Presentation at the National Security Seminar on
ENERGY SECURITY AND DIVERSIFICATION

Thursday 13th April 2023
The National Research Institute, Port Moresby
The National Energy Authority (NEA) established under the National Energy Authority Act 2021.

The NEA Act was passed by Parliament on the 23 April 2021. On 6 July 2021, the Act was gazetted.

NEA transitioned from the Energy Wing of the Department of Petroleum and Energy and established office in June 2021.

The NEA Board was appointed on 15 December 2021 and gazetted on 25 January, 2022.

NEA Currently going through Transition - Challenges with capacity, coordination with development partners, conflict with other State agencies on institutional jurisdiction.

NEA has now assumed all functions for Policy and Regulations of the Energy Sector
1. The *NEA Act 2021* and the *Electricity Industry Act 2021*, established the NEA and gives direction for it to develop and regulate the energy industry and implement:

   a) the National Electrification Rollout Plan (NEROP); and

   b) the National Energy Policy of 2017-2027.

2. Section 10 of the NEA Act (2021) outlines our Core Functions of NEA. The Core functions are:

3. The National Energy Policy sets out the platform and direction for the development of the energy sector in PNG.
The International Energy Agency (IEA) defines energy security as the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.

- **Long-term energy security:** Ensuring timely investments to supply energy in line with economic developments and environmental needs.

- **Short-term energy security:** Focuses on the ability of the energy system to react promptly to sudden changes in the supply-demand balance.

**CHALLENGE**

- PNG is highly dependent on fossil fuels for electricity, transportation and other energy needs such as cooking.

- The need for carbon neutrality to address climate change challenges calls for the reduction in energy dependence on carbon based energy sources - creating energy security issues for many countries, including PNG.
PNG has its Energy Targets as part of its Nationally Determined Commitments under the various global climate change agreements and commitments.

- Achieve 70% by 2030
- Achieve 100% and be carbon neutral by 2050
ADDRESSING ENERGY SECURITY

➢ To address energy security in PNG, there is a need to create a platform and environment for investment and development in the energy sector in PNG.

➢ Ensure diversification of energy sources (supply) by driving investment and development of renewable energy sources.

➢ NEA, as the mandated authority for energy (including electricity) is now undertaking various programs and activities.

   1. Policy and Planning
   2. Regulatory
   3. Projects Coordination and Implementation
POLICY & PLANNING

1. National Energy Transition Plan

2. Establishment of Data Hub
   a) Energy Data
   b) GHG Emissions Inventory

3. Energy Sub-Sector Policies (Priorities for 2023)
   a) Geothermal Energy Policy
   b) Hydro Energy Policy
   c) Solar Energy Policy
   d) Gas Reservation / DMO Policy
Establishment of a Tariff System

Establishment of Standards and Guidelines

Establishment of Licensing Process, including office of Registrar

Off-Grid on Regulations – pending amendments

Reviewing Exclusive Zones (Service Areas) that’s individuals to supply own power

Introduction and Adoption of Codes (Third Part Access Code, Grid Code and Electricity Code)

Enactment of Off-Grid (Small Power Stations) Regulations

Working on various standards and regulations
- Development of an Off-Grid Master Plan
- Coordinating proposed new projects (FFI, Reykjavick, etc)
- Considering Options for power generation, transmission and retailing
- Coordination and implementation of NEROP
End of Presentation

Thankyou