



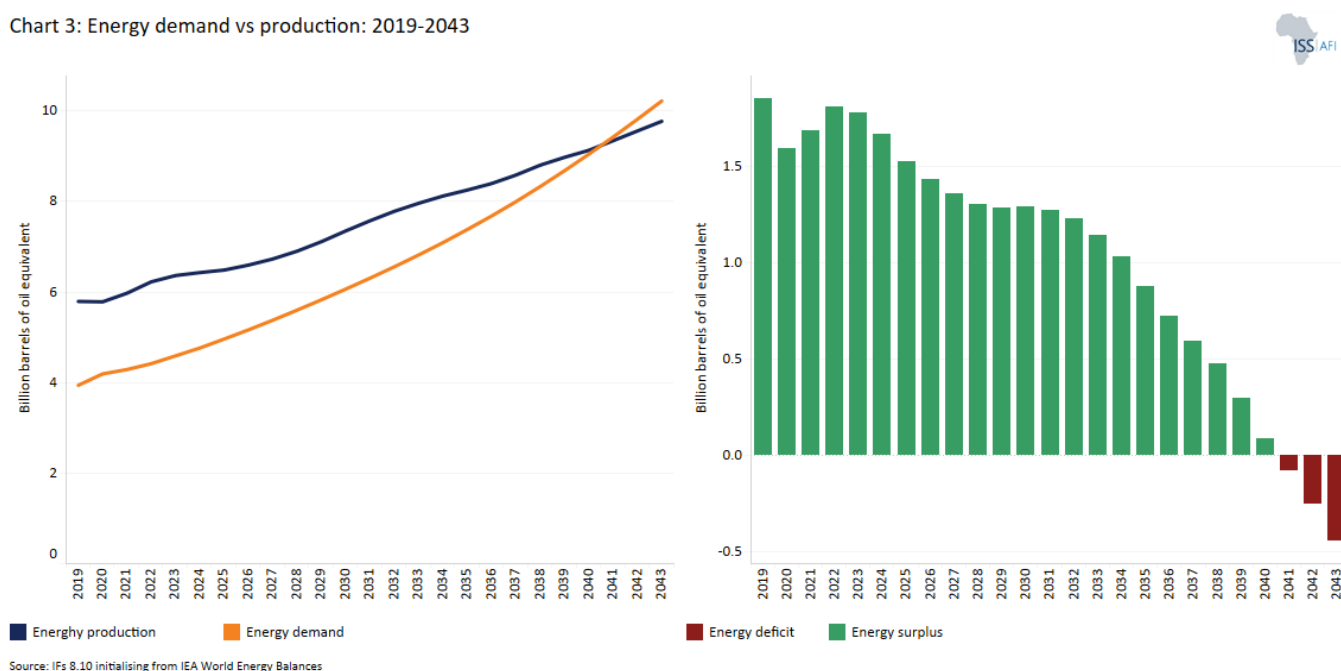
# Background note on Africa's Current Path Energy Future to 2043

Africa's energy exports vs imports

## Africa's energy exports vs imports

Africa is a net energy exporter, with much of its coal, unrefined oil and gas being produced locally is then subsequently exported to markets in Europe and Asia. Chart 2 presents energy production vs demand on the Current Path forecast for all African regions and countries. At the continental level, Africa's total energy demand only exceeds production in 2039.

