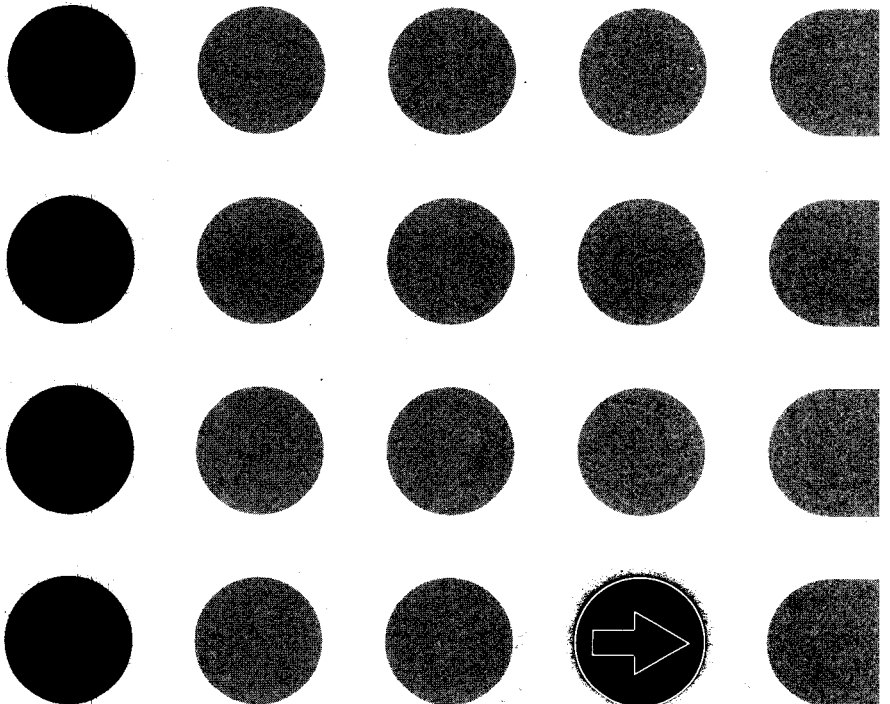
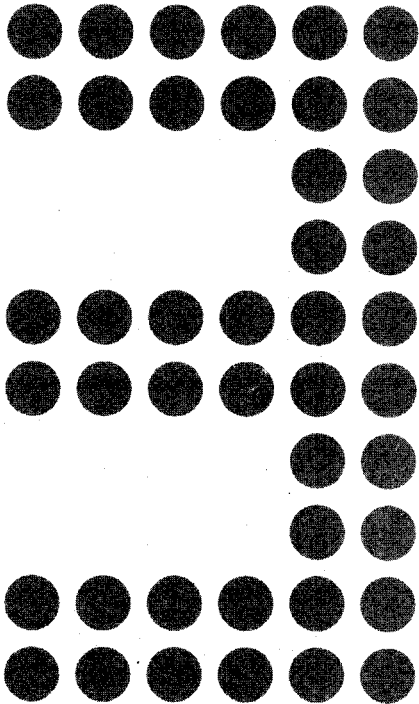


Part 3

Selected readings and key contacts at the World Bank Group



Energy access, energy
reform, and poverty
alleviation:
selected readings

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Key contacts at the World Bank Group

The World Bank Group consists of five closely associated institutions. References in this report to the World Bank refer to two of these institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank's purpose is to reduce poverty and improve the living standards for people in the developing world. The Bank provides loans ("credits" in the case of IDA), policy advice based on economic and sector analytical work, technical assistance, and, increasingly, knowledge-sharing activities to its client countries. Closely associated with the World Bank are three other institutions: IFC, MIGA, and ICSID. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) works closely with private investors and provides capital to commercial enterprises in developing countries. The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) encourages direct foreign investment in developing countries by offering insurance against noncommercial risk. The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides facilities for settling disputes between foreign investors and their host countries.

The energy sector

Through a matrix organizational structure, the Energy and Mining Sector Board provides a regional and sectoral focus for the World Bank Group's energy activities. These are key contacts and sources of information:

General energy assistance

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Scorecard for oil and gas sector reform in developing countries, 1998

The World Bank surveyed energy reform in 115 countries to see which of the following reform steps had been taken:

Upstream oil and gas, downstream gas

- Corporatization.
- Laws permitting divestiture and unbundling.
- Regulations.
- Vertical and horizontal unbundling.
- Laws permitting concessions or greenfield investment.
- Privatization of existing assets.

Downstream oil refining

- Corporatization.
- Privatization.
- Free prices.

