

Fuel Security

Energy Security

National Security

Do we understand the risks and our vulnerabilities?

What assumptions do we make?

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Chair of the Institute for Integrated Economic Research – Australia

Co-Founder Australian Security Leaders Climate Group

Director JBCS Pty Ltd





- > A State of Chaos and Mistrust
- National Security and Resilience
- Fuel security & Energy Transition
- What should we do next?
 - ➤ Why am I still optimistic?



CHAOS?

CLIMATE CHANGE

PANDEMICS

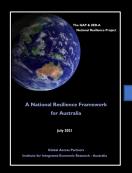
ECONOMIC CRISES

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS

ENERGY TRANSITION

CONFLICT

TRUST?









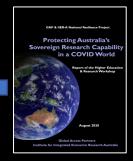


Australia – A Complacent Nation

Our reactions are too little, too late, and too short-sighted

October 2021

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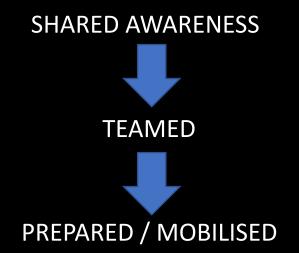






WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A RESILIENT SOCIETY?

There is no verb for resilience ...





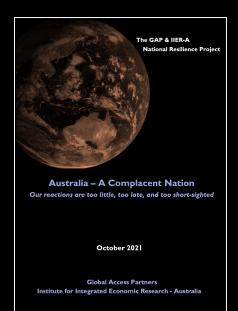


Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs. 2018.

WHAT MAKES US VULNERABLE?

- High levels of dependency and growing system interconnectedness.
- Just-in-time supply, low levels of storage, hub and spoke distributions.
- Single sources or lines of supply and few alternative sources.
- Dependence on imports to meet demand (e.g. food, fuel).
- High expectations of continuous ongoing supply.
- Low tolerance for loss and disruption.

Australia – A Complacent Nation



There is no National Security or Resilience Strategy
No current National Energy Security Assessment

