



European Forum  
for Renewable Energy Sources

**17th Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on Renewable Energy  
and Energy Efficiency**  
**“Energy and Climate Policies in the Mediterranean”**  
Parliament of Malta, Valletta

19&20 May 2017

Energy and Climate Policies in the Mediterranean after  
COP21 in Paris

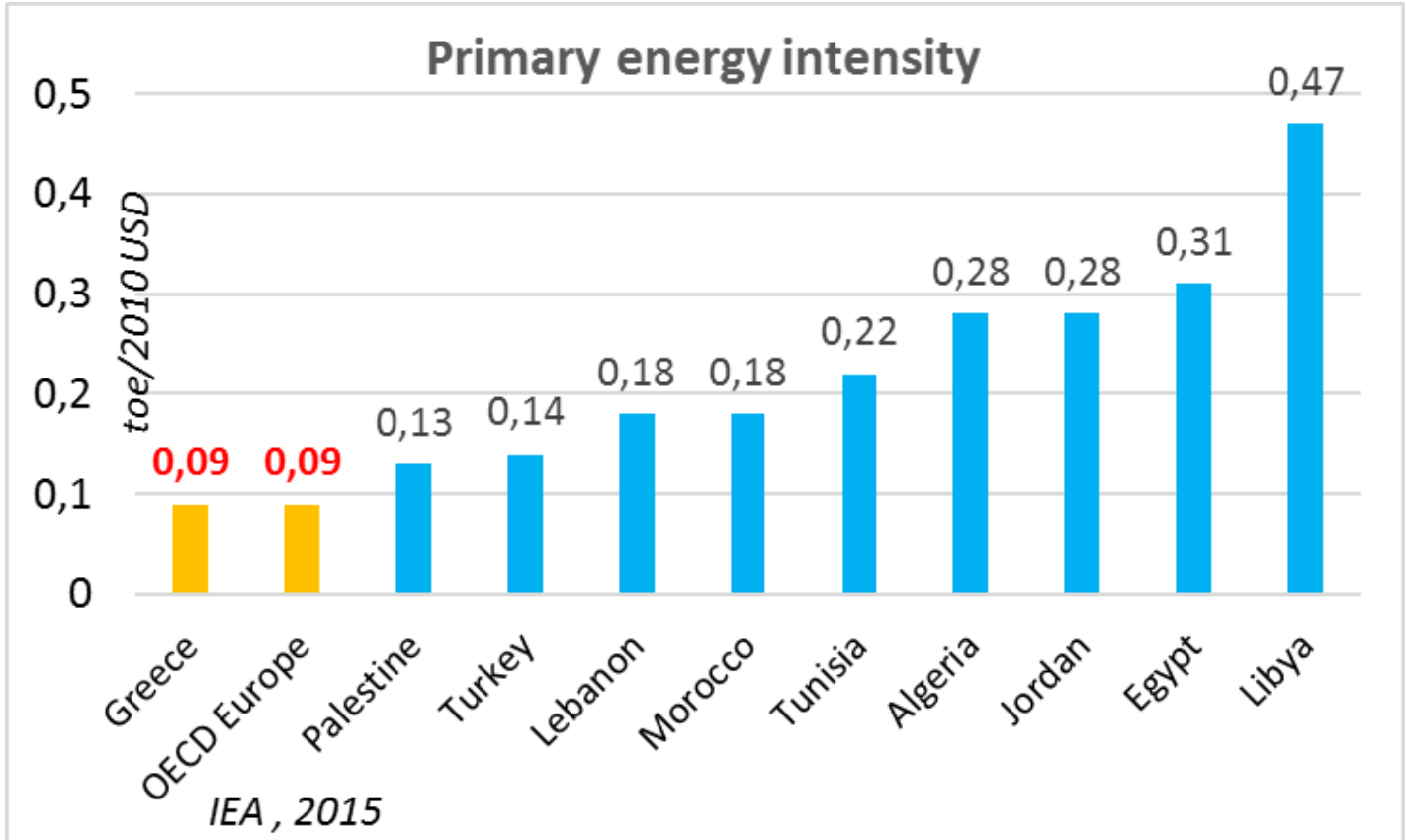
Rafik Missaoui, Alcor

# Content

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- **What is the situation on energy and climate policies**
- **What are the perspectives ?**
- **What are key bottlenecks and opportunities ?**
- **Somme recommendations to Governments and Parliaments**
- **On what EU should focus ?**