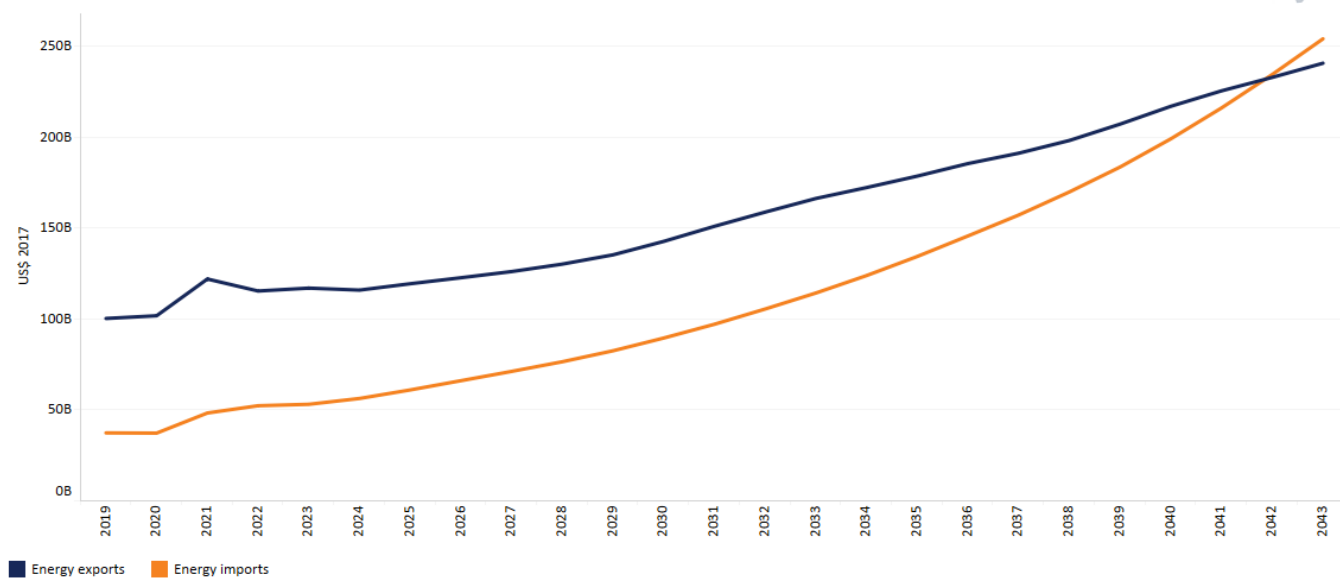
Chart 3: Energy demand vs production: 2019-2043



A different way to consider Africa's energy situation and forecast is to compare energy exports vs imports in US\$ (see Chart 4). In 2023, the value of energy exports from Algeria, Nigeria, Angola and Libya all exceeded imports by more than ten billion dollars. Energy imports by Morocco, on the other hand, amounted to more than US\$5 billion. Other large energy importers (by value) are Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tunisia, Uganda, Senegal and Tanzania, all of whom imported more than one billion US\$ worth of energy in 2023. The annual changes from year to year can be substantial, however.

By 2043, Algeria (at US\$70.2 billion) will be exporting more energy than the combined total of Nigeria (US\$32 billion), Angola (US\$24.2 billion) and Mozambique (US\$14.5 billion) - the second, third and fourth largest energy exporters in Africa. South Sudan (US\$5.9 billion), the Republic of the Congo (US\$5.7 billion), Chad (US\$3.9 billion) and Gabon (at US\$2.7 billion) will constitute a second tier of African exporters. Most African countries will be dependent on energy imports, however.

Chart 4: Energy exports vs imports in US\$: 2019-2043



Source: IFS 8.10 initialising from IEA World Energy Balances

Considering energy imports minus exports, relative to demand, in 2023, several countries are dependent upon energy imports for more than 50% of their domestic demand, ranging from Senegal (for 95% of its demand), Morocco, Benin, Mauritania, Mauritius, Eritrea, Tunisia, Uganda, Mali and Togo (for 59% of its demand). By 2043 some additional countries will have joined this group, namely Burkina Faso, Mauritius, Eritrea, Cote d'Ivoire, Uganda, Zambia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Niger, Madagascar, Sudan, Rwanda, Libya, Cameroon and Djibouti.

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## About the authors

Dr Jakkie Cilliers is the ISS's founder and former executive director of the ISS. He currently serves as chair of the ISS Board of Trustees and head of the African Futures and Innovation (AFI) programme at the Pretoria office of the ISS. His 2017 best-seller *Fate of the Nation* addresses South Africa's futures from political, economic and social perspectives. His three most recent books, *Africa First! Igniting a Growth Revolution* (March 2020), *The Future of Africa: Challenges and Opportunities* (April 2021), and *Africa Tomorrow: Pathways to Prosperity* (June 2022) take a rigorous look at the continent as a whole.

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Scenarios and forecasting can help Africa identify and respond to opportunities and threats. The work of the African Futures & Innovation (AFI) program at the Institute for Security Studies aims to understand and address a widening gap between indices of wellbeing in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The AFI helps stakeholders understand likely future developments. Research findings and their policy implications are widely disseminated, often in collaboration with in-country partners. Forecasting tools inspire debate and provide insights into possible trajectories that inform planning, prioritisation and effective resource allocation. Africa's future depends on today's choices and actions by governments and their non-governmental and international partners. The AFI provides empirical data that informs short- and medium-term decisions with long-term implications. The AFI enhances Africa's capacity to prepare for and respond to future challenges. The program is headed by Dr Jakkie Cilliers.