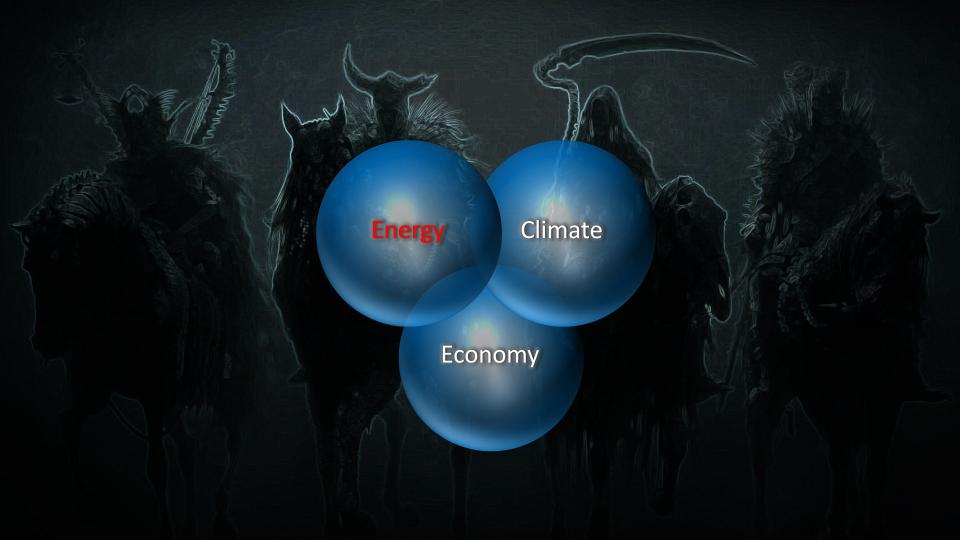
No integrated Health Risk Assessment

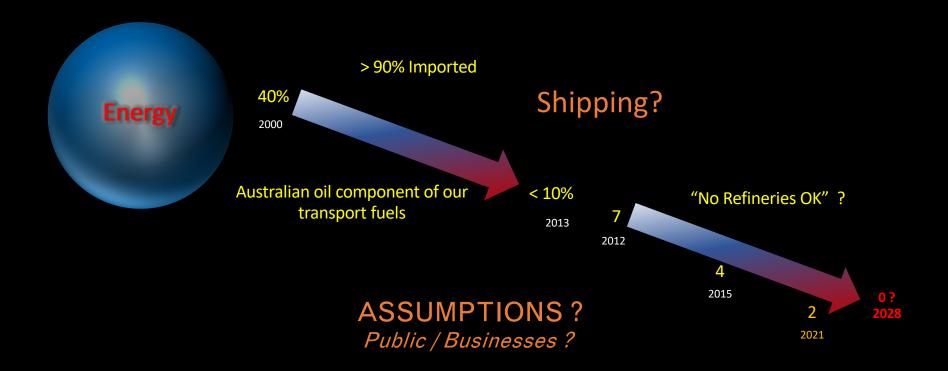
No Agriculture Risk Assessment

There is no National Risk Assessment

ASSUMPTIONS?

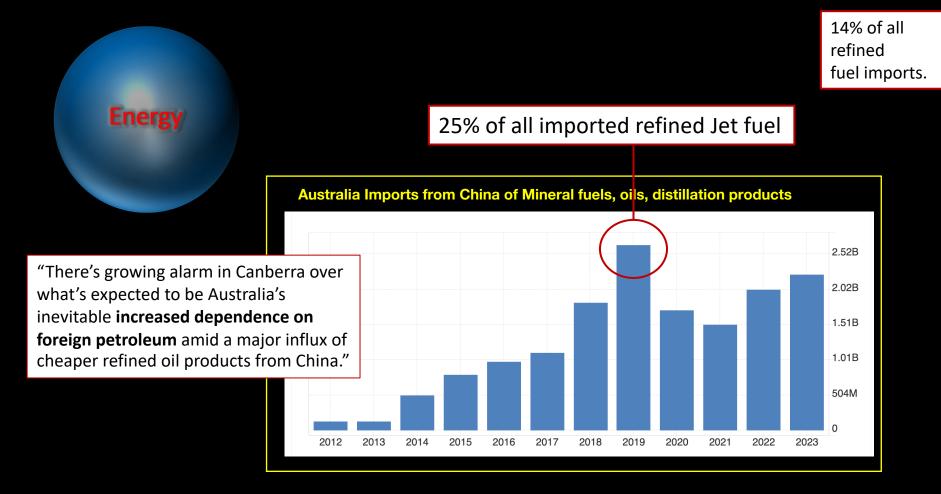
MISINFORMATION?

