

Energy for Africa :
New african ressources in gas (and oil...)
What impact on Africa energy outlook ?

Bruno Weymuller

**Fondation « Partager le Savoir »
« Sharing knowledge » Foundation**

Tunis - May 18th 2012

Energy in Africa : View from the demand side

- ◆ **Compared to demography, Africa consumes little energy**

Energy **consumption per capita** is actually the lowest in the world

But with large **regional disparities** (South and North Africa **Versus** Central Africa)

- ◆ **Energy consumption includes significant use of traditional biomass** (wood, charcoal, wastes...) mostly for domestic uses like cooking

Inconveniences : poor performances, impact on health, deforestation, loss of time...

In several **sub Saharian countries** it is more than 80 % of energy consumption

Globally for Africa : 45 % traditional biomass, 55 % modern energy

Energy in Africa : View from the demand side

◆ Modern energy consumption : 375 M toe in 2010 (3 % of world)

- South Africa 121 M toe Oil 155 M toe
- Algeria + Egypt 122 M toe Gas 95 M toe
- Others 133 M toe Others 125 M toe

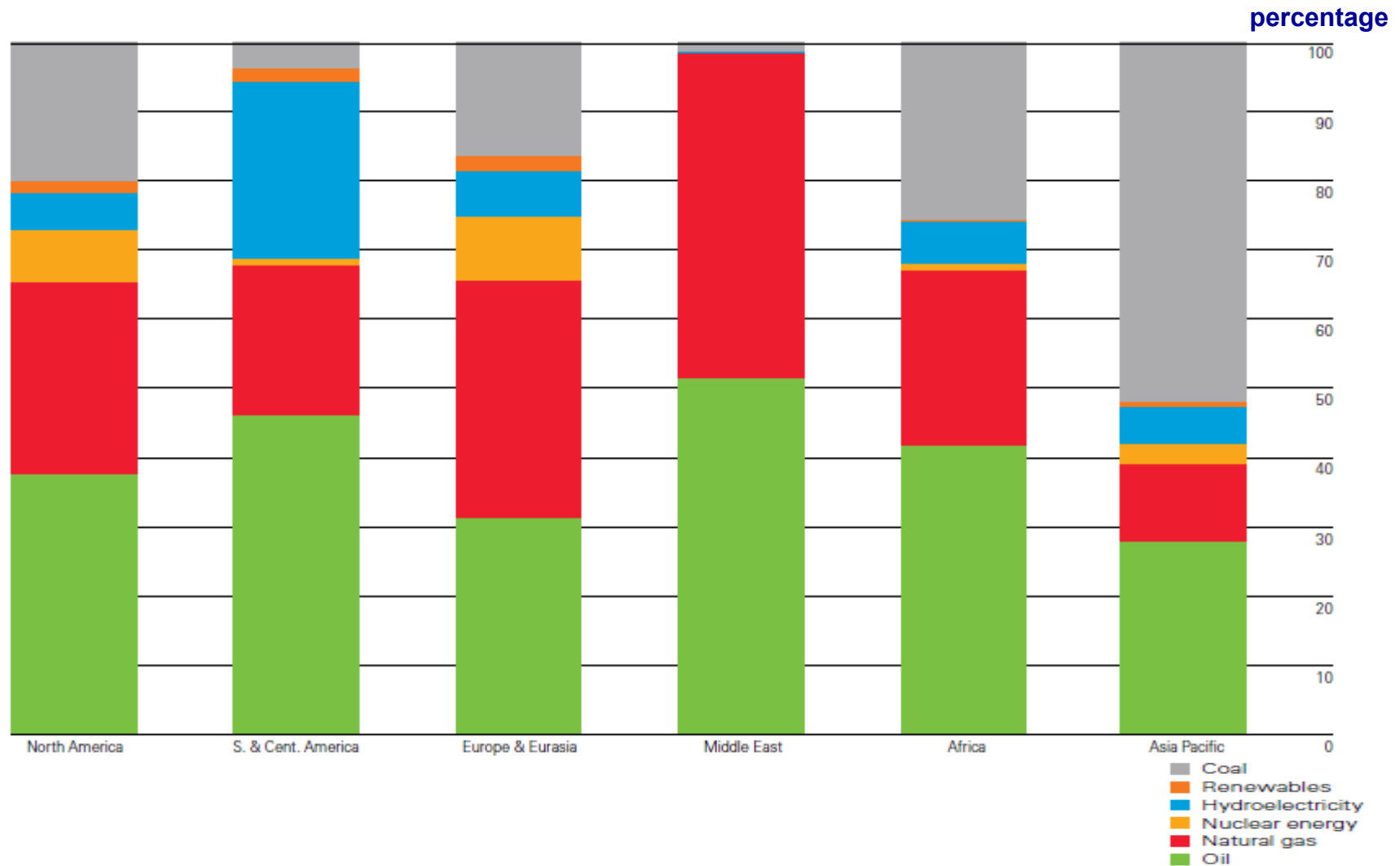
■ End use sectors :

