

Energy and poverty

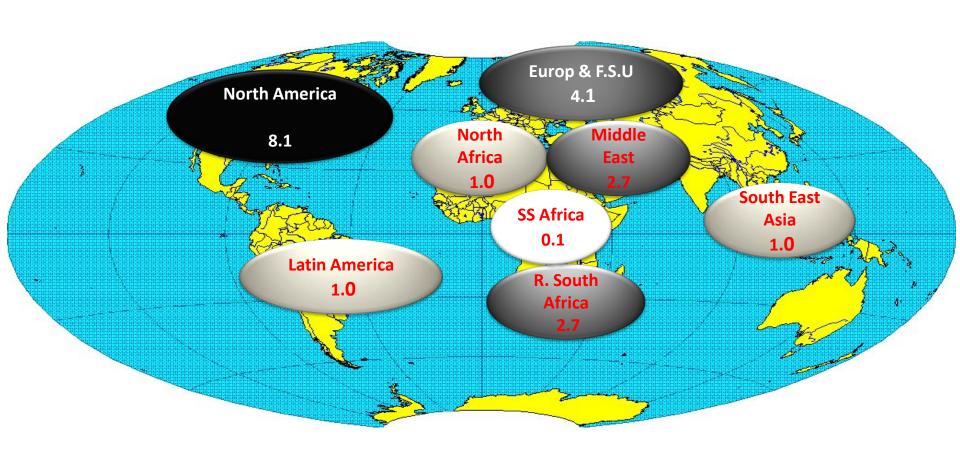
IEF Seminar

December, 8 and 9

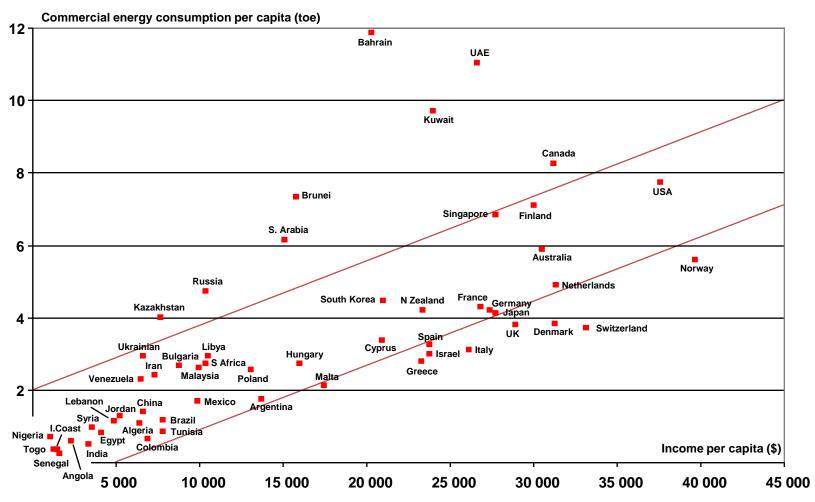
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Association for the Development of Energy in Africa

World energy consumption (toe/capita)

