | Cook Islands |
| TEC | Tuvalu |
| TPL | Tonga |
| UNELCO | Vanuatu |
| YEPSC | Fed. States of Micronesia (FSM) |

Possible measures of governance

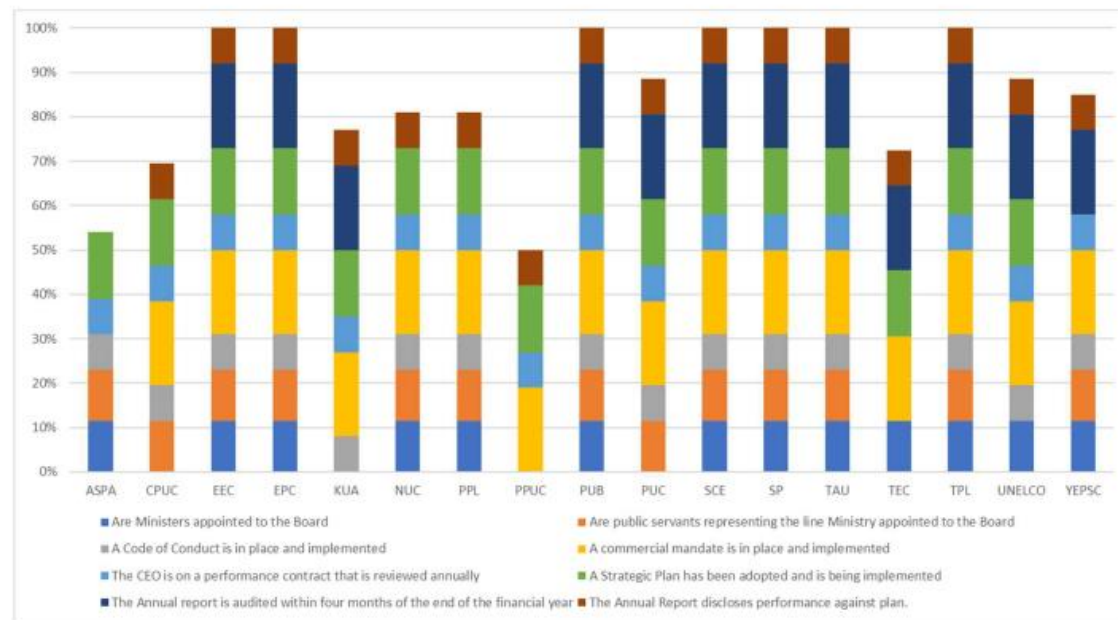
| Utilities | Power Quality Standards | Self-Regulated or Externally regulated | Public or Private Ownership |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| ASPA | Self | Self | Public |
| CPUC | US | Self | Public |
| CUC | US | External | Public |
| EDT | concession contract | External | Private |
| EEC | EN50160 | External | Private |
| EPC | AUS/NZ | External | Public |
| EFL | AUS/NZ | External | Public |
| KAJUR | self | Self | Public |
| KUA | KUA | Self | Public |
| MEC | MEC | Self | Public |
| NUC | AUS/NZ | Self | Public |
| PPL | AUS/NZ | External | Public |
| PPUC | JIS, NEC | Self | Public |
| PUB | Self | Self | Public |
| PUC | Self | Self | Public |
| SCE | US | External | Private |
| SP | Self | Self | Public |
| TAU | AUS/NZ | External | Public |
| TEC | AUS/NZ | Self | Public |
| TPL | Self | External | Public |
| UNELCO | Concession contract | External | Private |
| YEPSC | NEC | Self | Public |

| Workforce Gender Make-up | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Total Employees | 5,126 |
| % Male employees | 80.3% |
| % Female employees | 19.7% |
| Total Technical Employees | 2,630 |
| % Technical Male employees | 95.0% |
| % technical Female employees | 5.0% |
| Total Management Staff | 141 |
| % Management Staff - Male | 73.8% |
| % Management Staff - Female | 26.2% |



| Governance Indicator | Good Governance | Poor Governance | Score |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Are Ministers appointed to the Board? | No | Yes | 12% |
| Are Ministers/ public servants representing line/ sector Ministry appointed to the Board? | No | Yes | 12% |
| Is a Code of Conduct in place and implemented? | Yes | No | 8% |
| Is a commercial mandate in place and implemented? | Yes | No | 19% |
| Is the CEO on a performance contract with annual reviews? | Yes | No | 8% |
| Has a Strategic Plan (at least 3 years forecasts) been adopted and implemented? | Yes | No | 15% |
| Is the Annual Report (audited) completed within four months of the end of the reporting year? | Yes | No | 19% |
| Does the Annual Report disclose performance against Plan? | Yes | No | 8% |
| Total Score | | | 100% |

