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High Electricity Prices Cripple Australian Manufacturers, Is Minnesota Next?

Ω Written by Isaac Orr \blacksquare in Mining, Minnesota Economy () on November 11, 2018

Companies throughout Australia are reconsidering whether they will indeed bring manufacturing jobs back from China after experiencing enormous increases in electricity prices as a result of the closure of an enormous coal-fired power plant and government regulations that mandate the use of "green power."

For example, according to the Financial Review:

Hardware manufacturer Alchin Long Group in Sydney's west has had to agree to a near-doubling of its electricity price, said Graham Lee, national operations manager. The price of the new two-year contract from Origin Energy has surged from \$55.30 per megawatthour to \$109.70.

Aluminium scrap processor Weston Aluminium, which uses about \$600,000 of electricity a month, pays \$57/MWh on its existing contract coming up to expiry and is hearing prices of \$150 in the market, said managing director Garbis Simonian.

"We cannot reduce [our electricity demand]. If the electricity and gas triple there's going to be a lot of people in trouble," he said.

The chief executive of Australia's largest aluminium smelter said they had to curtail production in recent months because of the spike in electricity prices which was "crippling" the business.

BlueScope Steel and Incitec Pivot have both been hit by soaring power prices, while Rio Tinto's Boyne Smelters has cut back output and about 100 jobs.

These are just a handful of examples showing how high energy prices harm heavy industry, and we will see similar quotes coming from Minnesota manufacturers and miners if we keep upping the amount of intermittent, and expensive renewables on the grid.

There are a lot of parallels between Australia and Minnesota.

Australia used to have some of the lowest power prices in the world, and Minnesota's energy prices used to be 20 percent below the national average, but both the Land Down Under and the Land of 10,000 Lakes have seen electricity prices skyrocket as they closed down large, efficient coal-fired power plants and mandated the use of renewables, primarily wind.

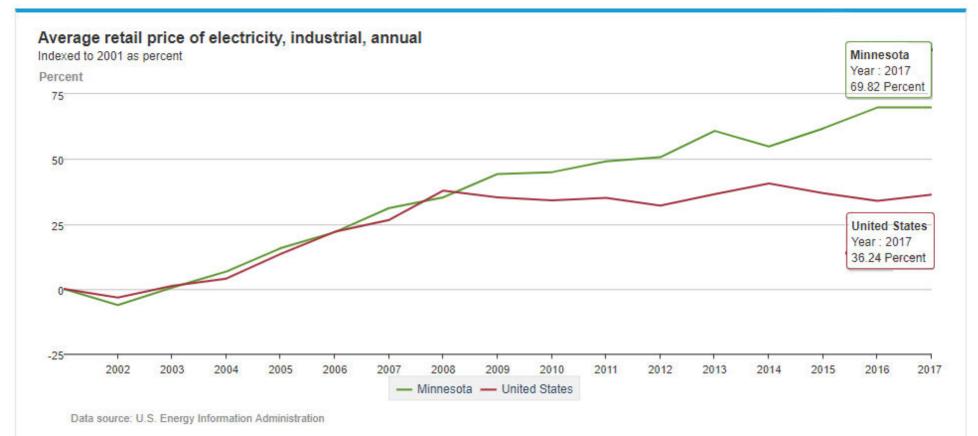
Australia has been even more aggressive than Minnesota, however, and now South Australia has the highest electricity prices in the world. The chart below shows electricity prices (in Australian dollars) for selected countries. You'll notice the U.S. average is approximately 1/3 the cost of South Australian electricity.

Retail electricity prices of NEM states, including taxes, compared to selected countries (¢ per kWh)

South Australia	47.13
Denmark	44.78
Germany	43.29
Italy	40.30
New South Wales	39.10
Ireland	35.82
Queensland	35.69
Portugal	35.07
Victoria	34.66
Belgium	32.84
Spain	32.84
Great Britain	31.34
Austria	29.85
EU average	29.85
Holland	28.36
Sweden	28.36
Greece	26.87
Slovakia	25.37
France	24.63
Luxembourg	23.88
Finland	23.88
Norway	22.39
Slovenia	20.90
Poland	20.90
Lithuania	19.70
Hungary	17.16
Estonia	17.16
US	15.75

SOURCE: MARKINTELL, US ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Minnesota industry has already seen their electricity prices rise substantially, increasing 33.58 percent faster than the national average since 2007. Rising electricity costs make it harder for Minnesota firms to compete both globally and nationally, and it makes it harder for factories and mines to provide family supporting jobs.



We have to ask ourselves, is it worth it? Minnesota's electricity demand has been flat since 2006, which means we don't need a single new power plant to provide us with the electricity we depend on every single day. This means that the billions of dollars spent on wind energy (\$15 billion, to be exact), represents a massive opportunity cost that could been spent more productively throughout the economy.

Smart people have been duped into thinking that wind and solar are essentially free sources of energy, but we know this is not the case. Instead, wind and solar are expensive hood ornaments on top of a power grid that is kept running by coal, nuclear, and natural gas.

As electricity becomes more expensive, energy intensive manufacturing jobs are more likely to move to other states or other countries, and Minnesota mines are more likely to sit idle as we import our raw materials from other nations.

Hopefully people begin to realize they've been tricked, and they begin to understand the negative consequences wind and solar have had on Minnesota families and businesses.

TAGS:	MINNESOTA	WIND	SOLAR	MANUFACTURING	AUSTRALIA