- Residential/commercial
- Industry
- Transports

■ Power generation

A limited access to electricity

Regional Consumption pattern in the world 2010



Energy in Africa : View from the supply side

- ◆ **Oil and gas** form the dominant component (80 %) of commercial energy supply in Africa (excluding traditional biomass)
- ◆ **Coal and nuclear** => limited to South Africa (for a very long time...)
- ◆ Modern **renewable energy** : a potential underlined since several decades, but always mostly unexploited
 - Hydraulic : a limited development (Egypt, few central africa countries)
 - Geothermy : Kenya
 - Solar, wind : some local productions

So Africa is not in a situation to belittle new oil and gas resources for its economic development

Oil and gas activities in Africa : Key data

	Production		Consumption		Exports	Proven Reserves		
	10 ⁶ toe	% world	10 ⁶ toe	% world		10 ⁶ toe	% world	R/P
Oil	480	12 %	155	4 %	68 %	17 400	9.5 %	36
Gas (in Bcm)	190 (210)	6.5 %	95 (105)	3.3 %	50 %	13 200 (14700)	8 %	70
Coal	145	4 %	95	2.7 %	34 %			
Hydro (primary)	23	3 %	23					

Nota : Nuclear 3 M toe, Modern Renewables : 1 M toe

10⁶ toe = millions of tons of oil equivalent

Bcm = milliards of cubic meters

Oil and gas activities in Africa : Key actors

- ◆ **Oil** : 5 countries produce today for more than 80 % of African oil
(Nigeria, Angola, Algeria, Libya, Egypt)
+ about 10 other producing countries
=> most african countries are oil importers
- ◆ **Gas** : 4 countries count today for 90 % of African production
(Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Libya)
Angola + other new producers
Domestic gas consumption is important in Egypt, Algeria
- ◆ **2 dominant producing zones : North Africa, West Africa**
- ◆ **But recently exploration activity has moved towards new areas.**

New oil and gas African basins

◆ Inland basins : mostly oil discoveries

- Tchad (production)
- South Sudan (production)
- Uganda (near Lake Albert), Kenya (Western part), neighbouring countries

◆ Challenges for producing oil in inland countries :

- Infrastructures required to reach the coast : long pipes
Tchad, Sudan, Uganda
- New refining plants : location, size, complexity
regional cooperation

Mombasa refinery on Kenyan coast

- Competition of Middle East refined products on East Africa markets
- Environmental issues (natural parks, population)

New oil and gas African basins

◆ East coast countries :

Important gas and oil discoveries in the recent years

- **Mozambique** : large discoveries (offshore of Capo Delgado province)
Nota : former gas finds (pipe to South Africa)
- **Tanzanie** (close to southern border with Mozambique)
- **Potential of the Rovuma delta basin** : several « Tcms »
(African gas proven reserves : 15 Tcm in 2010)

=> Important for new producing countries.