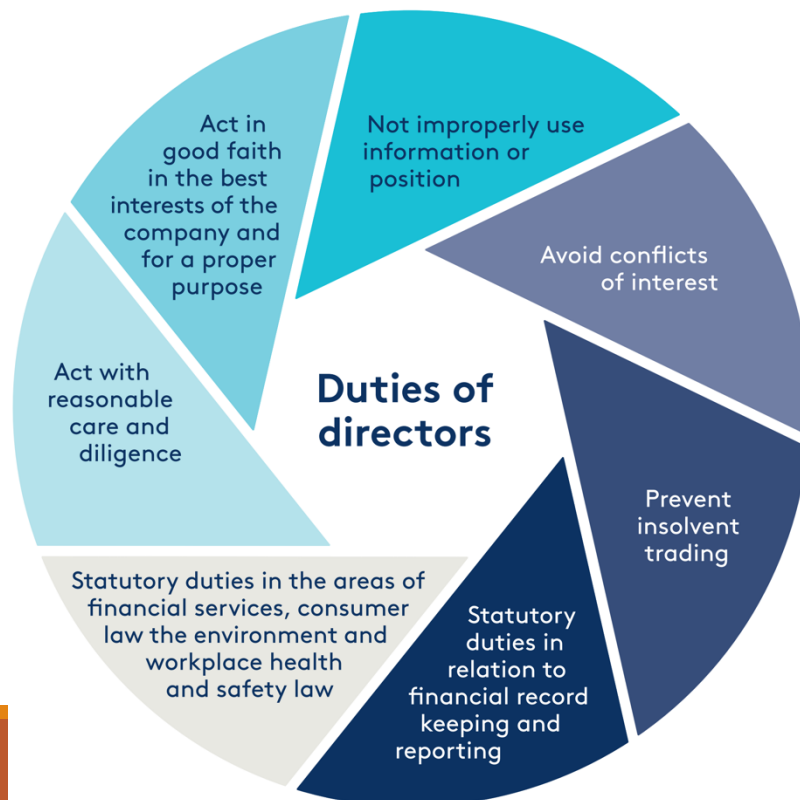
Figure 2.1: Composite Governance Score for 2020 FY



The role of boards

The Role of Boards of Directors in Corporate Governance

Boards of directors are responsible for the overall governance and strategic direction of an organisation. They provide “overall superintendence”¹ of a company, overseeing both performance and compliance in accordance with the organisation’s purpose and objectives.



Electricity utility objectives – *Sustainable development goals (SDGs)*

 **United Nations** | Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Sustainable Development

Home | SDG Knowledge | Intergovernmental Processes | HLPF | SDS | Partnerships | Engage | News | About

THE 17 GOALS | **169** Targets | **3528** Events | **1327** Publications | **6618** Actions



