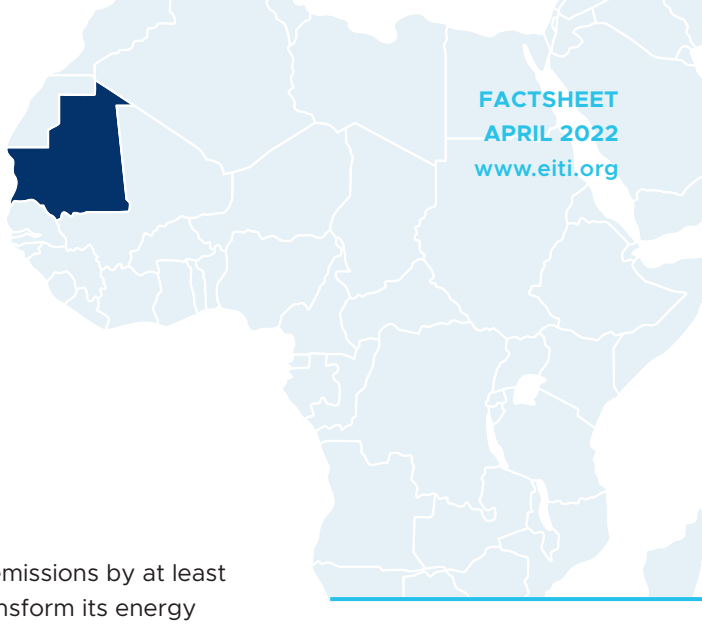
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative



FACTSHEET
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PATHWAYS TO ENERGY TRANSITION

# Mauritania

Mauritania intends to conditionally reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 92% by 2030. In 2020, the country adopted a national strategy to transform its energy sector and aims to increase the share of renewables in its energy mix to 60% by 2030, in line with its nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.[2]

To this end, the country plans to produce and export green hydrogen as well as gas from the offshore Grand Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) project, which is expected to commence production in 2023. Mauritania is set to become a world-class liquefied natural gas (LNG) hub and intends to increase domestic consumption of gas to achieve its net zero emissions goal. It has strong potential to develop solar, wind and hydraulic energy, and is also a leading producer of critical minerals such as zinc, titanium, iron ore, copper and phosphates. To support its national priorities, data and multi-stakeholder dialogue will be key to inform sustainable transition pathways and monitor climate commitments.

*Second largest*

*Global ranking of Mauritania's natural gas reserves per capita, estimated to amount to 4.7tr cubic feet*[1]

## How EITI data and dialogue can be used

Data reported through the EITI can serve as an entry point to inform debate and policymaking related to Mauritania's climate targets and the expansion of its critical mineral mining. EITI data-driven forecasting can help stakeholders assess the economic implications of the energy transition and provide evidence for policymakers to manage risks and leverage opportunities.

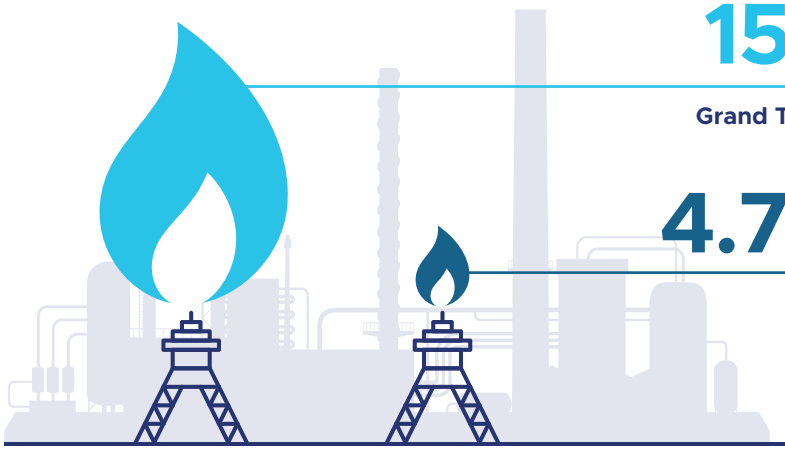
| Issue | Key questions for debate and analysis | Data reported through the EITI |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue resilience and optimisation** | How will the different transition scenarios affect the revenues accruing to the Mauritanian government from upcoming projects? | Comprehensive disclosure of taxes and revenues (Requirement 4.1)<br>Revenue management and expenditures (Requirement 5.3) |
| **Green growth and transition away from fossil fuels** | How will the transition affect local employment and supply chains in Mauritania's extractive industry? Where might energy transition support green growth and jobs? | Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy (Requirement 6.3) |
| **Energy transition policies** | Is the government taking measures to address associated governance challenges related to critical minerals exploration, production, and exports? | Legal framework and fiscal regime (Requirement 2.1)<br>Contract and license allocations. (Requirement 2.2) |