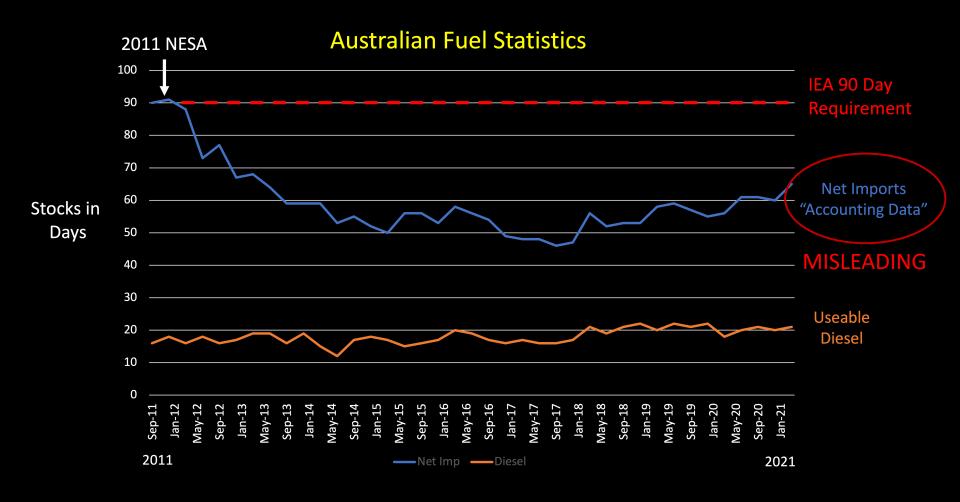


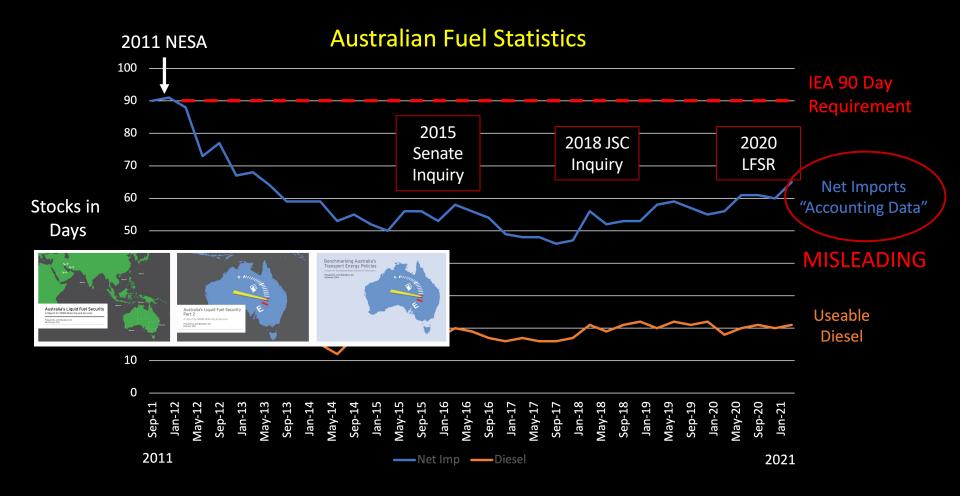


Our way of life depends on cheaper oil / fuel coming from overseas

At the cost of our security and resilience ...





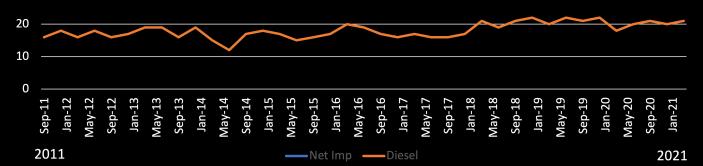


Australian Fuel Statistics

2019 – Interim LFSR:

- There is no overarching understanding of the whole liquid fuel market in Australia and how different parts interact with each other. The Department is **now** developing a model of the fuel market and its supply chains.
- Burdensome administrative requirements of the Liquid Fuels Emergency Act are likely to delay an effective Government response in an emergency.





