POTENTIAL FOR REGIONAL USE OF EAST AFRICA'S NATURAL GAS

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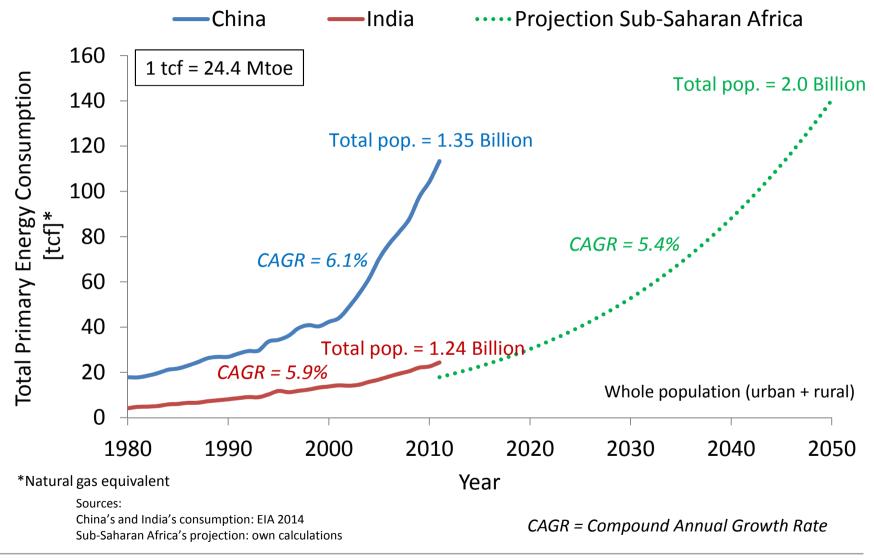
The Earth Institute Columbia University



MOTIVATION

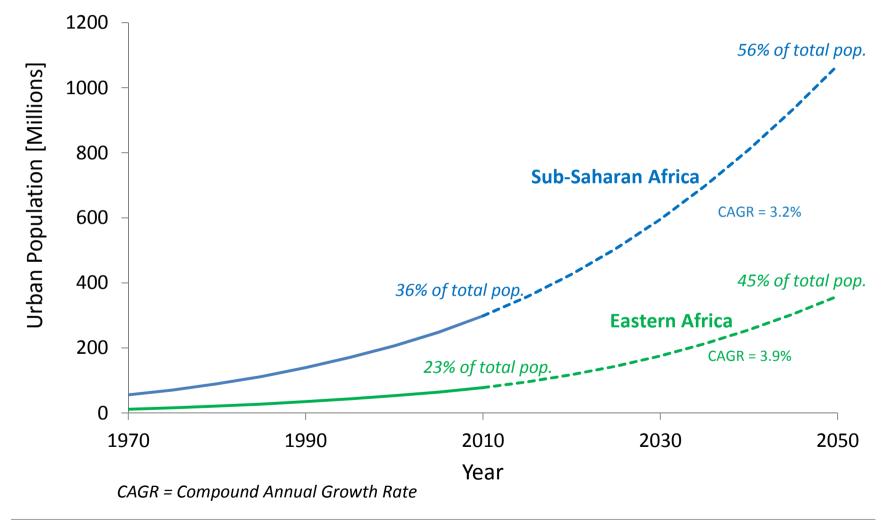
- Longer term view
- Substantial fuel needs in cooking, transport, fertilizer prod, industry, power
- Same time, large gas finds
- Also working on synergy with renewables
- Benefits from similar integration in power
- Shared prosperity: meeting domestic needs in parallel with export incomes