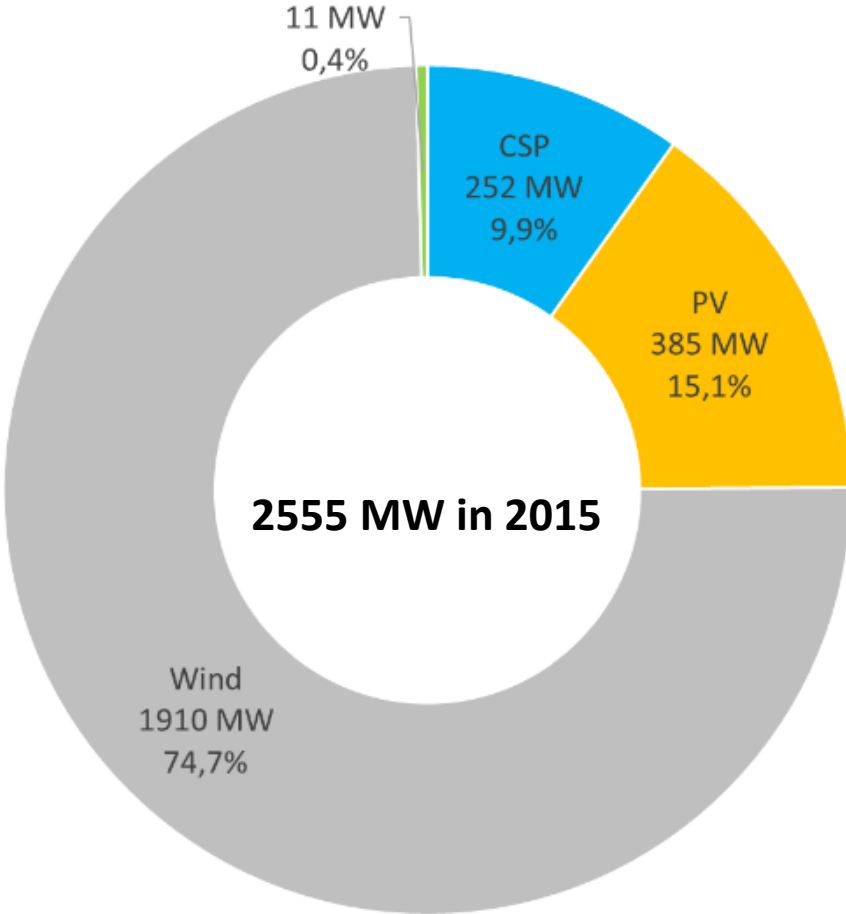
# What is the situation on energy and climate policies ?



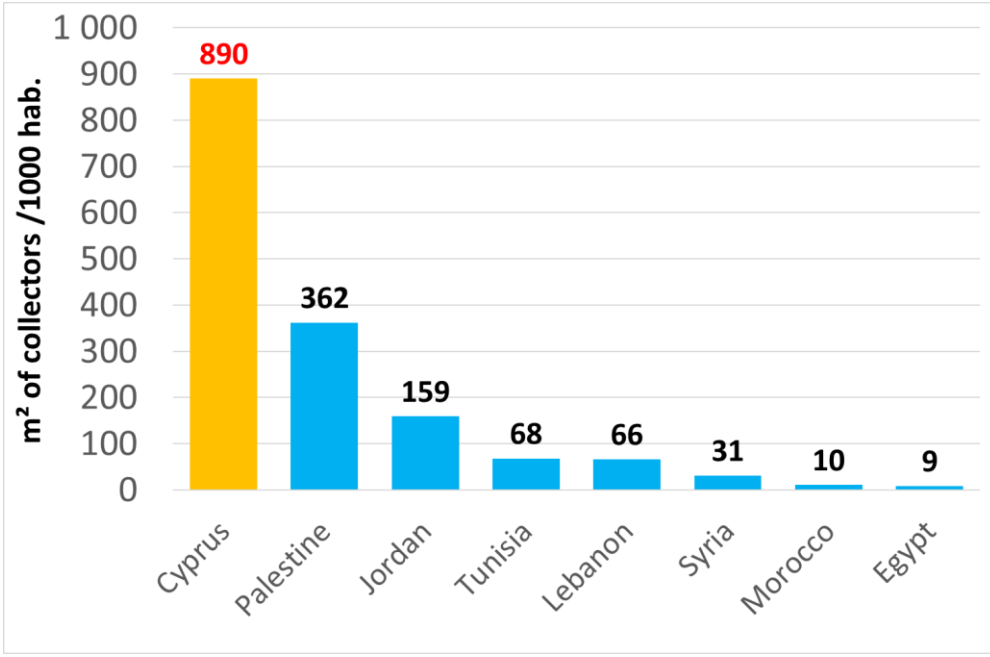
Large potential of energy efficiency in the Southern Mediterranean region : **Need for convergence South => North**