But it does not change the dominant position of traditional producers

◆ Challenges for producing gas in East Africa

External markets pipes

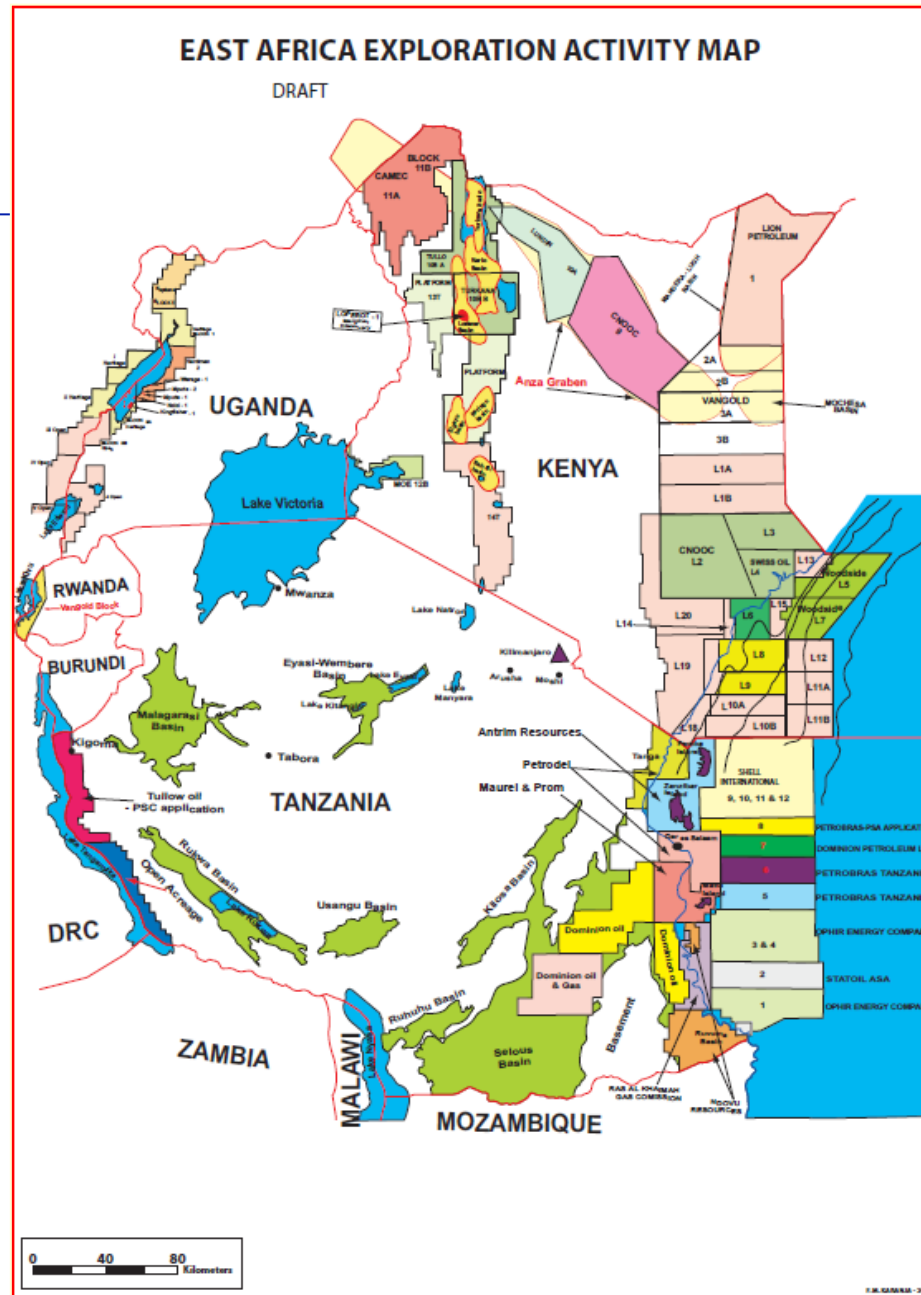
LNG plants (minimum volumes required stability of supply)