Projection of Primary Energy Demand



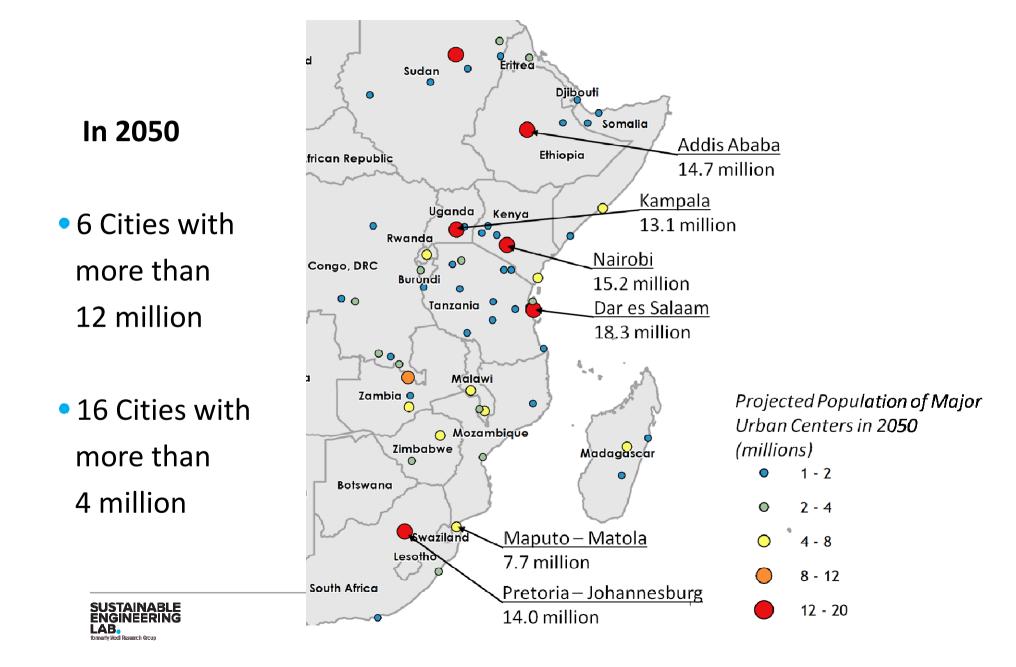


Urbanizing World: 45% of total by 2050 Eastern Africa (UN DESA definition)



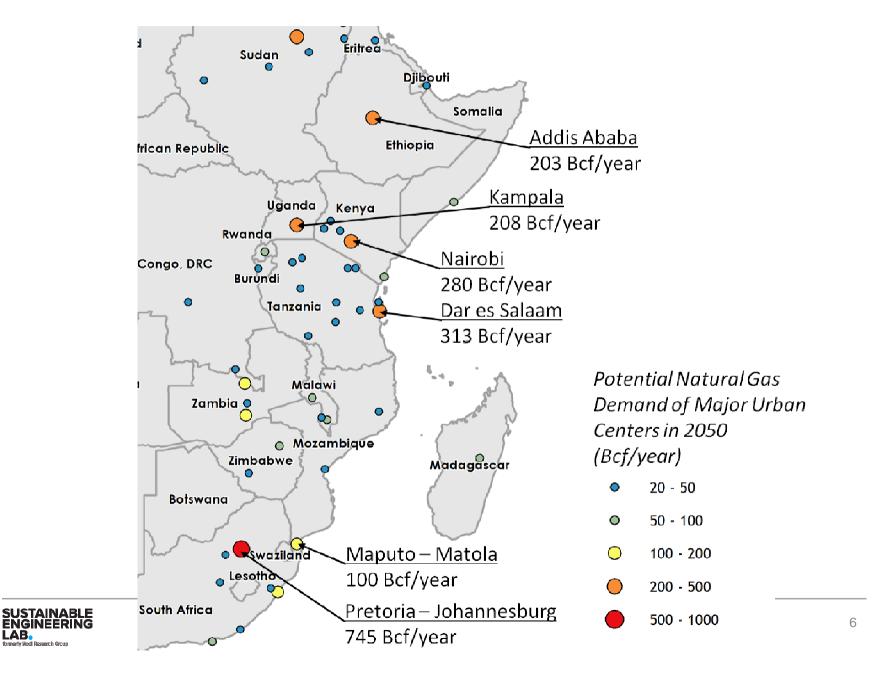


Major Urban Centers of the Region



Potential City Gas Demand in the Region

LAB.