# What is the situation on energy and climate policies ?

**RE development :  
3 % of total installed capacity**



**Solar Water Heater penetration**



Large potential of renewable energy : **Need for convergence South => North**

# What is the situation on energy and climate policies ?

Country	Enabling environment assessment
Algeria	😊
Egypt	😊
Lebanon	😊😊
Jordan	😊😊😊
Libya	😞
Morocco	😊😊😊
Palestine	😊
Tunisia	😊😊😊

Enabling environment is moving to the right way, **but need to be supported in some countries**

## What are the perspectives ?

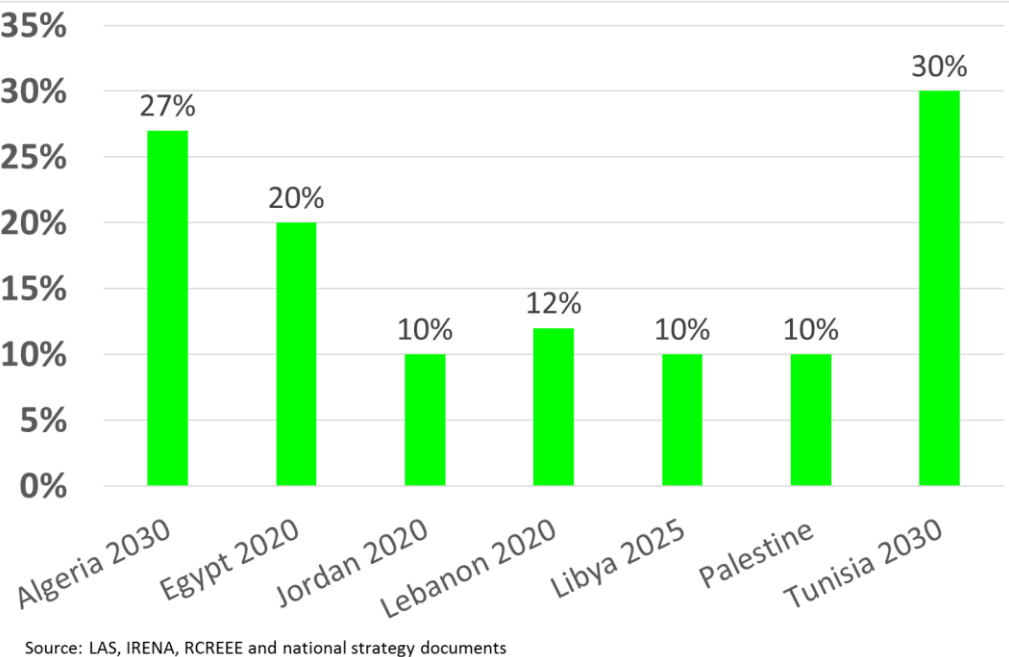
Country	INDC objective	Paris Agreement Ratification
Algeria	22% emission reduction in 2030 / BAU scenario	20 October 2016
Egypt	Not quantified	No
Jordan	14% emission reduction in 2030 / BAU scenario	4 November 2016
Lebanon	30% emission reduction in 2030 / BAU scenario	No
Libya	INDC not submitted	No
Morocco	42% emission reduction in 2030 / BAU scenario	21 September 2016
Palestine		22 April 2016
Tunisia	41% carbon intensity reduction in 2030 / 2010	10 February 2017

Paris Agreement => long Terme framework for EE and RE development in the region. **But large part of country's contribution are conditioned by international support**

