

## Guinea-bissau energy storage companies

The African Energy Commission (AFREC) is a continental specialised energy agency of the African Union (AU), under the Commission for Infrastructure and Energy, in charge of coordinating, harmonising, protecting, conserving, developing, rational exploitation, commercialising and integrating energy resources on the African continent.

The AFREC mandate is implemented under four main programme areas, developed and approved by the Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Transport, Transcontinental and Inter-regional Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism (STC-TTIET) held in Cairo, Egypt in April 2019.

Updates of the energy continental database consisting of energy data from all 55 Member States.

AFREC publishes energy statistics books and policy documents which includes: Key Africa Energy Statistics, Energy Efficiency for Residential Sector, Energy Balance and Energy Database in soft copy and hard copy and shared with all 55 African Member States, stakeholders and public for energy policy development and design of energy projects at national, regional or continental level.

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AFREC's 2020 energy balance showed that the total generation of electricity up to 2018 in Guinea-Bissau has been heavily reliant on Thermal. However, from 2014 a Guinea-Bissau began recording electricity production based on renewable sources. The total generation of electricity in 2018 was 179GWh with fossil thermal taking 98% of this share.

The biomass represents over 84% followed by oil products that takes 15% and electricity at only 1% of the total fuel shares of the total final consumption. Wood is the dominant fuel with a demand that exceeds 1,400 kt per year, followed by charcoal being the most-used fuel in the capital. Guinea-Bissau does not have any significant indigenous sources of oil, coal, natural gas or hydropower. Therefore, all petroleum products are imported, charging the country's economy with high expenses. According to the energy balance of 2018, the consumption of electricity is mainly dominated by the household sector (61%) followed by the industry sector (29%). Total primary energy supply in 2018 was 543.74ktoe.

Electricity in Western Sahara is mainly produced from fossil thermals. Biomass still dominated the share of total final consumption at 74% followed by oil at 26%.

Currently, some private investors are applying for the authorization to produce electricity from household wastes, especially in Abidjan. The main sources of supply for fuel wood are natural forests, savannah woodlands and tree and bush savannahs, productive farms and tree plantations. In addition, the production of bioethanol has been investigated in the country, using feedstocks such as sugarcane, maize and sweet sorghum.

AFREC's energy balance 2020 show that the total primary energy supply was 170 ktoe. Biomass (firewood and charcoal) is used heavily for cooking purposes. There is no oil refinery. As a result, all petroleum products including jet fuel, gasoline and kerosene have to be imported. The fuel comes mostly from an Angolan supplier that has an effective monopoly. There are no indigenous sources of oil, coal, natural gas or hydropower. The share of electricity consumption was households 77%, commerce and public sector 23%.

Biomass energy accounts for the majority of the total energy consumed by households. The widespread and inefficient use of traditional biomass (firewood, charcoal) has been proven to cause overexploitation of forest stocks in certain zones, particularly around high concentration urban areas such as Maputo and Beira, environmental degradation, problems to end-users (indoor air pollution) and high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. AFREC's energy balance 2020 show that, the country's fuel shares of total final consumption mix consists of oil products 40%, biomass (wood, charcoal, and animal waste) 36%, natural gas 4% and electricity at 20%.

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