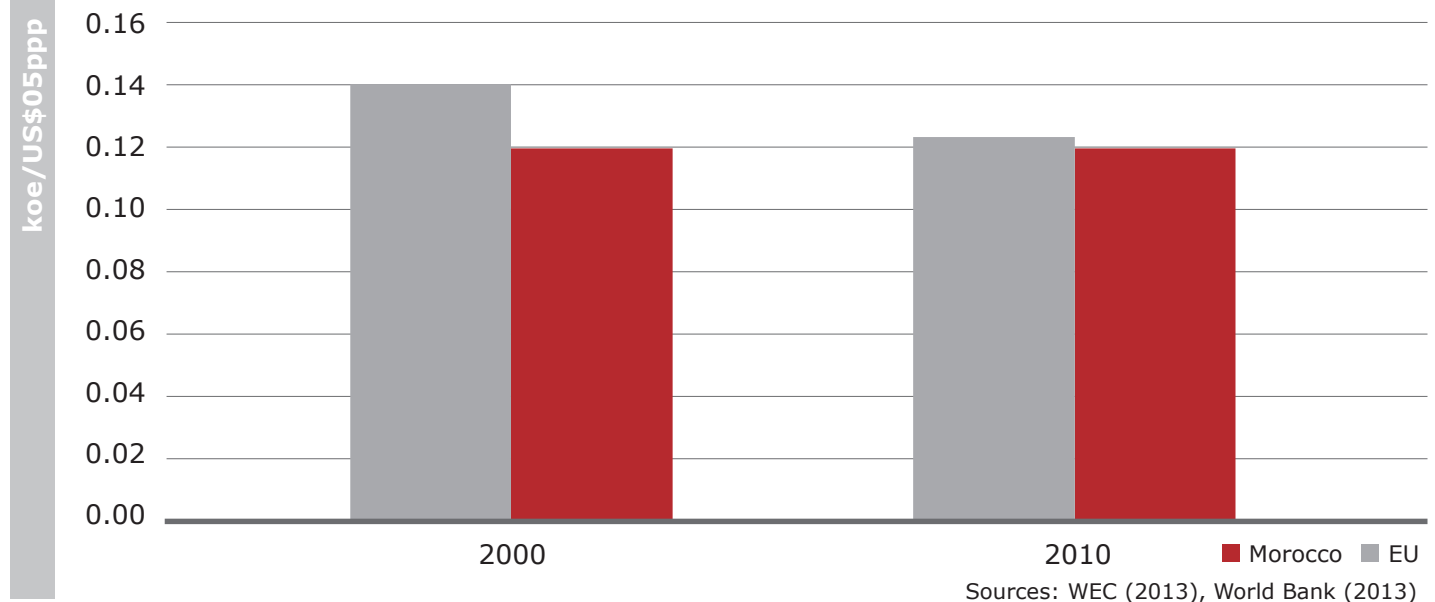
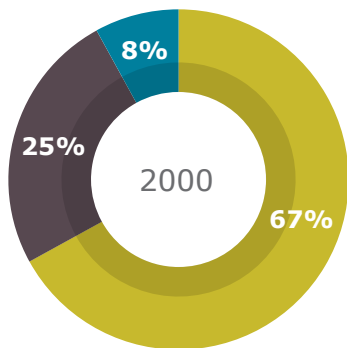


