

IEEJ: June 2012

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT



ENERGY SECTOR IN MOROCCO

JICA PROGRAM

Tokyo, 26 June 2012

Mina OUATTASSI

Chief of Institutional Development and Competitiveness Division

OUTLINE

- **1** MOROCCO AN EMERGING COUNTRY
- **2** ENERGY SECTOR IN MOROCCO
- **3** NEW ENERGY STRATEGY
- 4 MAIN BOTTLENECKS IN STRATEGY FORMULATION
- **5**KEY EXPECTATIONS









MOROCCO: AN EMERGING COUNTRY



- Constitutional Monarchy
- Democratic institutions
- National Initiative for Human Development
- New family code giving women more equal opportunities



MOROCCO: AN EMERGING COUNTRY

Main implemented reforms

- New commercial laws
- Labour code revised
- Liberalization of foreign trade and exchange systems
- Protection of intellectual property rights
- Establishment of commercial law courts
- Opening of all economic sectors to foreign investment
- Sector reforms: banking, insurance, transport,...

MOROCCAN ENERGY SECTOR

Characteristics

Energy consumption in constant growth

Primary energy (2011) : 5,3%

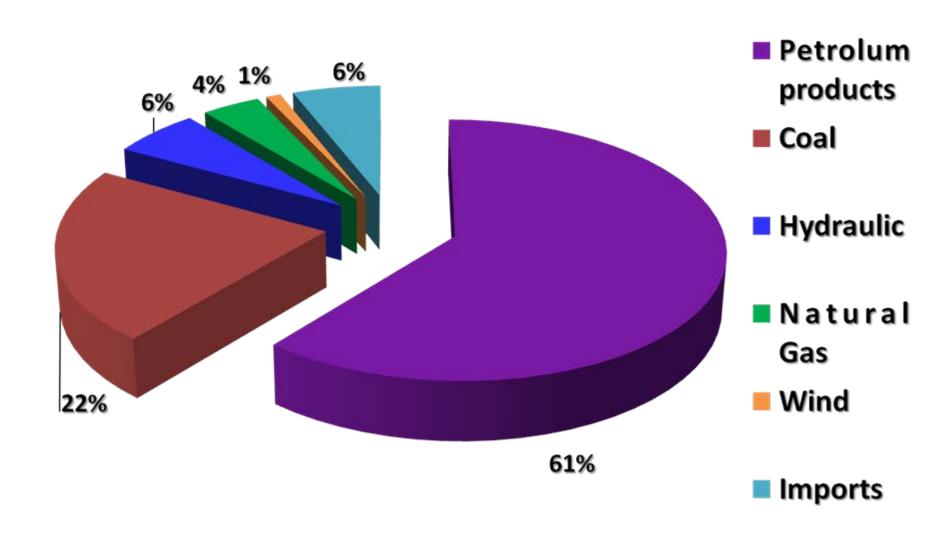
Power consumption (2011) : 8,4%

Limited domestic Energy ressources: Imports 95,5%

⇒ Energy Bill (2011) : 25% Total Imports

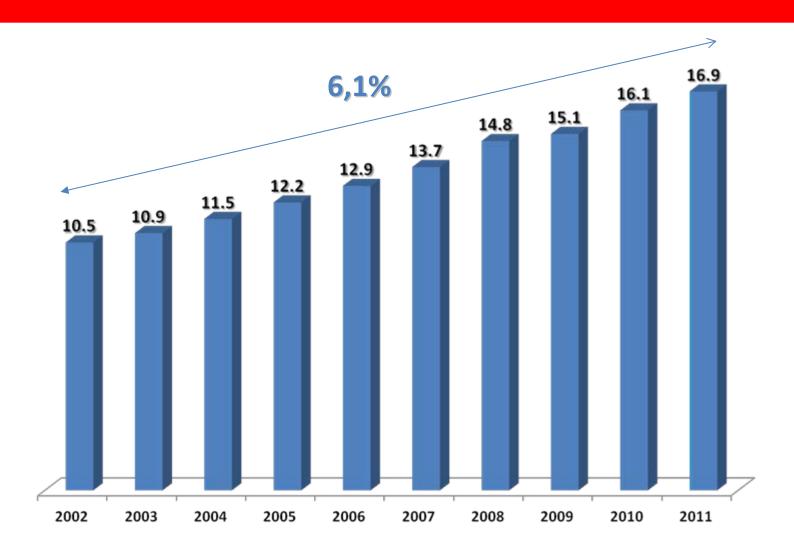
= Energy Subsidies (2011) : 3% GDB

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (2011)