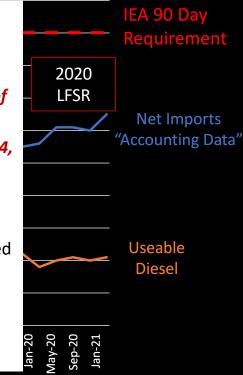
Useable Diesel

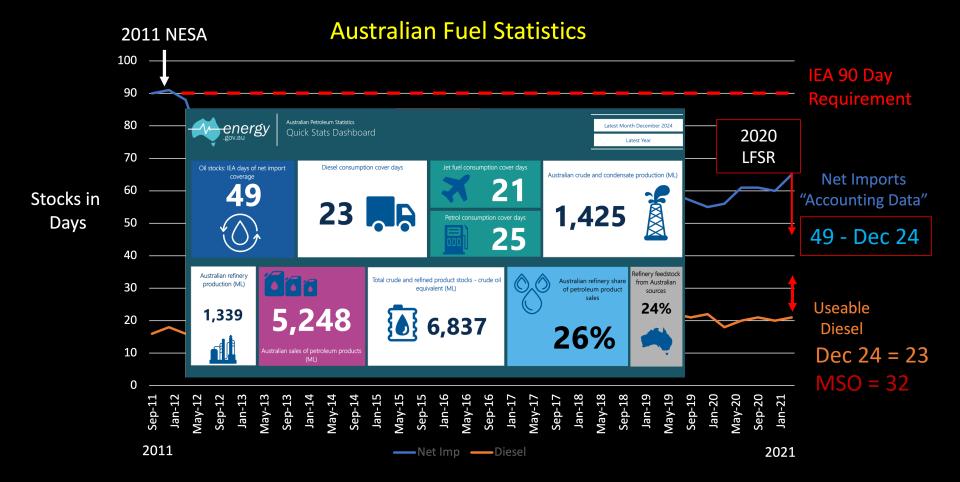
2011 NESA

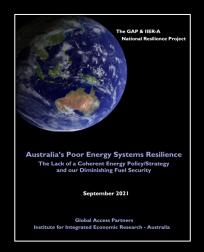
Australian Fuel Statistics

Energy Minister Taylor announcement to "strengthen the nations fuel security and prevent crippling shortages.":

- invest \$200 million in a competitive grants program to build an additional 780ML of onshore diesel storage; this program is well behind the original schedule as of 2024.
- create a minimum stockholding obligation for key transport fuels. As at July 2024,
 the legislated minimum stockholdings by industry have not been met.
- o support the refining sector via a refinery production payment. 50% took it.
- review of the LFE Act in April 2019 to address the issues with the LFE Act identified in the interim Liquid Fuel Security Review report. The review of the LFE Act did not proceed beyond scoping and planning because it was overtaken by events, including the Australian summer bushfire season of 2019–20 and the COVID-19 pandemic.







Domestic Alternate Fuel Sources

GOALS:

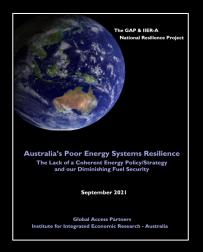
- Reduce National Security Risk
- Reduce Transport / Industry Emissions
- Improve National Resilience

National Security Risk



Domestic Production:

- Growing transport energy need over the next two decades.
- No appetite in Government to invest in refining infrastructure.
- Smaller scale, distributed, production (e.g. biofuels, gas to liquids, small scale latest generation oil refineries, and waste oil reprocessing)
- However ... this is not enough



Domestic Alternate Fuel Sources

GOALS:

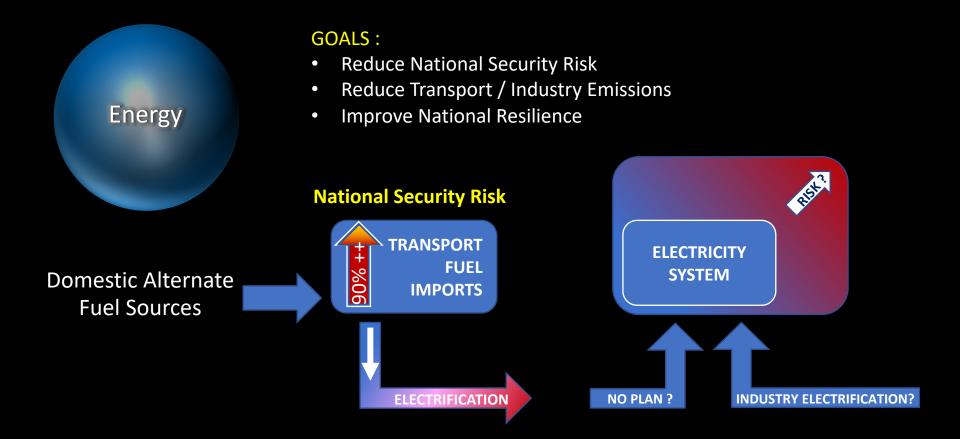
- Reduce National Security Risk
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National Security Risk



Demand Reduction ... combination of :

- higher fuel efficiency standards, hybrid power trains.
- transfer of logistics loads from road transport to more energy efficient modes (i.e. increased use of train and coastal shipping systems.)
- large-scale adoption of renewable transport energy options such as electric, green hydrogen and green ammonia propulsion systems.