Energy Efficiency Country Profile

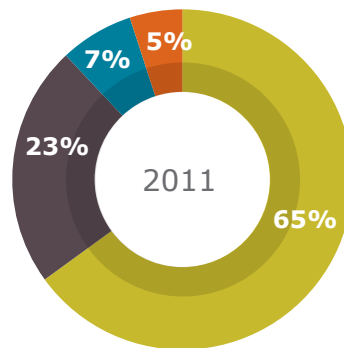
Primary Energy Intensity



Primary Energy Consumption



208 Thousand boe/day

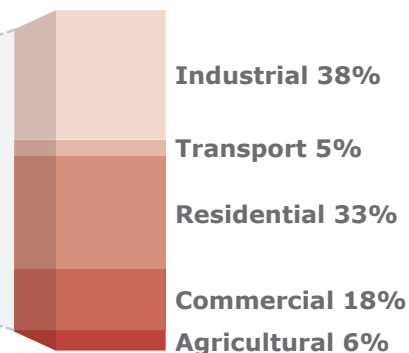
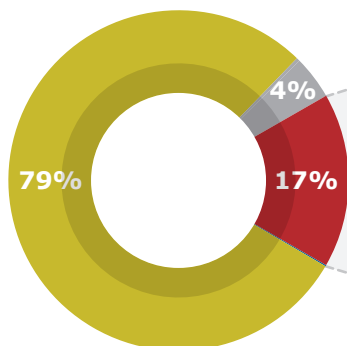


300 Thousand boe/day

- Coal
- Hydroelectricity
- Natural gas
- Oil

Source: OAEPC (2005, 2012)

Final Energy Consumption - 2009



- Electricity
- Oil products
- Bio fuels and waste

Source: IEA (2009)

EE Targets and Designated Agency

- No EE targets are adopted.
- EE strategy is under preparation.
- The Agency for the Development of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ADEREE) is responsible for promoting energy efficiency, development of EE strategy, and implementation of national EE and RE policies.

Regulatory Framework

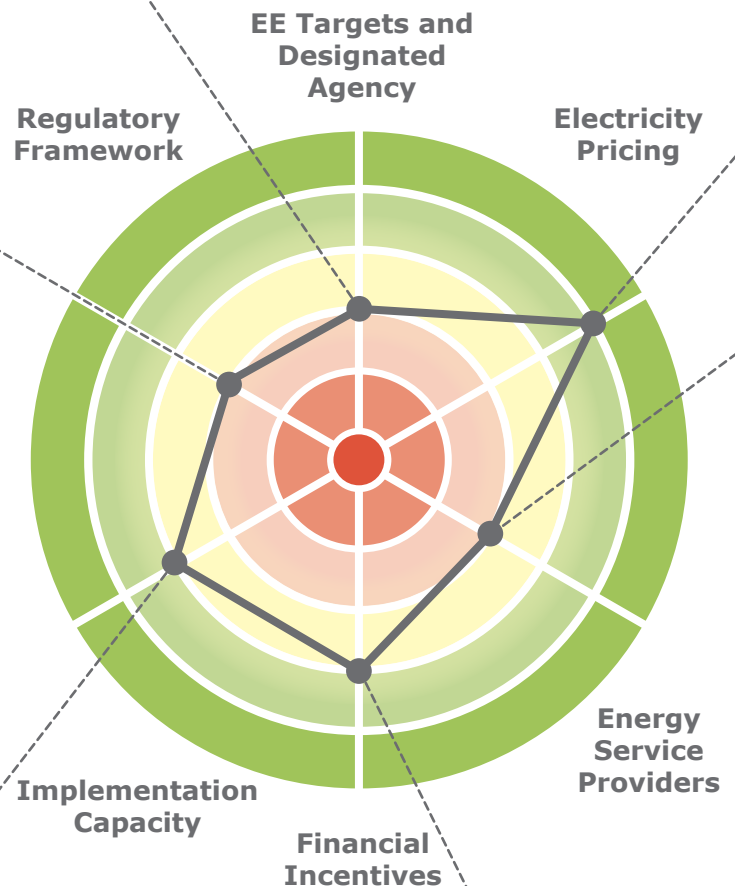
- Law No. 47-09 (2009) on EE is adopted laying down a framework for mandatory EE energy audits, EE buildings regulations, minimum energy performance standards for appliances, and EE public procurement requirements.
- Voluntary thermal regulations for buildings have been adopted in 2010.
- EE technical specifications for buildings passive and active components are under preparation.
- Minimum energy performance standards with appropriate labeling schemes are under preparation for refrigerators and air conditioners.

