SNAPSHOT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND E-MOBILITY IN THE MED

MEDREG
MEDITERRANEAN ENERGY REGULATORS

Co-funded by the European Union

LEGEND:
▷ = By 2030

FRANCE

- Reducing final energy consumption by 7.6% by 2023 and 16.5% by 2028
- Reducing primary energy consumption of fossil energy sources by 20% by 2023 and by 35% by 2028
- 33,600 stations (2020)
- 471,000 EV (2020)

ITALY

- Enhancing EE in buildings
- Obligating electricity and gas distributors to achieve minimum savings of final energy consumption
- 9,700 stations
- 99,250 EV

EU MEMBER STATES COLLECTIVELY

▷ Achieving 32.5% energy efficiency, with a clause for a possible upward revision by 2023

PORTUGAL

▷ Reducing the energy consumption by 35%

▷ Transforming existing buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings

▷ Implementing the Electricity Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan

- 2470 stations
- 122,131 EV

GREECE

▷ Achieving 38% energy efficiency in final energy consumption

▷ Renovating building stock and promoting energy services companies (ESCOs)

▷ Improving EE in transport and power infrastructures

- 334 stations
- 3,135 EV

MONTENEGRO

- Achieving 1% energy-saving per year based on the EU directive
- Achieving 4.16 ktoe savings in final energy and 6.54 ktoe in primary energy

ALBANIA

▷ Reducing the final energy consumption by 28%

▷ Reducing the greenhouse gas emissions by 27%

TURKEY

By 2023

- Reducing the primary energy consumption by 14%
- Reducing the annual energy consumption for public buildings and facilities by 20%
- 2,746 stations
- 2,500 EV

LEBANON

- Reducing the actual electric power growth rate by 17%
- Saving 4.83% in the total electric power demand of 2020

CYPRUS

▷ Reducing primary energy consumption by 17%

▷ and final energy consumption by 13%

- 20 stations
- 250 EV

JORDAN

- Adopting Energy Label Program for four home appliances
- Installing of 30,000 solar water heaters

MOROCCO

- Reducing the energy consumption by 2020 by 12%

▷ Reducing domestic demand by 15% by 2030 through demand-side energy efficiency

TUNISIA

▷ Reducing the energy demand by 30%

▷ Thermal insulation of 185,000 homes and installation of 100,000 smart meters

MALTA

- Reducing primary energy demand by 30% by 2025
- Renovating and deep retrofitting of public buildings and private buildings

PALESTINE

▷ Reducing the total electricity consumption by 500 MWh per year

▷ Deploying smart meters and smart grids

ISRAEL

▷ Reducing the electricity consumption by 17%

▷ Reducing the greenhouse gas emissions by 7.5% per year

ALGERIA

▷ Thermal insulation of 100,000 homes per year

▷ Switching 1.3 million vehicles to liquid petrol gas

EGYPT

- Improving electric power usage efficiency in industrial, commercial, and residential systems
- Use of solar energy for heating in the industrial sector

TAKE-AWAY POINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Energy regulators play an **important role,** either by proposing an **energy-efficient regulatory framework**, or by providing **advice** to the relevant authority.

There is a **common trend** in the Mediterranean region to improve energy system efficiency as well as the **diversity of approaches**. The sectors that are targeted vary by country, depending on the country's energy consumption profile and priorities.

The **Northern Shore** has begun implementing the necessary regulatory framework and e-mobility deployment; this should be expanded through new mechanisms that support and encourage it.

The **Southern Shore** should begin a discussion about the implementation of e-mobility using inputs from the Northern Shore's experience in these critical issues. The two shores must work together to **shape policies and actions** that will lead to a successful **energy transition** while minimising the impact on energy costs and consumer costs.

Making renovations in the private and public sectors, industry adoption of lower-energy-demanding techniques and equipment, installing smart distribution networks, serving increasingly informed consumers, and spreading electric mobility are all part of a **package of actions and policies that are flexible** enough to allow each MEDREG country to tailor their choices to their own characteristics.

Regulators will face numerous **challenges** in **tackling rising energy prices** and developing mechanisms to **aid the transition.** Aside from the challenges, regulators will be confronted with **new technologies**, which necessitate the acquisition of new skills and knowledge, such as **digitalisation tools and cyber security.**

Through **personalised trainings, webinars, and workshops** that foster discussions and echange of good practices among regulators, MEDREG's members will be able to **accelerate the development of EE and e-mobility in the Mediterranean region.**