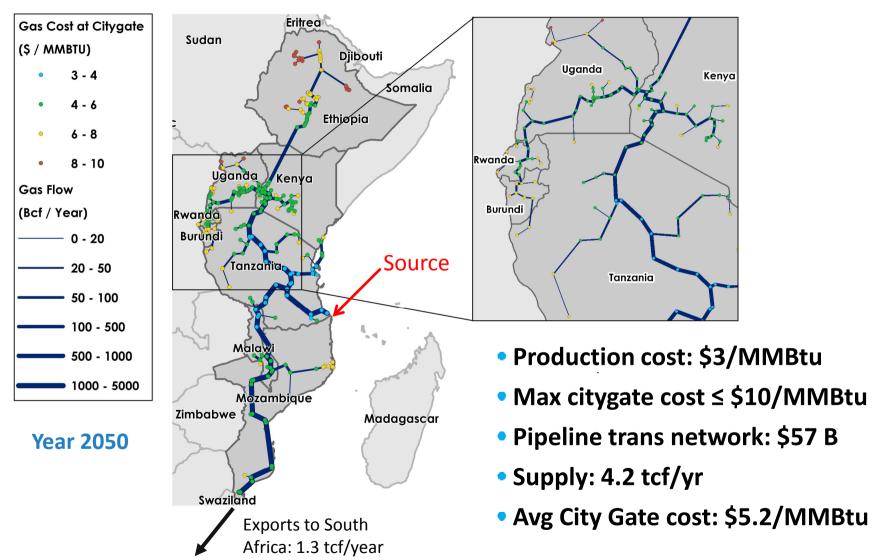
Natural Gas: Which Uses and at What Price?

	Est. Max Price at City Gate* [\$/MMBtu]	Alternatives		
Cooking	10 - 20	Retail Wood, Charcoal,		
	10 - 20	Kerosene, LPG		
Power	12 - 48	Existing dispatchable generation (from gas to diesel)		
generation	12 - 40			
Transportation	25 - 52	Diesel, Gasoline		
Fertilizer	14 74	Retail imported Price		
Production	14 - 24			

* Maximum natural gas price at city gate to compete with existing altenatives. An additional \$5/MMBtu is taken into account for distribution within the city (cooking) and an additional 25% is considered for CNG at refueling stations (transportation).

A price at city gate < \$10-15/MMBtu may allow a large penetration of natural gas

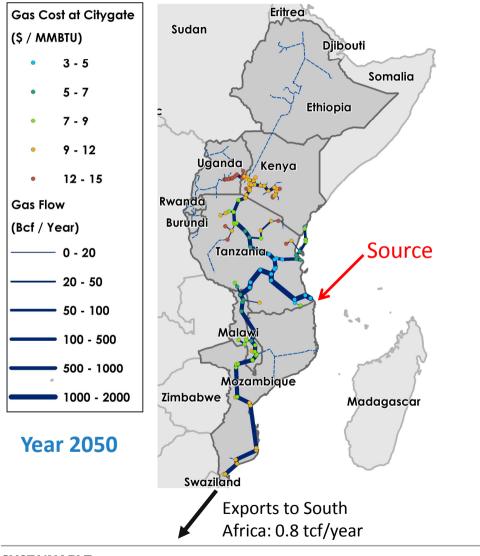




Transmission Network: Baseline Scenario



Transmission Network: High-Cost Scenario

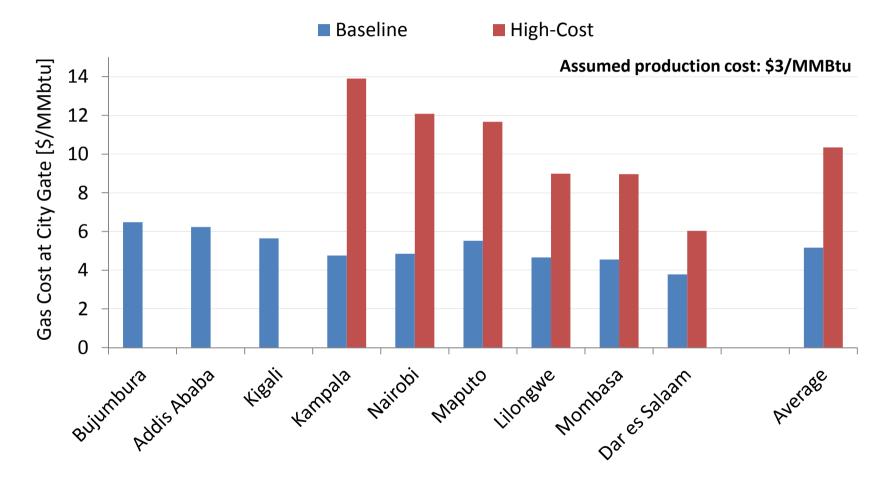


Avg at City Gate: \$10.3/MMBtu

 Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Burundi not connected



Delivered Gas Cost for the Major Cities



Bujumbura, Addis Ababa, and Kigali not connected in the high-cost scenario (delivered cost > \$15/MMBtu)