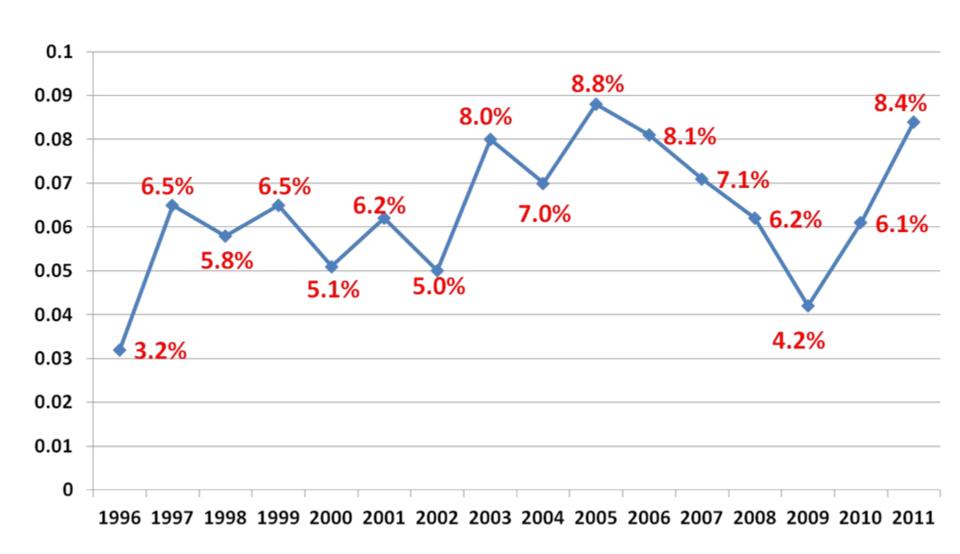


EVOLUTION OF PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

(MTOE)



EVOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND (%)



MOROCCAN ENERGY SECTOR

Main Strategic Achievments

- Petroleum products distribution and Refineries Privatization
- Independent Power Production (IPP) Agreements
- Implementation of Maghreb Europe Gas pipe and power Interconnections with Spain and Algeria
- Introduction of Natural Gas use in power production
- Program for generalization of Acces to power in Rural area
- Intensification of hydrocarbon exploration

MOROCCO HAS AN INSTALLED CAPACITY OF 6405 MW IN 2011 A QUARTER RUN ON RENEWABLES

INSTALLED CAPACITY PLANTS

Thermal power plant IPP

> JLEC (Coal) > Tahaddart (CCNG) 1320 MW 380 MW

> Thermosolar power plan Ain Beni Mathar (combined cycl)

472 MW

Thermal **Coal ONE**

> Jerada (Coal) 165 MW > Mohammedia (Coal) 300 MW

Thermal Fuel ONE

> Mohammedia (Fuel) > Kenitra (Fuel)

Wind plant of Essaouira

Renewebles in base

> Wind : Essaouira, b Alkoudia, Tanger

280 MW

300 MW

300 MW

> Hydraulic

1306 MW

Gas Turbines et Diesel thermal

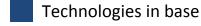
> Gas Turbines & Diesel 1118 MW (Mohammedia, Tan Tan, Dakhla)

ETP

> STEP Afourer

464 MW

Total Installed capacity 6 405 MW



Technologies at Peak

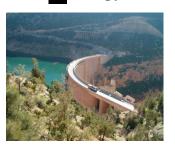
ILLUSTRATIONS

a Thermal power plant of Jorf Lasfar





c Energy Transfer by Pumping



ENERGY STRATEGY IN MOROCCO

New Challenges

- Growing energy demand:
 - Economic and social development
 - Growth of population with better revenues
- Steady high Energy prices in international market
- Needs for huge investments to meet future demand
 - Infrastructures
 - Capacities
- Competitiveness of Moroccan economy in opened international markets
- Environmental issues.

