NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY (NEP)

A. The NEP (May 2009) addresses the strategic issues of – access, quality, cost, and institutional framework. Hence;

B. NEP facilitates and accelerates the economic transformation of rural Liberia by establishing a semi-autonomous agency dedicated to the commercial development and supply of modern energy services to rural areas with an emphasis on locally available renewable resources.

C. NEP facilitates the provision of an enabling legal and regulatory framework that will guarantee that an efficient operator can profitably provide affordable and environmentally-friendly energy services and products of the highest quality to the whole population.

D. NEP facilitates the establishment of a transparent and independent regulatory process by separating the roles of policy setting, policy implementation, and policy monitoring.
The action plan and rural energy projects are structured under five (5) main programs;

A. **GTG: Growing the Grid Program**: Expanding Medium Grid Voltage
B. **DG: Decentralized Grids Program**: Building large decentralized grids supported by renewable generation and cross border interconnections
C. **BTG: Beyond the Grid Program**: Electrifying community services, households and public buildings where the grid is not expected before 2025 through 100% solar based off-grid solutions
D. **OTP: Other than Power Program**: Promoting efficiency in buildings, appliances and cooking;
E. **BC: Building capacity**: Creating the capacity, the institutional framework, the organization, the information and management systems and the infra-structure to implement the Master Plan
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION STRATEGY AND MASTERPLAN – Key Objectives

A. Electrification rate for the population outside of Monrovia of 10% in 2020, 20% in 2025 and 35% in 2030.
B. Electrification of all county capitals, health facility and secondary schools by 2025.
C. Electrification of the 10 largest settlements in each County by 2030 with minimum electrification of 15% per County.
D. Not less than 75% of all electricity generated from renewables by 2030 with 19% coming from mini-hydro, solar and biomass.
E. Universal access to affordable solar lamps, efficient appliances and cook stoves.
F. Ensuring efficiently produced charcoal is widespread across the country.
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION STRATEGY AND MASTERPLAN – Funding Gap and Constraints

A. USD 935M investments required for the implementation of the rural electrification strategy. A funding gap of USD 746M exists with additional USD 102M being required until 2020, USD 303M between 2020 and 2025 and USD 344M until 2030.

B. Application of current tax exemptions to the energy sector is not clear. A tax regime for rural electrification and renewable energy investments needs to be developed to limit the impact of import duties and Goods and Services Tax (GST) on investment.