Population Benefitting in 2050 (baseline scenario) National-level population: 614 Million (urban+rural)

Countries: Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Ethiopia

	Population Impacted	Assumptions		
Power	461 million	75% access to electric grid 25% of electricity from gas		
N Fertilizer needs	614 million	100% of urban + rural needs		



Population Benefitting in 2050 (baseline scenario) Urban population supplied by gas: 185 Million

Countries: Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Ethiopia

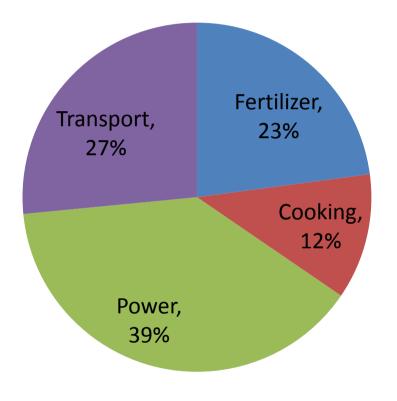
	Population Impacted	Assumptions		
Cooking	185 million	100% of the population in connected cities		
URBAN Passenger transport	185 million	85% of LDV and Public transport in connected cities		



Consumption by Sector in 2050

Baseline Scenario

Countries: Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Ethiopia



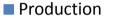
Pie Chart: 2.4 tcf Other indus/commercial: 0.5 tcf Exports to South Africa 1.3 tcf

TOTAL: 4.2 tcf/yr



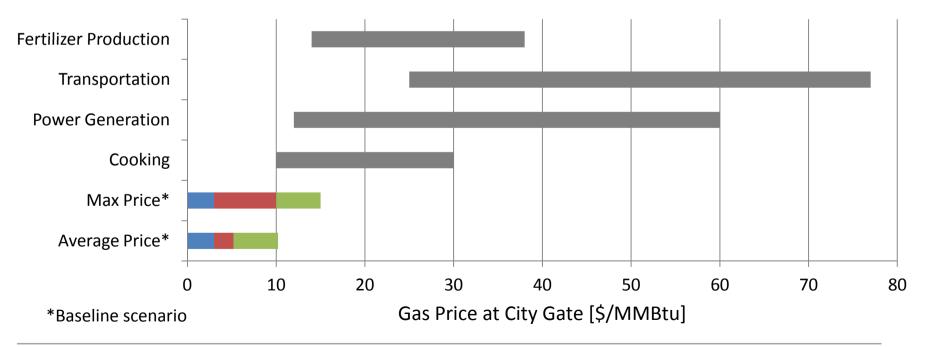
Similar Profits than with LNG exports

- Estimated profit for LNG exports to Japan (medium term): \$1-7/MMBtu
- Assuming \$5/MMBtu profit for the domestic market, natural gas would still be a very affordable alternative



- Transmission
- Profit (assumed \$5/MMBtu)