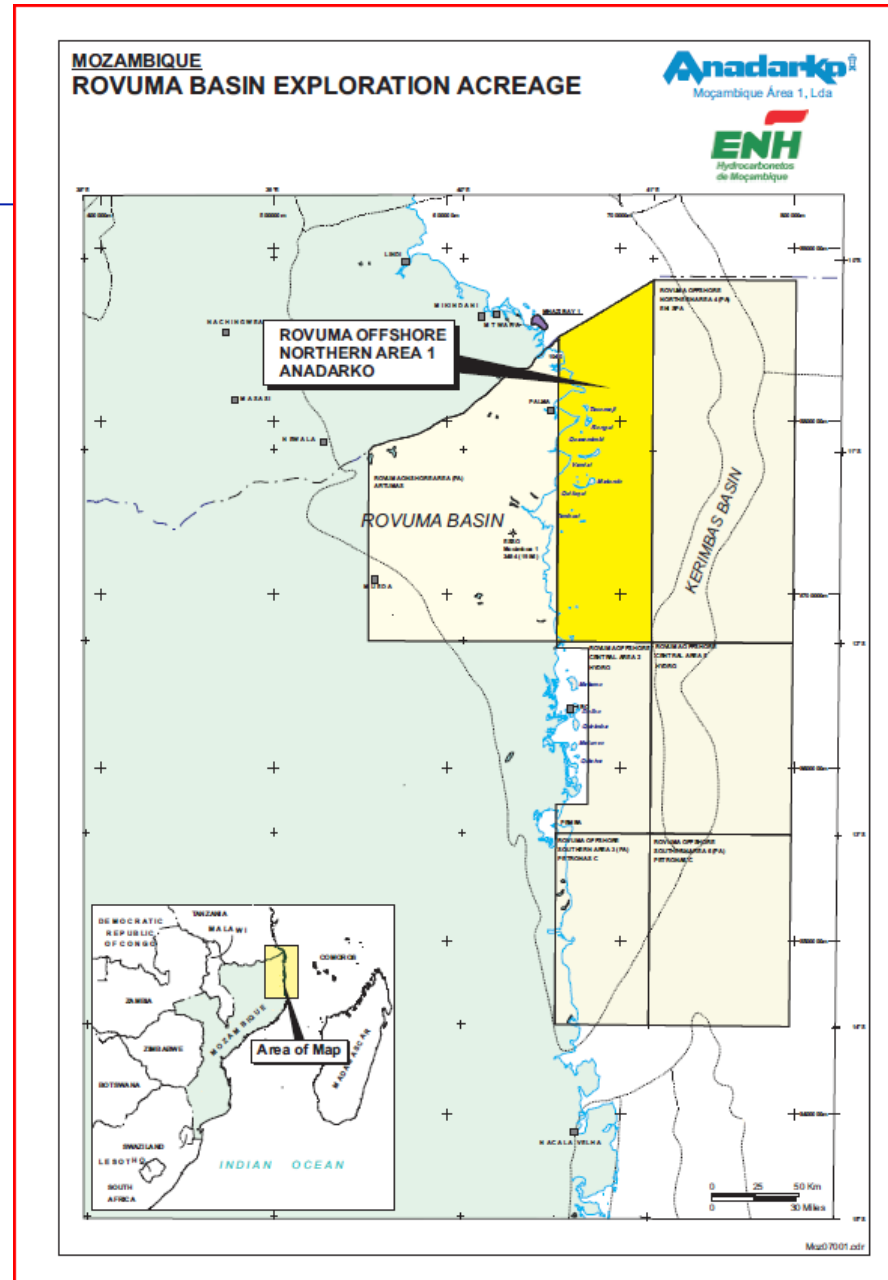
Domestic markets power generation (gas better solution than oil)

industry / fertilisers / petrochemicals

domestic uses : lack of marketing infrastructures

transportation (CNG)





The actors : a lot of oil and gas companies

- ◆ **Independant (often small) : Anadarko, Tullow, Heritage, Kosmos, Devon, Cove.**
- ◆ **Western majors (Exxon, ENI, Statoil, Total)**
- ◆ **Asiatic companies (Petronas, Chinese)**
- ◆ **National companies**

Unconventional gases

- ◆ **Coal Bed Methane (CBM), shale gas**
- ◆ **2 potential zones : North Africa, South Africa**
- ◆ **Huge constraints (water, expertise, equipment, infrastructures, legal framework,...)**

Access to electricity : a key issue in Africa

A very limited access to electricity in Central Africa
Poor quality (shortages...)

Is power generation a potential market for gas ?

◆ Markets : 3 different situations

- Huge urban centers and basic industries
- Suburban poor populations
- Isolated inland communities

◆ Production :

- Today : Oil, Hydro, Coal in South Africa
- The gas option
- Renewables

(centralized versus decentralized options)

◆ Infrastructures : few regional interconnections

Africa : Mid term oil and gas outlook

◆ Drivers

Population (expected trends)

Economic growth rate (4 % per year ?)

◆ Demand

	2010	2035
Oil (Mt)	155	200
Gas (M toe)	85	153
(Bcm)	95	170

◆ Supply

	2010	2035
Oil (Mt)	480	465
Gas (M toe)	190	395
(Bcm)	215	440

Key issues for energy in Africa

- ◆ **Global Governance :** Transparency (EITI)
Good management, long term energy policy
- ◆ **Rules for companies :** Regulatory framework, Respect of contracts,
Satisfactory profitability
- ◆ **Economics :** Solvability of consumers
Financing huge capital expenditures
- ◆ **Expertise – Education**
- ◆ **Regional cooperations**

The End