

NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY



TRANSITION AND GOING FORWARD

Friday 17th March 2023
Forest Research Institute, Lae

BACKGROUND

- 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

CORE FUNCTIONS

1. The coming into operations of the NEA Act (2021) and the Electricity Industry Act 2021 establishes the NEA and gives direction for it to develop and regulate the energy industry and implement the National Electrification Rollout Plan (NEROP) and 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:
 - a) Provision of Codes, Guidelines and Recommendations for electricity and energy industry.
 - b) Review the country's energy requirements every 5 years including the National Energy Policy 2017 – 2027.
 - c) Implementation of NEROP through the National Energy Policy Implementation Plan of 2022 – 2026.

CORE FUNCTIONS

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- d) Implementation of the National Energy Policy of 2017-2027.
- e) Regulation of the energy industry in Papua New Guinea.
- f) Issuance of licenses to all independent power producers.
- g) Identification and development of all renewable energy sector projects.
- h) Monitoring and evaluation of all energy sector development activities.
- i) Coordination and facilitation of donors and investors in the energy sector.
- j) Formulate new sub-sector policies for solar, hydro, biofuels, wind, ocean current, biogas, coal, hydrogen gas and other related renewable energy sources.
- k) Coordinate with government agencies, provinces, districts and authorities and the private sector to foster, monitor and manage energy resource development strategies and programs in Papua New Guinea.

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

4. Legislative and Policy Gap Review

REGULATORY

- 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

PROJECTS COORDINATION & IMPLEMENTATION

- Development of an Off-Grid Master Plan
- Coordination of Projects under NEROP
- Coordinating proposed new projects (FFI, Reykjavick, etc)
- Options for power generation, transmission and retailing

End of Presentation

Thankyou