Estimated max price at city gate to compete with current alternatives



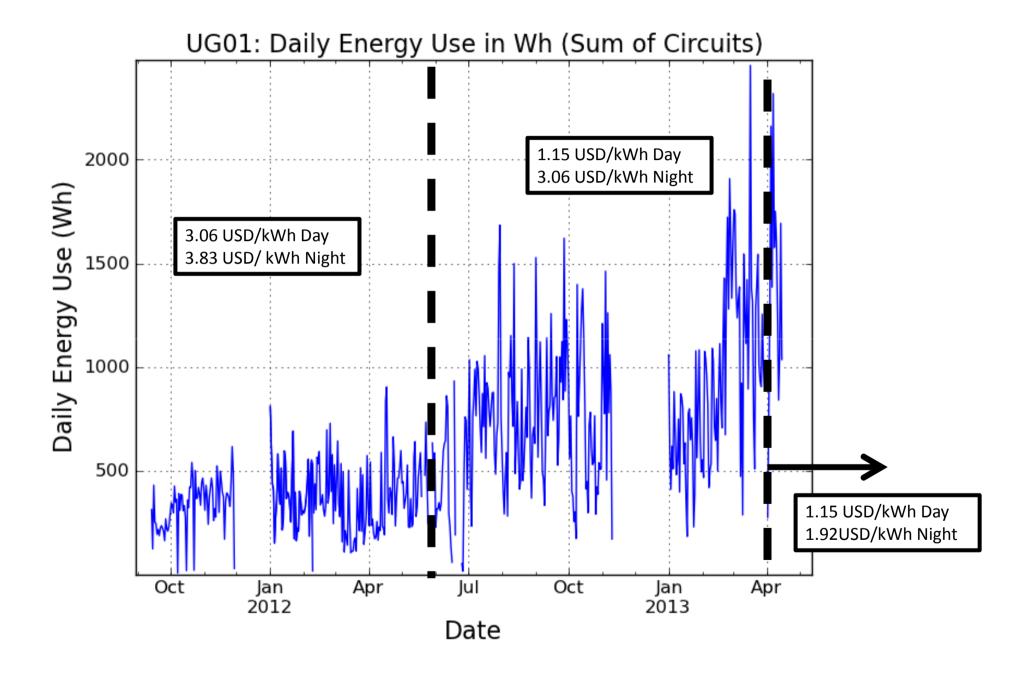


CAN THE POOR PAY FOR ENERGY SERVICES?

SOLAR MINIGRID DEPLOYMENTS IN UGANDA AND MALI. PAY-AS-YOU-GO SMART MODULAR MINIGRIDS

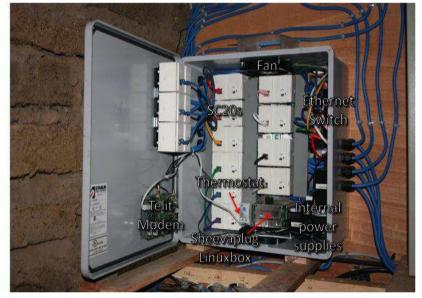




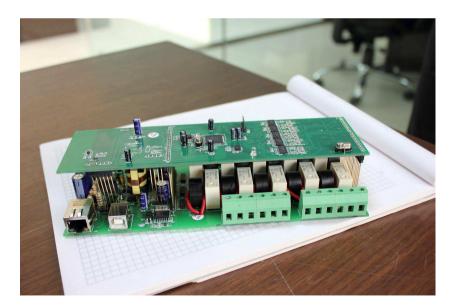


10 Consumer System: Metering + Communications

Meter Enclosure



Version 1: 40 cm x 30 cm x 20 cm



Version 2: 15 cm x 7 cm x 7 cm

Needed Investment by Sector by 2050

Baseline Scenario

Countries: Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Ethiopia

Needed investments in the 4 main sector to develop the demand in addition to the \$57 Billion for the transmission system

	Investments [Billion \$]	
Distribution Networks within Urban Centers	13.9	
Power Plants	43.9	
CNG Refueling Stations	9.3	
Fertilizer Plants	33.2	
Total	100	



GUJARAT, INDIA: A CASE STUDY IN GAS AND GAS INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DOMESTIC GROWTH

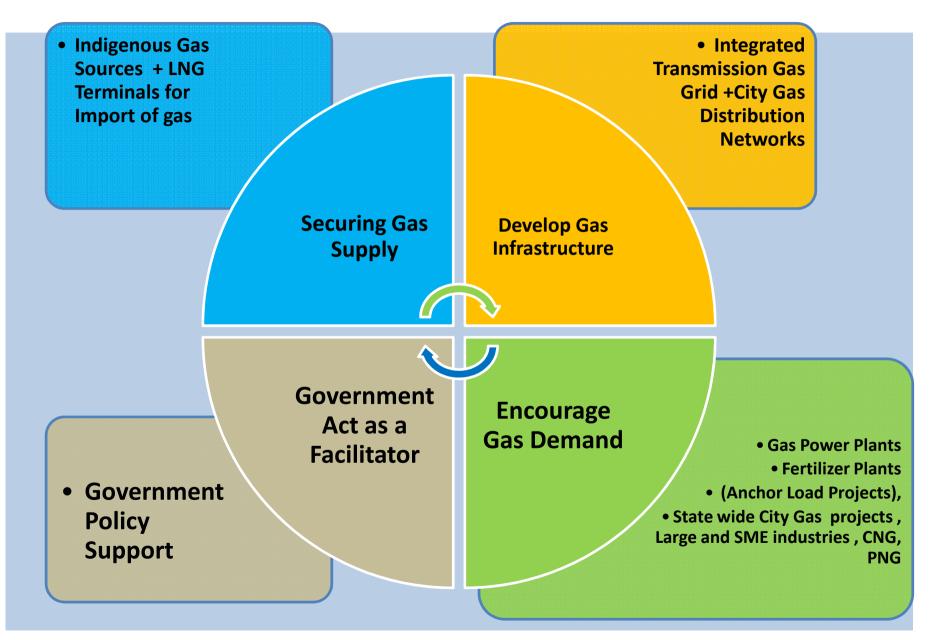
Mr. Pandian Additional Chief Secretary Sec, Energy and Petrochemicals



