

Papua new guinea energy storage industry

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Welcome to PNG's top-ranked business media.

According to the World Bank as of 2022, about 19% of PNG's population has access to electricity, but grid penetration in provincial capitals is less than 14%. PNG's per capita consumption ratio of electricity is also one of the lowest in the world.

However, PNG's energy sector is currently undergoing a significant transition due to two major recent developments. These are PNG's entry into the family of LNG-producing nations in 2014 and the announcement at APEC 2018 of the PNG Electrification Partnership, a program which has as its aim the roll-out of electricity to 70% of PNG's population by 2030.

State-owned PNG Power Ltd is the major power utility in PNG, with responsibility for power generation, transmission, distribution and retailing. It is one of a number of state-owned companies owned by the state-owned umbrella company, Kumul Consolidated Holdings.

While PNG Power has an effective monopoly in most population centres areas, there are opportunities for the private sector in PNG's energy market, both for power generation and power wholesale outside of populous areas (e.g. to mines).

The past decade has seen the emergence of several Independent Power Producers (IPPs), which have executed power purchase agreements to supply PNG Power with electricity. The peak body for IPPs in PNG is IP3.

PNG Power runs just two major power grids: Port Moresby (which services the National Capital District and Central Province) and Ramu (which services PNG's MOMASE region and parts of the Highlands). Other parts of PNG are serviced by 19 independent power systems, many of which rely on costly diesel power.

Due to frequent power outages, most larger companies in PNG own their own backup generators in addition to buying electricity from PNG Power.

Under PNG's Vision 2050 document, PNG has a stated goal of reaching 100% renewable power by 2050.

PNG's National Energy Policy, 2017-2027, also proposes the establishment of a National Energy Authority 'to regulate and promote the development, dissemination of information regulation and licensing relating to all forms of energy, including non-renewable and renewable energy sources'. In



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this, it would take over some of the roles previously performed by the Department of Petroleum and Energy, including being ' chief implementer ' of future energy projects.

In February 2021, the National Executive Council endorsed a National Energy Authority Bill and an amendment to the Electricity Industry Act 2002 to achieve this reform.

The electricity industry and power pricing is currently regulated by the Independent Consumer and Competition Commission (ICCC). PNG's National Energy Policy anticipates the eventual establishment of separate Energy Regulatory Commission.

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Web: https://www.kary.com.pl/contact-us/ Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