WITHOUT AN ENERGY RISK ASSESSMENT THERE CANNOT BE A COHERENT ENERGY STRATEGY OR PLAN FOR THIS ...



Is this designed?

Will we have the skilled workforce?

Manufacturing capacity?

What are the supply chain risks?

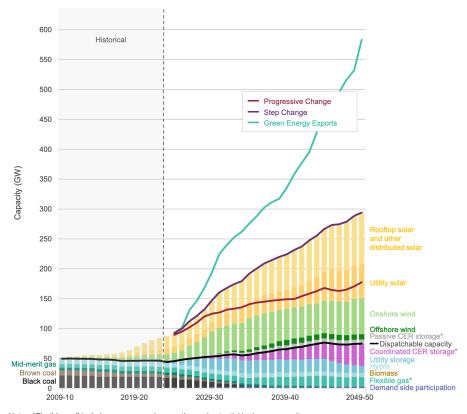


Figure 15 Capacity, NEM (GW, 2009-10 to 2049-50)

Notes: "Flexible gas" includes gas-powered generation and potential hydrogen capacity.

"CER storage" means consumer energy resources such as batteries and electric vehicles.

Projections for "Rooftop solar and other distributed solar" and "CER storage" are forecast based on unit costs, consumer trends and assumptions about payments received to participate in the electricity market.



Will a renewable energy system make us more resilient given the energy will be produced in Australia?

What are the related supply chain risks?



80% of global solar panel components come from China 70% of global wind turbine components come from China

Supply Chain Risks

China controls 80% of the world's lithium battery raw material refining, 77% of the world's cell capacity and 60% of the world's component manufacturing.





Australia's Poor Energy Systems Resilience

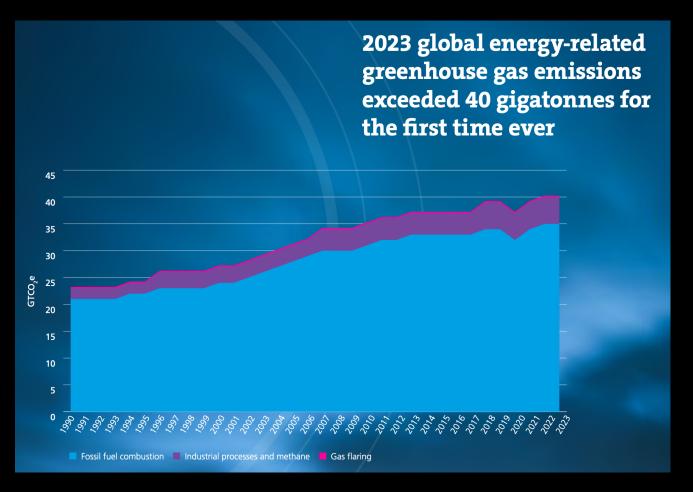
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The topic of energy has become so politicised in Australia, both between the major parties and within the previous LNP Coalition Government, that our national interest and security has been subsumed by both party and personal interests.

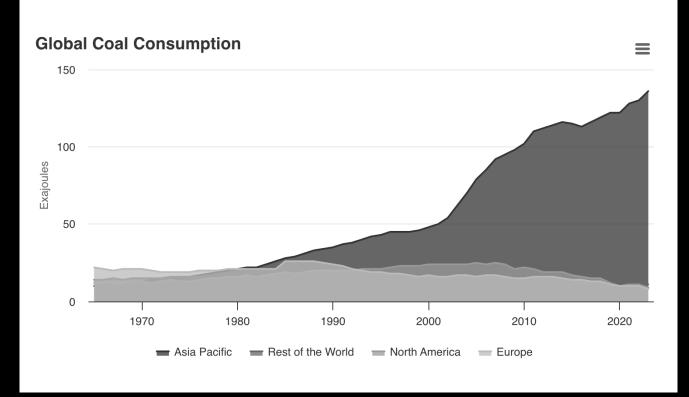


Reality Check?