CHICKEN AND EGG PROBLEM

- No market demand without infrastructure
- No infrastructure without market demand
- Infrastructure and Market demand useless without assured gas supply!
- Gujarat had domestic gas so a study was carried out to use domestic gas
- Even with R-LNG it is viable today in Gujarat
- Of course with domestic piped gas is much better

STATE GOVT. GROWTH STRATEGY FOR GAS



IN WHAT ORDER WAS IT DONE? WITHIN A DECADE

Anchor Loads

- Power (State and Private)
- Fertilizer (State actors to support agriculture)
- Industry (Private, eg ceramic industry)

City Gas Distribution

- Started with CSR demo. near LNG terminal
- Domestic cooking (state and Private)
- Public Transport (state)

GSPL GAS GRID



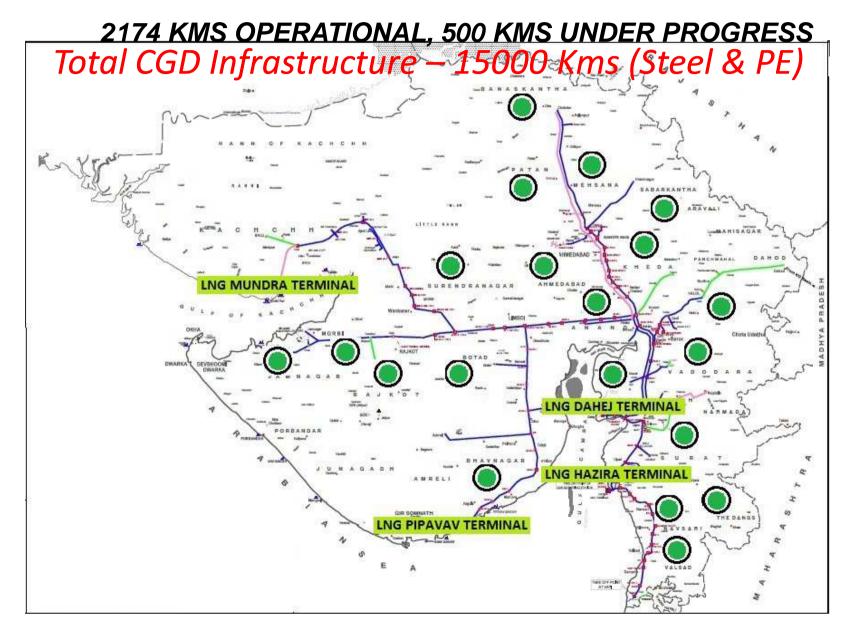


CGD COVERAGE IN GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Name of CGD	No of Ind. Cust.	No of Domestic Cust.	No of Com. Non-Com. Cust.	No of CNG Stations	CNG Sales tons/Day	No of CNG Vehicle/Day	Daily Gas* Sales (MMSCMD)
1	GSPC Gas	1,892	490,000	1,893	159	445	90,000	5.00
3	GGCL	794	440,000	8,951	57	275	64,000	2.60
5	Adani Gas	760	190,000	1,460	52	320	62,300	0.88
	Total	3,789	1.3 Million	15K	331	1200	254K	9.90

STATE URBAN POPULATION 3 Million HH Done in 10 years HOW?

GAS TRANSMISSION NETWORK IN GUJARAT



CITY DISTRIBUTION

- Typical CNG+PNG city network
- Cost Rupees 250-300 crores (\$50 million) to supply 1.5 MMSCMD of gas
- \$5M/yr for 15 Million MMBTU/yr
- With O&M and profit: \$4/MMBTU
- Large cities could be \$3.50



ADDED NEW PUBLIC TRANSPORT CAPACITY

CNG BUSES and RICKSHAWS ANCHOR PUBLIC DEMAND

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GJ18V9036

TATA

Facts File : Ahmedabad BRTS Operationl Corridor – 63 kms. Corridor under Implementation – 25 kms. BRT stations – 104 Buses–127



TODAY: HH of 5 spends \$6/month on cooking

CAN BE DONE Took Political Will and Administrative skill



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