1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

 **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

See all



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Pacific ambitions

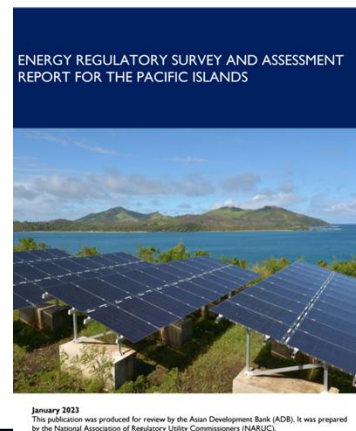


Table 12: RE Policies, Strategies, and Programs/Plans in the PICs, Fiji, and PNG

| Country | Policies | Programs/Plans | Strategies | Roadmaps/Pathways |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Fiji | | 20-year Development Plan | Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) 2018 – 2050 | |
| Palau | 2010 National Energy Policy | | | |
| Samoa | Renewable Energy Policy 2022 | Energy Sector Plan 2017 – 2022 Samoa Nationally Determined Contribution | Low Emission Strategy 2021 – 2030 | Pathway for the Development of Samoa FY 2021/22 – FY 2025/2026 |
| Vanuatu | | National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-2030 | | National Energy Roadmap 2016-2022 |
| | | Environment Policy Objective 2.3 to 'promote renewable sources of energy and efficient energy use' | | |
| Nauru | | | | Nauru Energy Roadmap |
| Tuvalu | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | Renewable Energy Roadmap of April 2021 |
| Cook Islands | | | | |
| Niue | | Niue National Strategic Plan 2016-2026 Niue NDC | | The Niue Strategic Energy Roadmap 2015-2025 (NSERM) |
| PNG | RE policies are currently being developed | | | The PNG Vision 2050 |

Source: Surveyed countries' regulators and utilities (where regulators are not available)

Electricity utility objectives – *legislated, organisational Board requirements*



Meet the Board

- [Role of the Board](#)
- [Directors' Duties](#)
- [Statutory Duties of the Board](#)
- [Here is the Current Board of Directors](#)

Role of the Board

As required by Section 6 (4) of the State Owned Enterprises Act 2007, the Board is responsible for charting the Company's strategic direction, for the setting of objectives, policy guidelines, goals management, and for monitoring the achievement of these matters.

The Board is also responsible for reviewing the Business Plan, Corporate Plan and Statement of Corporate Intent, and approves Operating and Capital Budgets each year. The Board also reviews matters of a major or unusual nature, which are not in the ordinary course of business.

Directors' Duties

The role and duties of the Directors are defined in regulations 17 to 27 of the SOE Regulations, 2010. A key responsibility of the Directors is to achieve the principal objective of the Authority, as stated in Section 5 of the SOE Act: The principal objective of every State Owned Enterprise shall be to operate as a successful business and to this end, to be

- a) As profitable and efficient as comparable businesses that are not owned by the Crown or established as statutory bodies by an Act of Parliament,
- b) A good employer, and
- c) An organization that exhibits a sense of social responsibility by having regard to the interests of the community in which it operates.

Statutory Duties of the Board

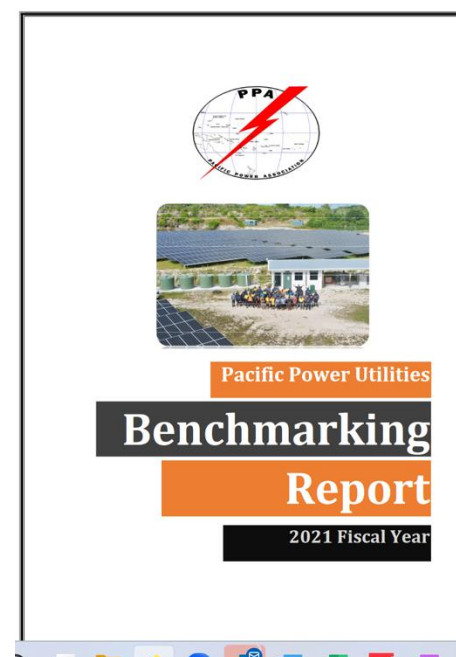
In addition to the above duties, the Board of Directors of SIEA collectively and individually have agreed on the fulfillment of the following duties toward the company:

- When exercising powers or performing duties, Directors must act in good faith and in what the Director believes to be the best interests of the State Owned Enterprise.
- A Director of a State Owned Enterprise, when exercising a power as Director, must exercise that power for a proper purpose.
- A Director of a SOE must not:
 - a) Agree to the business of the SOE being carried out on or in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the SOE creditors or,
 - b) Cause or allow the business of a SOE to be carried out on or in a manner likely to create substantial risk of loss to the SOE creditors.
- A Director must not agree to the SOE incurring an obligation unless the Director believes at the time, on reasonable grounds, that the SOE will be able to perform the obligation when it is required to do so.
- A Director of a SOE, when exercising powers or performing duties, must exercise the care, diligence, and skills that a reasonable Director would exercise in the same circumstances.
- Another controlling measure imposed on Directors is the requirement to enter any conflict of interest in an interests register.