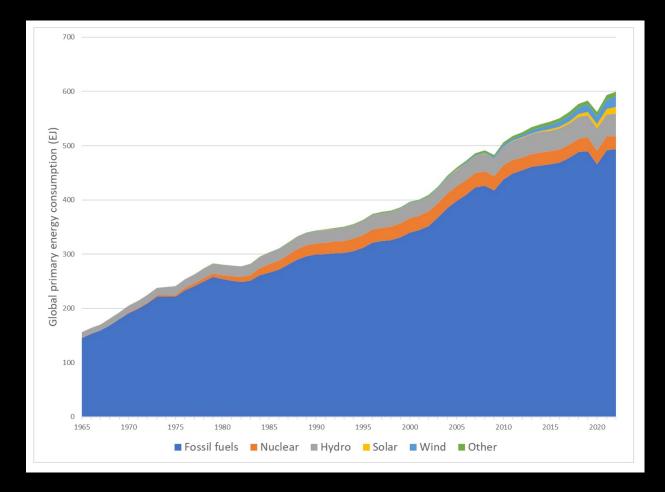


Reality Check ?





Reality Check ?



Right now, the climate-security risks are not being fully assessed or understood in Australia. There is a poor understanding of the reality of near-future systemic security risks posed by climate change, which constitutes a major strategic gap.

Our nation is ill-prepared for climate impacts on our security in one of the highest risk regions in the world, the Indo-Pacific.