1 Excluding the 15tr cubic feet in the Grand Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) project jointly developed with Senegal. Source: ITIE Mauritanie, *Mauritanie Rapport ITIE 2019*, https://eiti.org/documents/mauritania-2019-eiti-report.

2 République Islamique de la Mauritanie (2021), Contribution determiné nationale actualisée CDN 2021 – 2030, https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Mauritania First/CDN-actualis%C3%A9 2021_ Mauritania.pdf.

# Mauritania's energy and extractive sector in numbers

**Natural gas reserves** (cubic feet, 2019)[6]



**15 trillion**

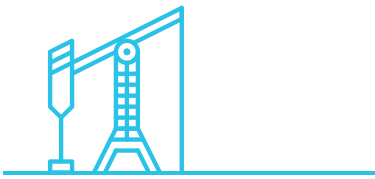
**Grand Tortue Ahmeyin project***

**4.7 trillion**

**National reserves**

**PROJECT JOINTLY OWNED AND DEVELOPED BY MAURITANIA AND SENEGAL*

**Share of electricity production by source** (2020)[7]

*66.8%*

*Contribution of the extractive sector to national exports in 2020*[3]

## *Laws and policies*

*2020 National Strategy for the Transformation of the Energy Sector*

*Mauritania strategy of renewable energy 2014*

*National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change NAPA-RIM, 2004*[4]

*Law No. 2018-002, on the reduction of air pollution*[5]

ENERGY TRANSITION IN ACTION

## Developing the green hydrogen and renewables sectors

Mauritania aims to become a major player in the hydrogen industry by 2040. In May 2021, Mauritania signed a memorandum of understanding with a renewable energy developer, CWP Global, for the development of a USD 40bn project with the aim to produce 30 gigawatts of wind and solar energy to power electrolyers for the production of green hydrogen.[8] The government and CWP Global reiterated their commitment to this project under the Glasgow Joint Declaration at the COP26 Climate Summit.[9]

Mauritania's EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) could draw on production and revenue data from hydrogen and other large renewable energy projects to support planning and analysis on their economic implications. This could complement EITI reporting on natural gas production when the offshore Grand Tortue Ahmeyim commences in 2023. ITIE Mauritanie is strategically placed to stimulate public debate on the country's energy mix and to track the country's progress in meeting its nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in coming years.

3 ITIE Mauritanie, *Mauritanie Rapport ITIE 2019*, https://eiti.org/documents/mauritania-2019-eiti-report.

4 Islamic Republic of Mauritania, *National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA-RIM)*, http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/mau149685.pdf.

5 République Islamique de la Mauritanie, Loi n° 2018-002 relative à la lute contre la pollution de l'air. Retrieved from http://www.environnement.gov.mr/fr/images/reglementations/Loi_pollution_Air_FR.pdf.

6 ITIE Mauritanie, *Mauritanie Rapport ITIE 2019*, https://eiti.org/documents/mauritania-2019-eiti-report.

7 Our World in Data, "Share of electricity production by source, Mauritania", https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-elec-by-source?country=~MRT.

8 CWP Global (28 May 2021), CWP and Mauritania sign MoU for the development of a US$40 billion green hydrogen project. Retrieved from https://www.cwp.global/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/CWP-Mauritania-Press-Release-1.pdf.

9 CWP Global (4 November 2021), "The Glasgow Joint Delcaration". Retrieved from https://www.cwp.global/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/The-Glasgow-Joint-Declaration-1.pdf.