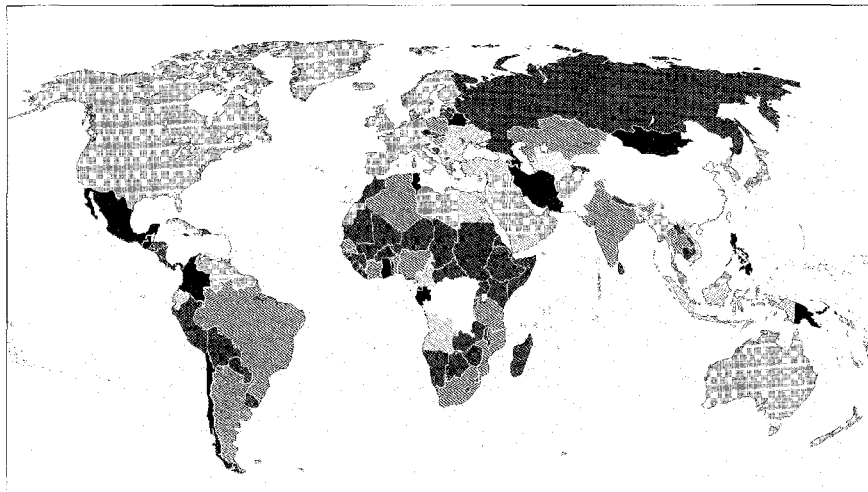
Downstream wholesale and retail oil

- Corporatization.
- Private investment.
- Privatization.

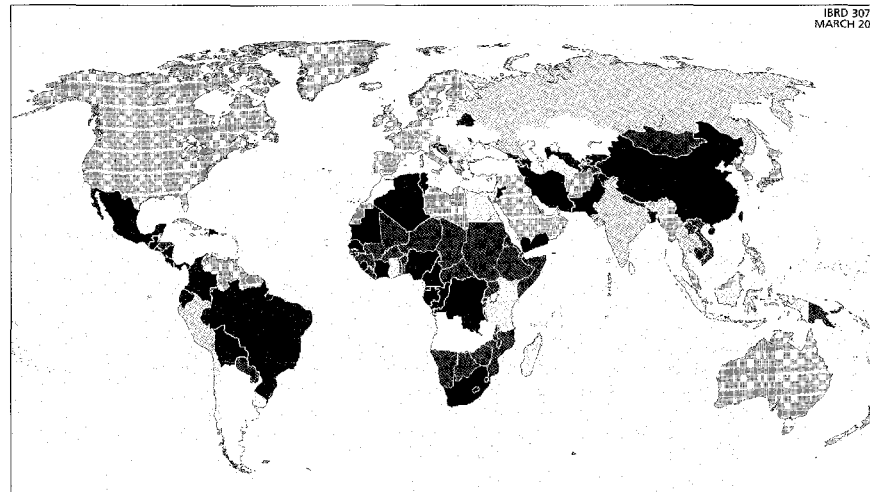
Note that:

- The score does not indicate the quality of reform or the sequence of steps taken.
- For simplicity, success in one region of a country counts as success for the country. In reality some regions may be far from reform.
- Sectors under private ownership for 10 years are not considered part of the current reform movement and are labeled *private*.
- Only countries with oil and gas sectors are included. Those without these sectors are labeled *no capacity*.

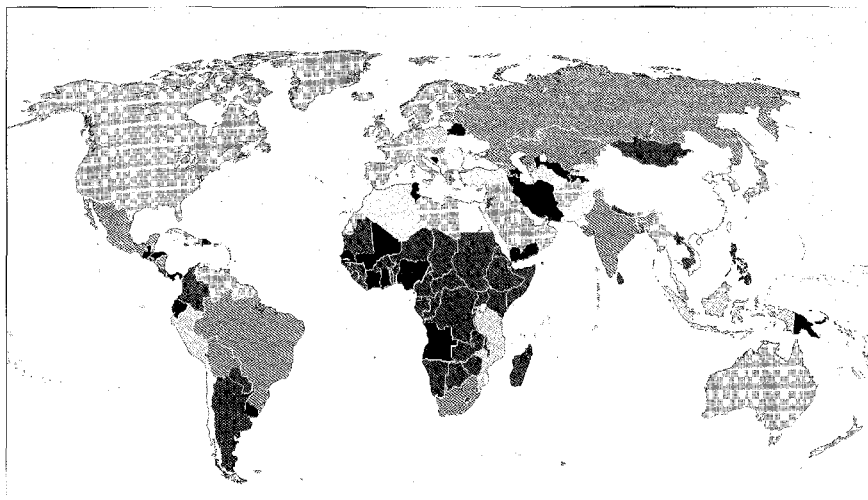
Upstream oil and gas—49 countries with capacity