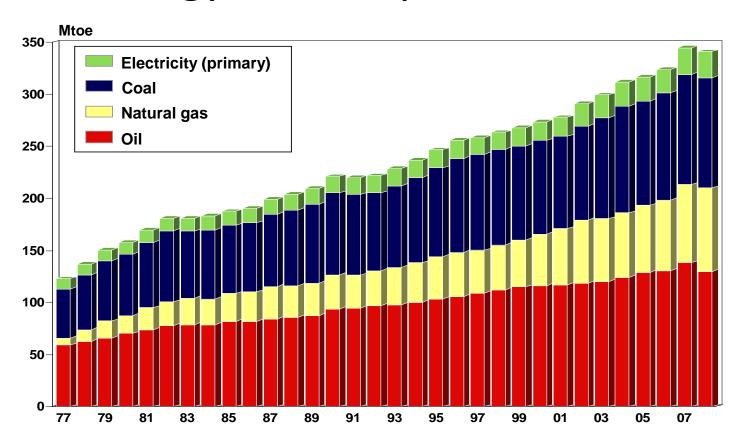


Commercial energy consumption and income in 2006





Energy consumption in Africa



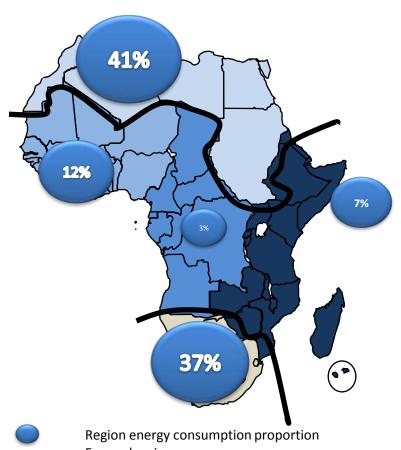
The energy divides

North and South Africa: two specific areas

Divide between Africa and the rest of the world (15% of world population for 3% of world energy consumption)

Divide between North Africa-South Africa and the rest of Africa

Divide between urban and rural areas: Urban areas look like energy snots



Energy barriers

Introduction to Africa oil industry

Oil production, consumption and export

		Africa	China	India
Production	(Kb/d)	10 871	3 973	883
Consumption	(Kb/d)	3 078	7 850	2 940
Consumption per capita	(T/cap)	0.16	0.29	0.13

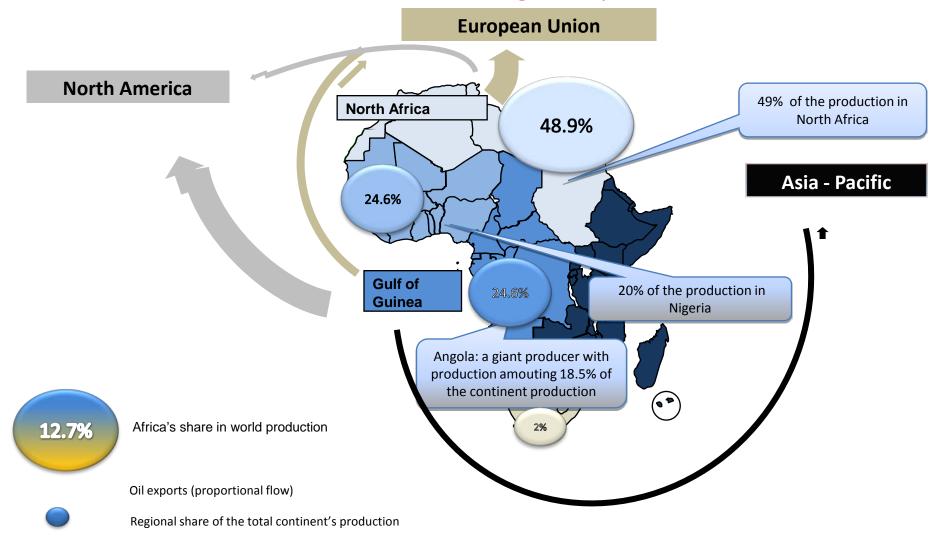
■ Even though Africa, China and India have a comparable population Consumption Profile, they show diffent oil industry Total energy compattern

■ Two situations in Africa: Oil producing regions (North Africa, Gulf of Guinea) and NOPAC*