NEW ENERGY STRATEGY IN MOROCCO

FOUR BASIC GOALS

- Security of supply and availability of energy
- Generalized Access to energy at reasonable prices
- Energy efficiency
- Preserving the Environment

4 STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

- Diversified Mix and optimized around reliable and competitive technology choices
- Domestic resource mobilization by the rise of renewables
- Energy efficiency built as a national priority
- Regional Integration

KEY PROJECTS OF RENEWBLE POWER GENERATION BY 2020

	INTEGRATED WIND PROGRAM	INTEGRATED SOLAR PROGRAM	
CAPACITY	2 000 MW	2 000 MW	
POWER PRODUCTION	6 600 GWH	4 500 GWH	
INVESTMENTS	3,5 MILLIARDS \$	9 MILLIARDS \$	
AVOIDED CO2 EMISSIONS	5,6 MILLION TONS	3,5 MILLION TONS	

WIND POTENTIAL

25,000 MW 6000 MW ACHIEVABLE IN 2030

SOLAR POTENTIAL

3000 H/Y OF SUNSHINE 5 KWH/M2/DAY OF IRRADIATION

42% of total installed capacity is from renewable sources by 2020

MOROCCO'S ADVANTAGES FOR DEVELOPING RENEWBLES

- Important Potential of renewables
- Energy infrastructure of transit well developed
- Ability to implement major projects
- attractive Legislative and institutional framework
- Significant potential for demand growth

EVOLUTION OF INSTALLED CAPACITIES

(%)	2009	2015	2020
Coal	29%	35%	27%
Fuel	27%	19%	10%
Gas	11%	8%	21%
Hydraulic	29%	21%	14%
Solar	0%	5%	14%
Wind	4%	12%	14%

42%

In the coming years, Morocco will face a growing need for energy

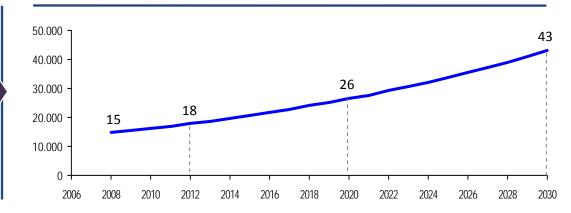
The primary energy demand should:

- ✓ Double to 2020
- ✓ Triple to 2030

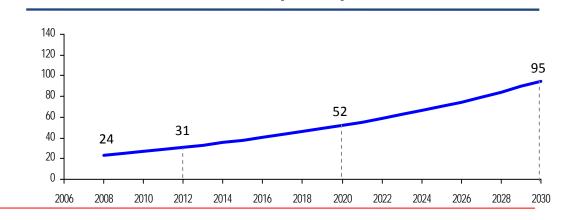
The electricity demand should:

- ✓ Double to 2020
- ✓ Quadruple to 2030

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MTOE)



ELECTRICITY DEMAND (TWH)



INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- ☐ Adoption of Law 13-09 on renewable energy which allows:
 - Opening of the generation to competition
 - Access to electricity grid
 - Export of green electricity
 - Construction of a direct line for export
- ☐ Creation of the National Agency for the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Development (ADEREE), in charge of :
 - Promoting renewable energy projects
 - Increased energy efficiency
 - Implementation of Atlas wind and solar
 - Demo for Applied Research
- ☐ Establishment of the "Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy" focused on :
 - Study and design solar program
 - Promotion, investment, financing and implementing projects
 - Contribution to the development of expertise, research and solar industry
 - Management and monitoring of the implementation of solar program

