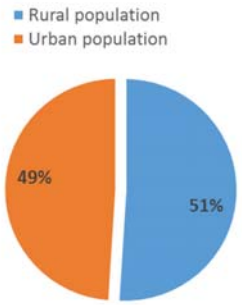
Guinea Bissau

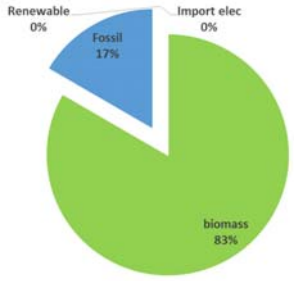
Social and economic set-up

	Year	Unit	Value
Total population	2014	Million	1.8[1]
Population growth	2014	%	2.4[1]
Surface	2014	km^2	36,130[1]
GDP (current US$)	2014	Billion USD	1.022[1]
GDP per capita (current international $)	2014	USD per cap	567[1]
GDP growth	2014	Annual %	2.5[1]
Fragile state	2014	Status	Yes[2] (low income)
Governance (Mo Ibrahim index)	2014	Index/rank	33.2/48[3]
Variation of governance over 5 years	2014	Index	-6.8[3]
Human development index	2013	Index/rank	0.396/177[4]

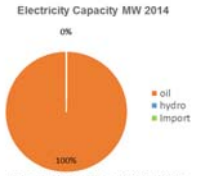


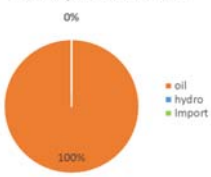
Energy used *(1 million toe = 11,65 MWh)*

	Year	Unit	Value
Primary Energy – TPES	2011	Million toe	1.162[6]
Primary Energy – Biomass	2011	Million toe	0.969[6]
Primary Energy – Fossil	2011	Million toe	0.193[6]
Primary Energy – Renewable (incl. hydro)	2011	Million toe	0[6]
Primary Energy – Electricity import	2011	Million toe	0[6]
Primary Energy – Net oil import	2011	Million toe	0.193[6]
Final Energy – Total	2011	Million toe	0.466[6]
Final Energy – Modern energy BLEN[5]	2011	Million toe	0.0238[6]
Final Energy – Electricity	2011	TWH	0.234[6]



Electricity





	Year	Unit	Value
Peak demand	2012	MW	20/55[6]
Installed connected capacity	2011	MW	11.3[12]
Thermal installed capacity (fossil fuels)	2014	MW	11.3[12]
Hydro installed capacity	2014	MW	0
Renewable installed capacity (excl. hydro)	2014	MW	0
IPP/installed capacity	2014	%	0
Electricity generation	2013	GWh	22.94[12]
Electricity generation from fossil fuels	2013	GWh	22.94
Electricity generation from hydro	2013	GWh	0
Electricity generation from renewable	2013	GWh	0
Electricity consumption including self-consumption and losses	2013	GWh	67
Average energy consumption/capita	2013	KWh per cap	38[7]
Losses (total, technical and non-technical) as % of the production	2014	%	46.5[12]
Losses (total, technical and non-technical)	2014	GWh	10.68[12]
Importation (+) exportation (-)	2014	GWh	0
Total electrification rate[7]	2014	%	5
Urban/rural electrification rate[7]	2014	%	10/0.4
HV lines[9]	2014	km	0
MV lines[9]	2014	km	To be confirmed
LV lines[9]	2014	km	To be confirmed
Renewable energy/total electricity generation	2013	%	0
Connections to low voltage grid	2014	Thousand	31
Average tariff/social	2014	US$c/kWh	47/16
Ratio cost/tariff	2014	%	To be confirmed

1 data worldbank.org; 2 www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/FSR-2014.pdf and http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace/conflictandfragility/docs/FSR-2014.pdf; 3 www.moibrahimfoundation.org/interact; 4 hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CIV; 5 BLEN includes GPL, electricity, natural gas and biogas; 6 Schema directeur 2013; 7 http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?v=81000; 9 HV (90-225 kV); MT (15-33 KV); LV (220 V); 10 http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/guinea-bissau;12 EAGB.

Technical Assistance Facility – Sustainable Energy for ALL – Western and Central Africa
Project financed by the European Union and implemented by a consortium led by MWH

Version of 09.03.2016

Legal, regulatory and institutional framework

Energy policy	Letter of Sectorial Development policy of 2000; Second poverty reduction strategy paper (DENARP II 2010-2015); the Government formulated a strategy in 2010 for the recovery and development of the electricity and water sectors
Energy law	Decreto Lei 2/2007of 29 June 2007: Energy law; Decreto Lei 3/2007 of 29 June 2007: Electricity law
Ministerial implementation decrees	No texts
Electricity/energy regulator	There is no regulatory framework and autonomous regulator. Project to create a regulator of the electricity sector with technical assistance of ERERA
Operators in charge of electricity	One vertically integrated entity- Electricity and Water Company of Guinea-Bissau (EAGB) - currently focused on power issues in the capital city
Institution in charge of rural electrification	None, No rural electrification policy. Direction General of Electricity (DGE) under the Ministry of Energy, Industries and Natural Resources (MEIRN)
Institution in charge of renewable energy	Department of Renewable Energy. No renewable energy policy and strategy
Institution in charge of energy conservation and energy efficiency	None. Regional program of energy efficiency (PREE): LBC in 19 public institutions
Energy objectives	Restoring power infrastructure and the utility technical, commercial and financial performance; 2% of primary energy with solar PV in 2015
Policy for energy purchase tariff	No feed-in tariff policy. No renewable energy policy and strategy
Policy for net metering	No net metering policy
Public procurement procedures (auctions)	None
Unbundling of production/transport/distribution	Vertically integrated power utility. Liberalised generation. 289 Informal distribution and supply services companies are active and charge 4 times the EAGB tariff

Private sector and business environment

Institutions in charge of private sector promotion	To be confirmed
Incentives measures	Solar Panels are exempted of VAT while other components of a solar kit are not (inverters, batteries, controllers, etc.)
Traditional subsidies	None
IPP (Independent power producer)	A few IPPs
Public–Private partnership	SFI supports GoGB for defining the public-private partnership model envisaged for the reform of EAGB. Currently some PPPs in rural areas; off-grid and households electrification
Business index	Ranked 179 out of 189 economies[10]

International cooperation in the energy sector

Joint Declaration EU-Country	None
Energy as focal sector in the 11th EDF	No (Energy was a focal sector under 10th FED)
Donors present in the country	UE, World Bank, BOAD, AfDB, UEMOA, ECOWAS
Sectorial coordination mechanism	Weak and in need of strengthening

Main concerns

- Formulate an energy sector vision, policy and strategy and regulatory framework (current vision, policy and strategy date 2008 and need to be updated and enhanced)
- Improve governance of the energy sector with an energy regulator
- Enhance the capacity of stakeholders and train technical staff
- Rebuild basic electricity sector infrastructure and institutions impacted by the political instability, vandalism and lack of maintenance
- Increase access to electricity services and consumption of electricity (lowest in West and Central Africa), particularly in rural areas
- Restore the technical, economic and financial performance of the power utility and credibility of EAGB.
- Support private sector participation in the power sector activities, in particular generation for the interconnected system and in off-grid activities
- Enhance coordination amongst public and private stakeholders, including amongst Development Partners

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