	Nor	th Afric	a			
	Reserves		Mb	65		
33	Production		Kb/d	5 063		
10	Consumption		Kb/d	1508		
	Total energy consumed per	capita	Toe/cap	0.7		
13 \	West Africa		\ <u></u>			
	Mb	36	~			
	Kb/d	2 544	J	3		
	Kb/d	485	4	4	\rightarrow /	
nsume	d per capita Toe/cap	0.14				
	Central Afri	ıca				
Reser	ves	Mb		16		
Produ	ction	Kb/d	2.5	547		
	ımption	Kb/d		18		
Total	energy consumed per capita	Toe/cap		^{0.1} East Af	rica	
		Reserves			Mb	0
		Productio			Kb/d	0
		Consump			Kb/d	270
		Total ene	rgy consu	med per capita	Toe/cap	0.09
	S	outh A	frica			
	Reserves		Mb			
	Production		Kb/d		202	
	Consumption		Kb/d		582	
	Total energy consumed	d per capita	Toe/c	ap 2	2.38	

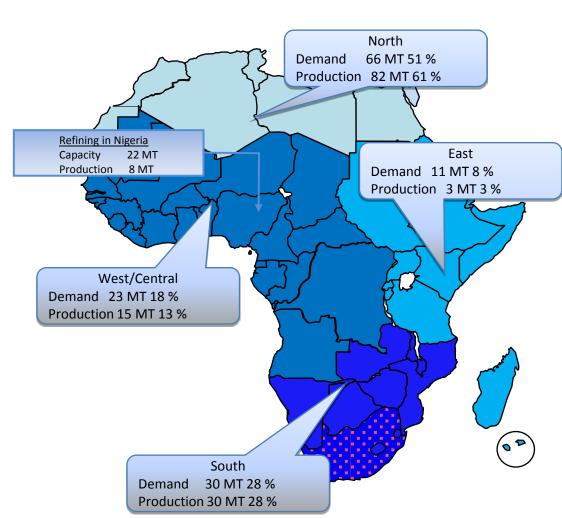
^{*}Non Oil Producing African Countries

Africa: a strategic oil producer



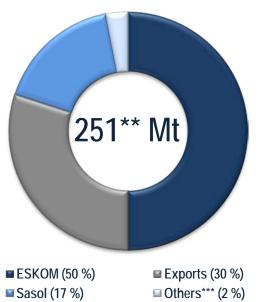
Refining and petroleum products trading in Africa

- Upstream:
- Limited refining infrastructure
- Existing refineries are very often obsolete
- African refineries are crippled by costs due to their low capacities
- Downstream:
- The low consumption forces a slow and costly distribution by road
- Costs are high and the prices are subsidized.



Coal: Production and consumption

Consumption of the Coal produced in 2008*



South Africa Coal Figures

- ✓ Primary energy mix proportion: 82.6 %
- ✓ Proved reserves: 54 Bt
- ✓ Production: 251 Mt
- ✓ R/P ratio: > 200 years
- ✓ ESKOM Number of coal-fired power stations
 - : 13 out of 20
- ✓ SA coal-based electricity proportion: 90 %
- ✓ Liquid from coal/ Total liquid: 1/3

Production and consumption of coal in South Africa have grown steadily over the past 25 years at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent

Source: **SACMA (South Africa Collieries Managers Association) /Presentation « ESKOM recovery plan » by Koos Jordan, June 2009 Sasol Annual report (produces 43 Mt pa for gasification)

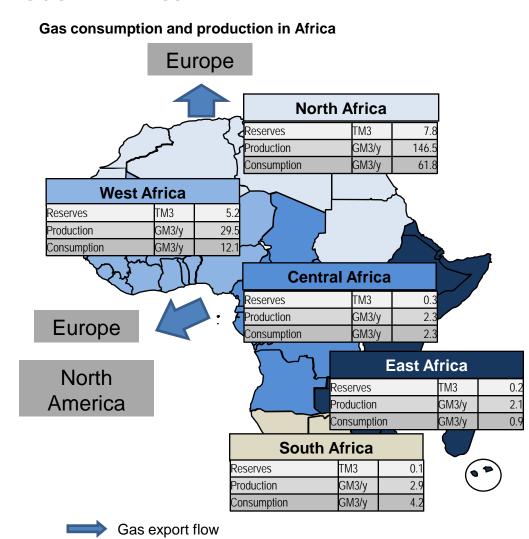


^{*} The production in 2008 was 251 Mt but the actual consumption in 2008 was 266 Mt as 15 Mt of dumps were used