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Possible measures of utility performance



| | |
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Introductions

- Who are you and what organisation do you represent?
- What energy issues keep you **busy** at work?
- What energy **challenges** (might) keep you up at night?
- What is a key **question** that you have for other regional Utility Board Director colleagues? *Can you help me*
- What is a key piece of **advice** that you have for regional Utility Board Director colleagues? *From my experience...*



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Professor Iain McGill **UNSW Sydney**



Dr Iain MacGill is a Professor in the School of Electrical Engineering and Telecommunications at UNSW Australia, and Joint Director (Engineering) for the University's Collaboration on Energy and Environmental Markets (CEEM).

Iain's teaching and research interests at UNSW include electricity industry restructuring and the Australian National Electricity Market, sustainable energy generation technologies, distributed energy resources in the built environment, energy efficiency options, energy access in developing and emerging economies, energy and climate policy and environmental regulation. He has run industry short courses and workshops and consulted to industry and government clients in these areas in Australia and internationally.

Presentation Topic:

An introduction to electricity sector challenges and opportunities, what role for utility boards?



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JANENDRA PRASAD

Researcher PhD Candidate



Janendra (Jay) is a Chartered Professional Electrical Engineer with 25 years' experience leading the delivery of innovative, technically sound, cost-effective, and safe engineering solutions for electrical infrastructure. He has held in senior engineering, management and capacity building roles in power system design and operations, asset strategy and project development in Australia and Pacific Islands.

Jay's research interest is in integration and optimisation of high penetration of renewable energy and sustainable energy solutions.

Presentation Topic:

Facilitation of High Penetration of Variable Renewable Energy in Pacific Island Country Utility Grids

Energy transition planning frameworks



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Edoardo Santagata

PhD Student



Edoardo is a PhD student at UNSW researching the broad themes of energy security and resilience in Pacific Island countries and territories. The main aim of this research is to develop a framework to integrate energy resilience into modelling energy futures and developing sound energy policies which can help achieve the Pacific's energy targets. Some topics he has explored for the application of this framework include the decarbonisation of energy supply chains, transport, shipping and navigation, as well as novel financing approaches.

Edoardo's consultancy experience includes assessment of clean shipping technologies, bioethanol production, and fuel efficiency policies in various Pacific locations. His previous work also includes innovative energy access models for remote communities using nature-based designs that rely on geothermal energy.

Presentation Topics:

Decarbonising the Pacific: a national policy and sectoral target review

Open source tools for modelling energy transition



UNSW
SYDNEY

Associate Professor Anna Bruce UNSW Sydney



Dr Anna Bruce is an Associate Professor in the School of Photovoltaic and Renewable Energy Engineering and Research Coordinator (Engineering) at the Collaboration on Energy and Environmental Markets at UNSW Sydney, Australia. She leads CEEM's research theme in Distributed energy systems, including 'smart grids' and 'smart' homes, distributed generation and demand-side participation. Her research focuses on modelling, analysis and integration of renewable energy and distributed energy resources into electricity industries; energy access in developing countries; and energy policy and regulation.

Presentation Topic:

Tariff design and Distributed Energy Resources



UNSW
SYDNEY

Dr Maria Balabat

Senior Lecturer- UNSW



Dr Maria Balabat is a Senior Lecturer at the Business School and a Founding Member of the CEEM at UNSW Sydney. Her research interests include integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) dimensions in investment decision making including, disclosure of climate change information. She is a recipient of several ARC grants with projects that examine the capital market implications of Integrated Reporting and use of environmental and social indicators to develop a valuation methodology for investment decisions. She is a Director at the Australasian Reporting Awards (ARA), Fellow at CPA Australia, and a member of the Chartered Accountants in Australia and New Zealand (CA ANZ). Maria has a PhD in Economics at the University of Sydney

Presentation Topics:

Sustainable Governance in the Utilities Sector

Trends in Sustainable Business Reporting