www.aslcg.org

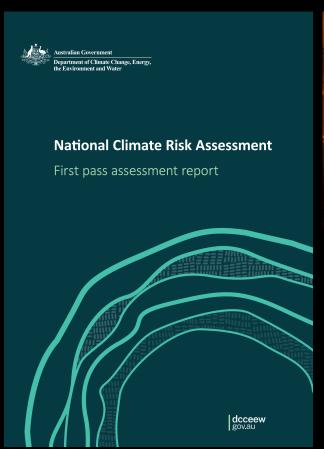


National Climate Risk Assessment

First pass assessment report









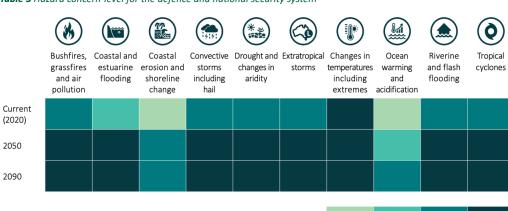


National Climate Risk Assessment

First pass assessment report



Table 3 Hazard concern-level for the defence and national security system



Insufficient

data / lower

concern

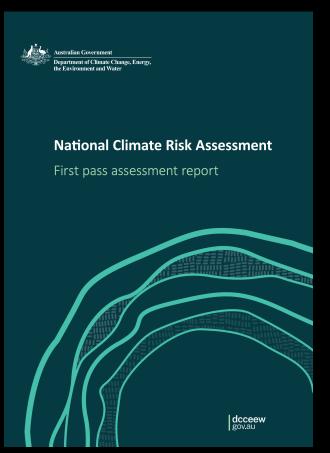
concern

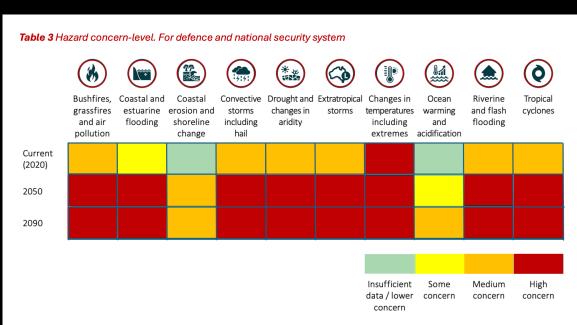
Medium

concern

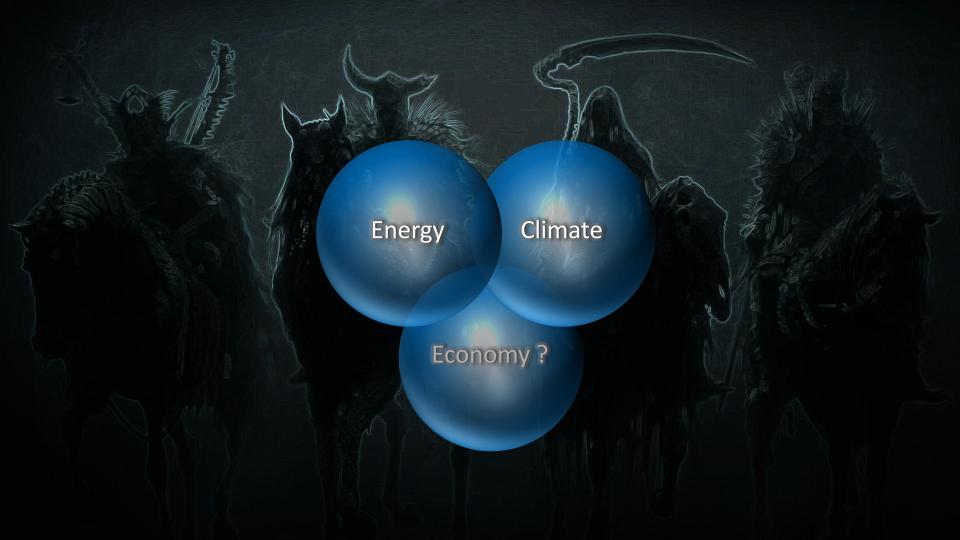
High

concern





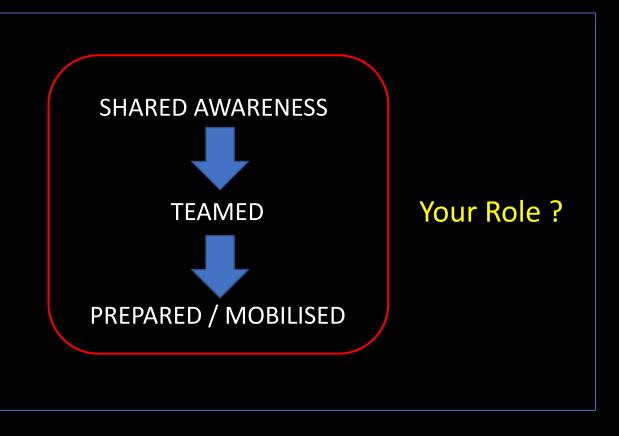
"The National Adaptation Plan will respond to the findings of the Risk Assessment."



Conclusions

- We don't need an AI program to tell us that we have been strategically stupid.
- ➤ Whilst this is a grim assessment there is some <u>cause for cautious</u> optimism.
- The actions we need to take are <u>not beyond our ability to design</u> and implement.
- We have considerable expertise and resources in this country.
- System Level Leadership is what we have been missing

Conclusions

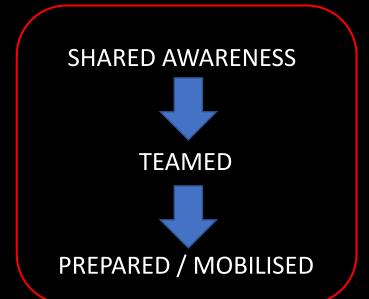






Google: "Australia a complacent nation"

https://sldinfo.com/2024/06/australia-a-complacent-nation-adrift-in-the-south-pacific/





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