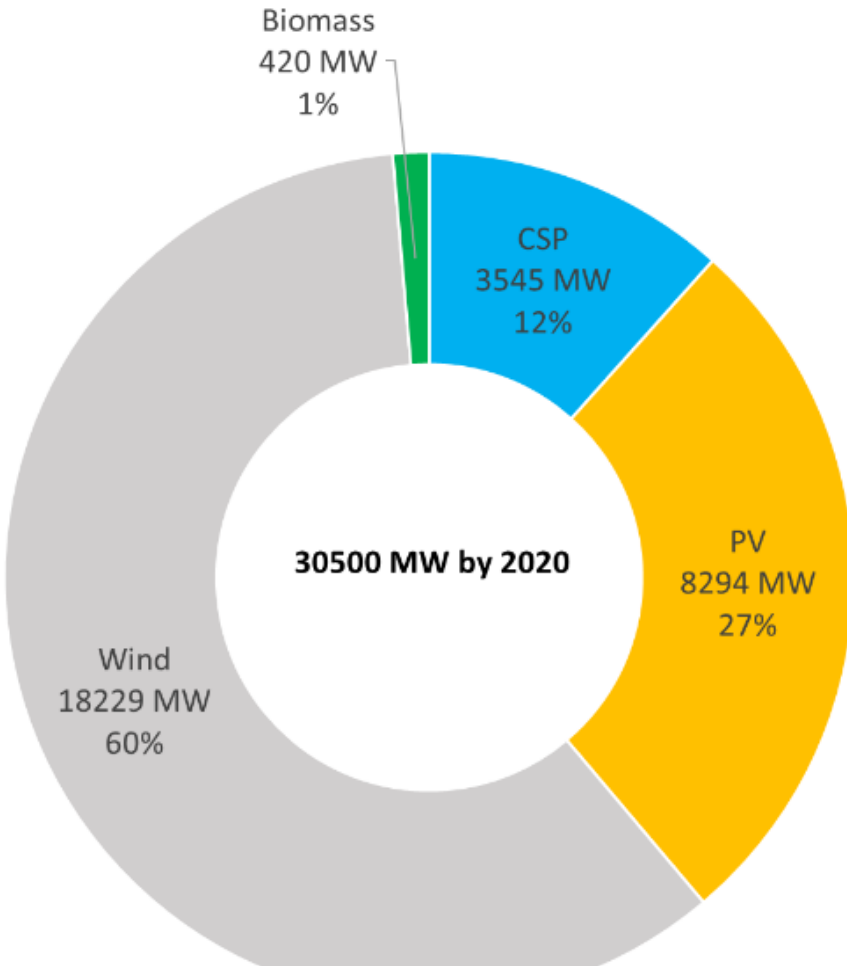
# What are the perspectives ?

## RE country's objectives

RE penetration rate in Electricity generation



RE Installed capacity



High RE objective, but lack of clear enforcement mechanisms

# What are the perspectives ?

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## Energy Efficiency country's objectives: Compared consumption to the BAU scenario in the target year

Countries	Energy efficiency target	Target year
Tunisia	30%	2030
Morocco	25%	2030
Algeria	9%	2030
Jordan	20%	2020
Lebanon	5%	2020

Optimistic EE objective, **but lack of enforcement mechanisms and blocked by fossil fuel energy price barriers**



# What are key bottlenecks and opportunities ?

## Strengths

- High RE potential with plenty of solar radiation and wind speed.
- Considerable EE potential in most sectors.
- National targets in many countries also reflected in the INDCs.

## Weaknesses

- Limited awareness
- RE and EE and insufficient national incentives mechanisms.
- Fossil fuels subsidized energy prices.
- Few local financial institutions involved in financing RE and particularly EE.
- Utilities not well prepared for distributed generation and RE integration
- Regional grid infrastructure interconnections still limited.

# What are key bottlenecks and opportunities ?

## Opportunities

- “Lip Frog” Northern Mediterranean cooperation
- Rapidly decreasing prices of RE and EE.
- Electricity shortages in some countries driving RE and EE for energy security.
- Regional and national centres of excellence showcasing RE and EE innovations.
- Paris Agreement Ratification

## Threats

- Political instability
- Short term focus and insufficient involvement of users/civil society in national energy policies and risk of investing in conventional energy infrastructure that could become stranded assets.
- Lack of capacity to prepare bankable quality RE and EE projects

Strengths and opportunities can be built on, **support can be provided to address weaknesses and threats**

# Somme recommendations to Governments and Parliaments

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- Set up Energy Transition law including long term objectives on RE and EE **to avoid often changes in Policies**
- Energy subsidy reforms, but meanwhile setting up specific mechanisms **to fight energy precariousness** and to better targeting of the “poor”
- Improve the enabling framework **to better mobilizing private sector**, particularly in RE development
- Secure Private sector by transparent and **independent electricity sector regulation**
- Set up innovative and **smart financial mechanisms** to support EE and RE

## On what EU should focus ?

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- Help regional electricity market integration
- Technology transfer to southern country
- Private sector financing mechanisms: support credit lines, etc.
- Focus on mechanisms that support “scattered” EE and RE sectors: SWH, roof top PV, building insulation...
- Improve coordination between donors !



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