Is Energy a National Security Issue in Papua New Guinea?

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Purpose

• Relationship between energy and national security
• Policy implications
• Strategic interventions
Nexus between energy and national security?

• What is energy security?

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Availability
Accessibility
Affordability
Acceptability
Relationship between energy and national security

- Governance
- Macroeconomic
- Human security
- Sources
Political economy of energy in PNG

• Energy Sources - (i) electric power, (ii) fossil fuels (including petroleum, and natural gas and coal); and (iii) renewable energy (including Hydro, Geothermal, Solar, Wind, Wave, Tidal, Ocean current, biofuel).

• Contribution to the economy – 14% of GDP (Energy Policy, 2020)

• Energy Issues and Challenges

Energy Security Policy - “Providing affordable and reliable power to the population in PNG remains central to the PNG Government’s development plans and it requires a well-functioning service provider,” said Hon. William Duma, Minister State Enterprises.

“Access to reliable, affordable electricity is central to economic development; businesses, schools, hospitals and clinics, among countless other services in PNG, all need reliable, affordable power to keep the country growing,” said Stefano Mocci, World Bank Country Manager for Papua New Guinea.
Policy Implications

- Political – Governance
- Economical – Macroeconomic
- Social – social welfare
- Environmental – fossil fuels and climate change
Strategic Actions

- Review and harmonise policy regimes
- Strategic stockpile (reserve)
- Establish research institute
- Strategic partnerships
Conclusion

- Energy is the life blood of the economy hence, enhancing energy security will sustain socioeconomic development