MAIN BOTTLNECKS IN POLICY FORMULATION IN MOROCCO

- Review of formulating energy policy when the context change in the perspective of :
 - Integrating new issues induced by the change of the context and
 - Coordinating different choices made in different periods
 - Making the processus of formulating much more evolutionary
- **2** Unbundling economic growth and energy consumption

KEY EXPECTATIONS FROM THIS PROGRAM

- → Acquire new methodological approaches and tools to :
 - Integrate the change of context (internal and external environment) to review the National Energy Policy
 - **2** Declination of the national energy strategy on a regional level (subnational)
 - 8 Establish a system of assessment of the implementation of energy policy
 - evaluate the impact of the choices made in National Energy Policy on the national economy
 - Unbundle economic growth and energy consumption for a developing country



Ms. Mina OUATTASSI

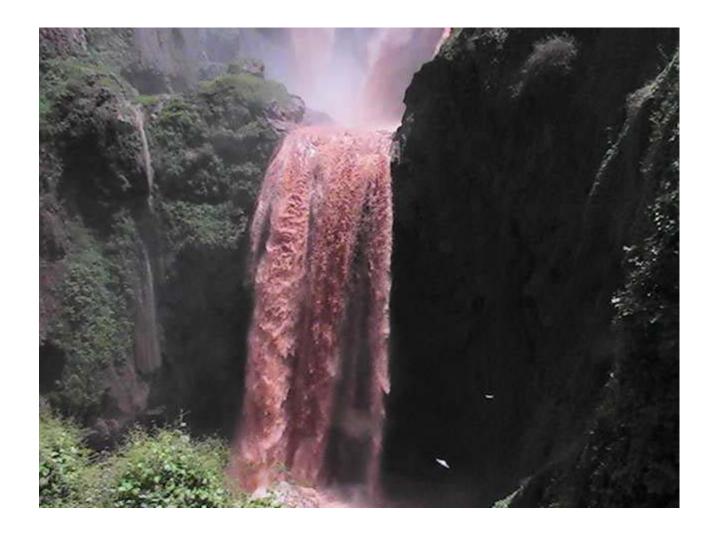
m.ouattassi@mem.gov.ma

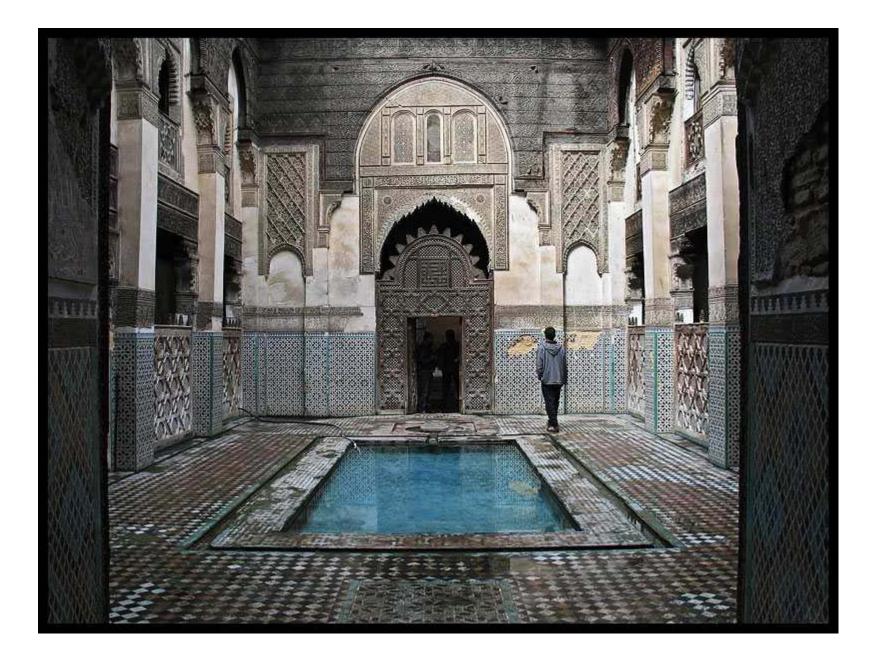
aminaouattassi@yahoo.fr













Contact : report@tky.ieej.or.jp