^{***} Others include Households, Metallurgical, Transport,

Natural Gas in Africa

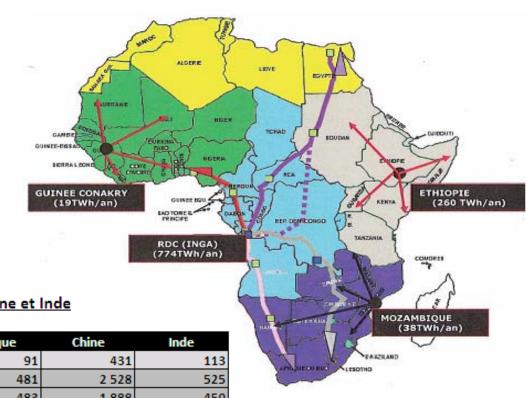
- Africa is an important gas producer (7.9 % of world reserve and 7% of world production)
- Nevertheless all the regions don't display the same gas profile:
- West and North Africa are the main gas producing areas
- South Africa is a net gas importer



Export zone

Hydroelectricity in Africa

Potential



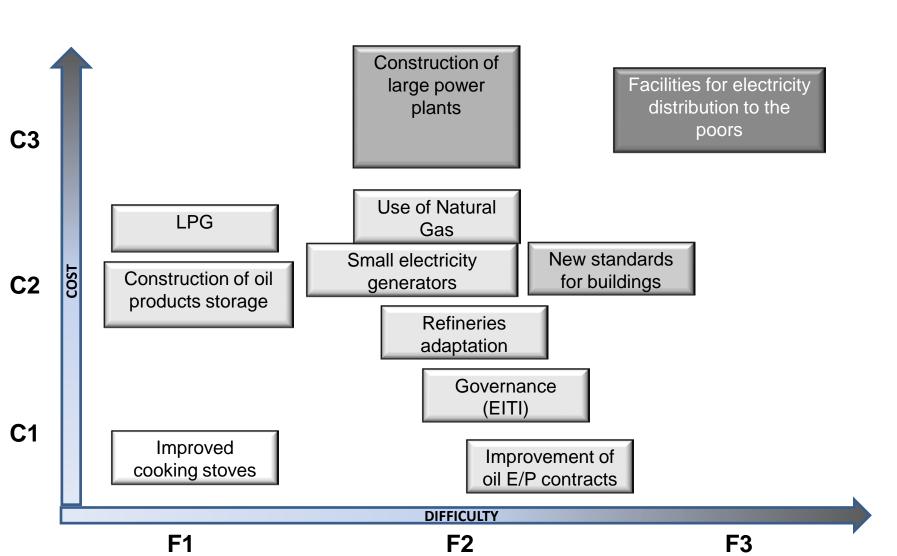
Comparaison: Afrique, Chine et Inde

		Afrique	Chine	Inde
Production d'hydroélectricité	TWh/an	91	431	113
Consommation électrique	TWh/an	481	2 528	525
Consommation électrique par habitant	KWh/h	483	1 888	450

- ✓ Large consumption of biomass (wood, residues ...)
 - ✓ desertification
 - ✓ health problems
 - √ time lost by women and children
- ✓ Lack of electricity
 - √ in towns (outages, blackouts)
 - ✓ in rural areas
- ✓ Need for better availability of oil products
 - ✓ storage tanks
 - ✓ roads!!
- ✓ Are renewables a solution ?



Recommendations



Cooperation

- ✓ interconnections of grids will allow better use of power generation capacities
- √ cooperation for refining facilities can allow savings

- ✓ lack of education before the independence
- √lack of skilled manpower
- √ need for education/training
- √The African Institute for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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