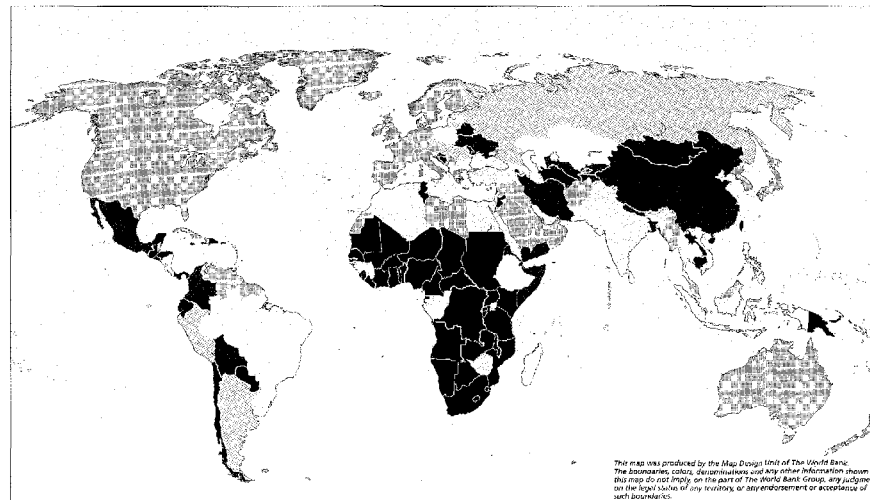
Downstream oil refining—57 countries with capacity



Downstream gas—55 countries with capacity



Downstream wholesale and retail oil—72 countries with capacity

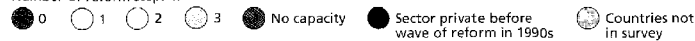


Number of reform steps taken



Source: Robert Bacon, "Global Energy Sector Reform in Developing Countries: A Scorecard" (ESMAP, Washington, D.C., 1999).

Number of reform steps taken



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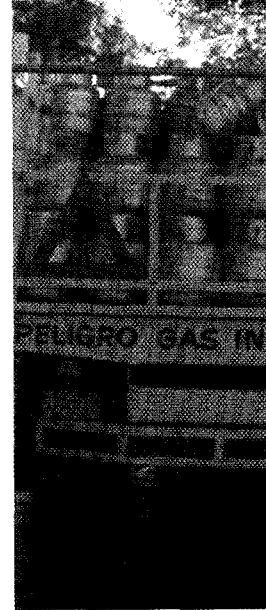
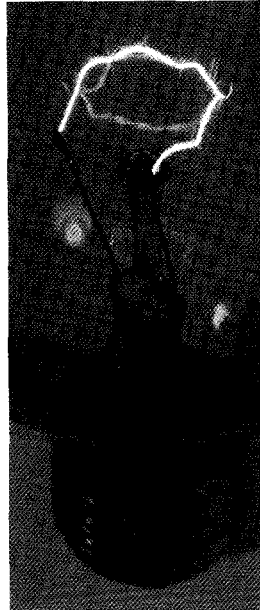
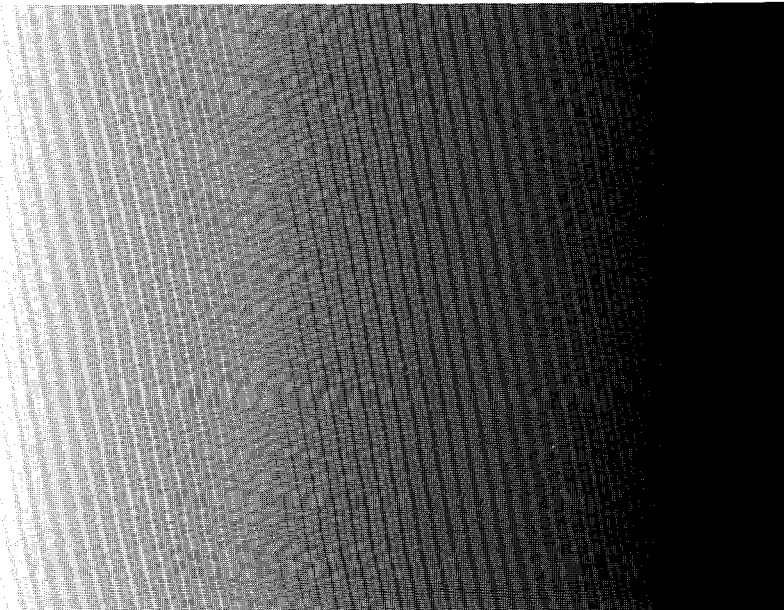
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