

IEA/Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Informal Brainstorming Meeting
Maputo, 12 May 2008

International Energy Agency Members



Additionally, Poland is in process of becoming a member

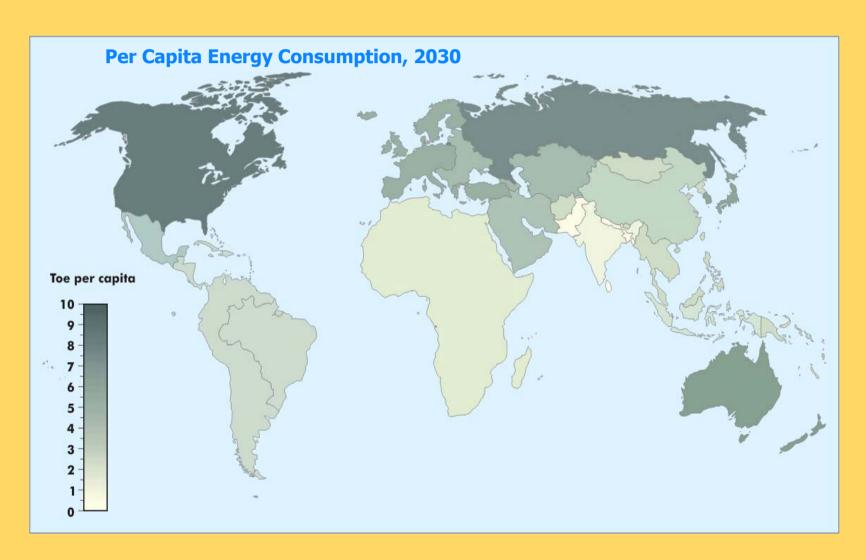
The World Energy Outlook

- The World Energy Outlook is the flagship publication of the International Energy Agency. It has long been recognised as the authoritative source of global long-term energy market analysis.
- In even-numbered years, the series provides energy demand and supply projections by fuel and by region through to 2030. It draws lessons for energy security, trade and investment, quantifies energy-related carbon dioxide emissions and assesses policies designed to reduce them.
- In odd-numbered years the series provides a systematic, objective and comprehensive analysis of a topical issue or challenge confronting the energy sector.

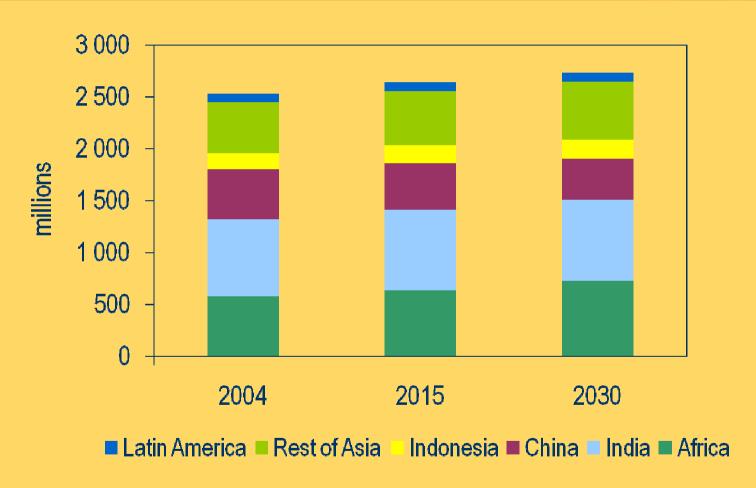
Energy and Development in the World Energy Outlook:

- WEO 2002: Energy and Poverty (WSSD)
- WEO 2003: Universal Electricity Access
- WEO 2004: Energy and Development
- WEO 2005: Electricity and Water Outlook in Middle East & North Africa
- WEO 2006: Energy for Cooking in Developing Countries
- WEO 2007: Energy Poverty in India
- WEO 2008: Energy and Development in Resource-Rich Sub-Saharan African Countries (forthcoming)

Outlook for Energy Use in Developing Countries

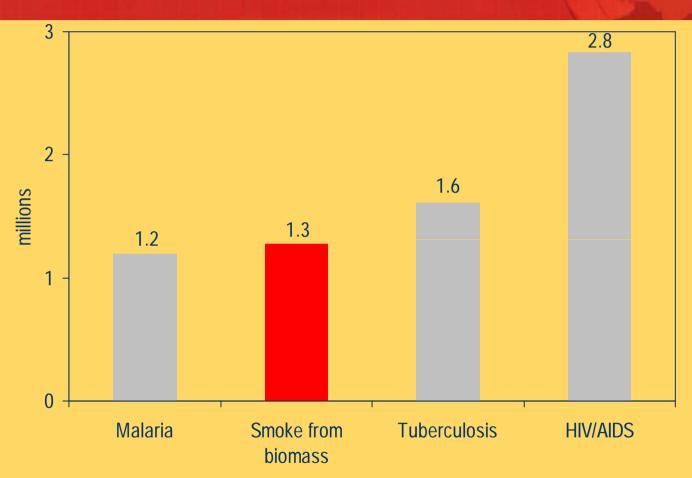


Outlook for Number of People Relying on Traditional Biomass for Cooking



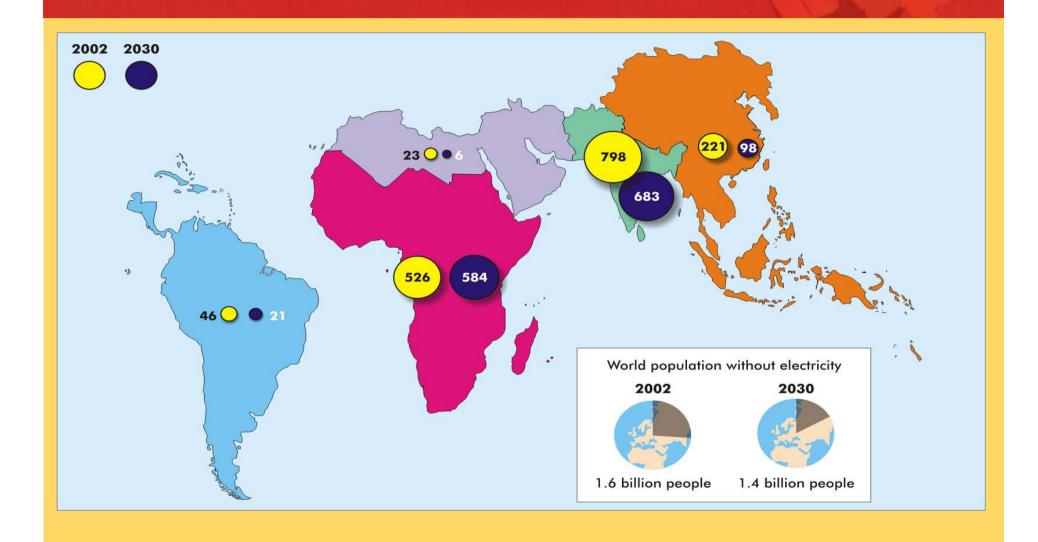
Biomass accounts for over 90% of residential energy consumption in Sub-Saharan African countries

Energy Poverty & Health: Annual Deaths from Indoor Air Pollution

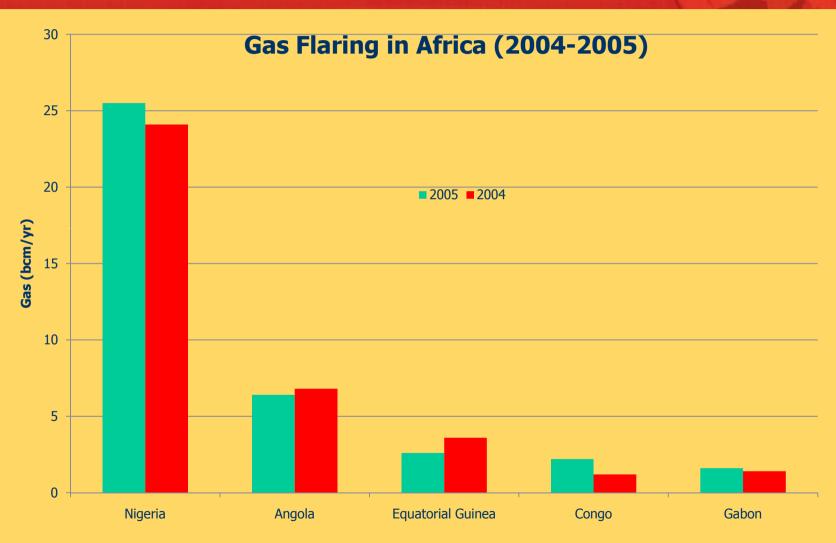


Worldwide 1.3 million premature deaths per year are directly attributable to indoor air pollution from the use of biomass, with more than half of these deaths children under five years of age

Electricity Access to 2030



Gas Flaring in Africa: One third of worldwide flaring



World Energy Outlook 2008: outline

- New set of projections to 2030, based on enhanced modelling capability
 - > Reference Scenario
 - > Alternative Policy Scenario
- In-depth analysis & modelling of headline issues
 - > Oil and gas supply prospects
 - > Post-2012 climate change policy scenarios
 - > Energy and development in Sub-Saharan African Countries
- Workplan & approach
 - > Close co-operation with industry, research institutes, financial institutions & other international organisations
 - > Brainstorming meetings (Copenhagen, Paris, Maputo)
 - > 1st draft for peer review by 1 August, launch in London on 12 November

Organisation of the Meeting

- Today's agenda
 - > Introduction
 - > Session 1: Energy Access Needs (Chair: S. Gitonga, UNDP)
 - > Session 2: Supply, Exports and Consumption (Chair: P. Nore, NORAD)
 - > Session 3: Revenue Management (Chair: L. Tessiore, UNDP)
 - > Session 4: Structural and Financial Barriers (Chair: K. Lissakers, RWI)
 - > Summary & Conclusions (Chair: K. Bennaceur, IEA)
- Informal meeting Chatham House Rule applies



Session 1

Energy Access Needs in Oil and Gas-producing SubSaharan African Countries

- Why is dependence on fuelwood and charcoal for cooking so high in oil and gas-rich African countries?
- Why is electricity access in these countries on par with oil and gas-importing countries?
- How can we foster regional cooperation, like the INGA projects, to facilitate energy access?
- What kind of subsidies are in place and have they been effective in increasing energy access to the poorest households?
- What is the impact of high oil prices?
- What role should renewable energy play in fossil fuelexporting countries?



Session 2

Oil and Gas Supply in Resource-Rich Countries, Expected
Revenues and Domestic Consumption

Session 2: Oil and Gas Supply, Expected Revenues and Domestic Consumption

- What is the potential for oil and gas supply in Sub-Saharan Africa?
- How can governments and companies accelerate the ending of gas flaring?
- Assuming that the resources will be extracted, how do governments decide how much to consume domestically and how much to export?
- How do governments decide on whether to use domestic petroleum products vs. importing them?
- What is the role of national oil companies vis-à-vis international oil companies?
- What is the impact of civil unrest on investment and production?



Revenue Management: What Works and What

Does Not Work

Session 3: Revenue Management: What Works and What Does Not Work?

- What type of fiscal regime with respect to energy production is best suited for efficient revenue management?
- Would distribution of revenues to local authorities be conducive to expanding energy access?
- What is the role for international mechanisms like EITI, Revenue Watch?
- What is the role for the WB and IMF?
- Which players should be held accountable?



Session 4

Overcoming Structural and Financial Barriers and Managing Revenues to Expand Energy Access

- What are the structural and financial impediments to the introduction of LPG?
- What are the costs of expanding the penetration of electricity and LPG in rural areas?
- What can governments do to develop local capacity, given that it is crucial to ensure that revenues benefit the energy poor?
- How can governments prioritise investment needs and energy production needs?
- What policies are most successful in expanding access?



Summary & Conclusions