Implementation Capacity

- By 2012, 440,000 m² of Solar Water Heaters (SWHs) are installed.
- No energy efficient buildings are built.
- Nine demonstration projects for energy efficient buildings are currently under construction in six climatic zones in Morocco. Projects are within the EU cooperation framework with a budget of €7.5 million.
- By 2012, 8,000,000 Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) are distributed.

Financial Incentives

- Sales tax exemption for CFLs and Solar Water Heaters exists.
- Energy Development Fund (FDE) was established in 2010 to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. The fund contains a capital of \$1 billion: 200 million from Hassan II Fund, 300 million from UAE, and 500 million from Saudi Arabia.



Electricity Pricing

- Fossil fuel subsidies are low.
- 20/20 Tariff incentive awards households that reduce electricity consumption by 20% compared to the same month in the previous year with an additional 20% of the value of the saved consumption. At the end of 2011, the impact of this incentive resulted in total electricity savings of 1770 GWh. Bonuses are granted by the Energy Development Fund.
- High-voltage consumers are exposed to super peak pricing structure to shift their consumption patterns away from peak hours.

Energy Service Providers

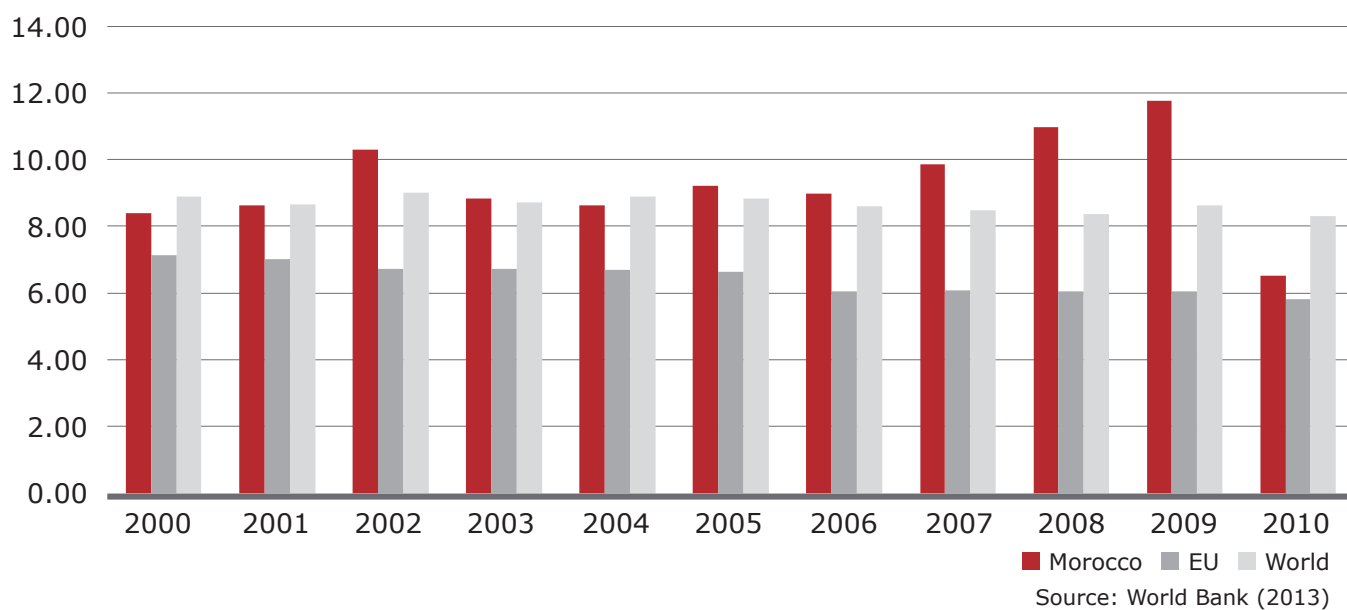
- 16 Energy audits are conducted in the residential and tertiary sectors.
- 52 Audits are conducted in the industrial sector.
- No energy service companies (ESCOs) exist.

Electricity Tariffs

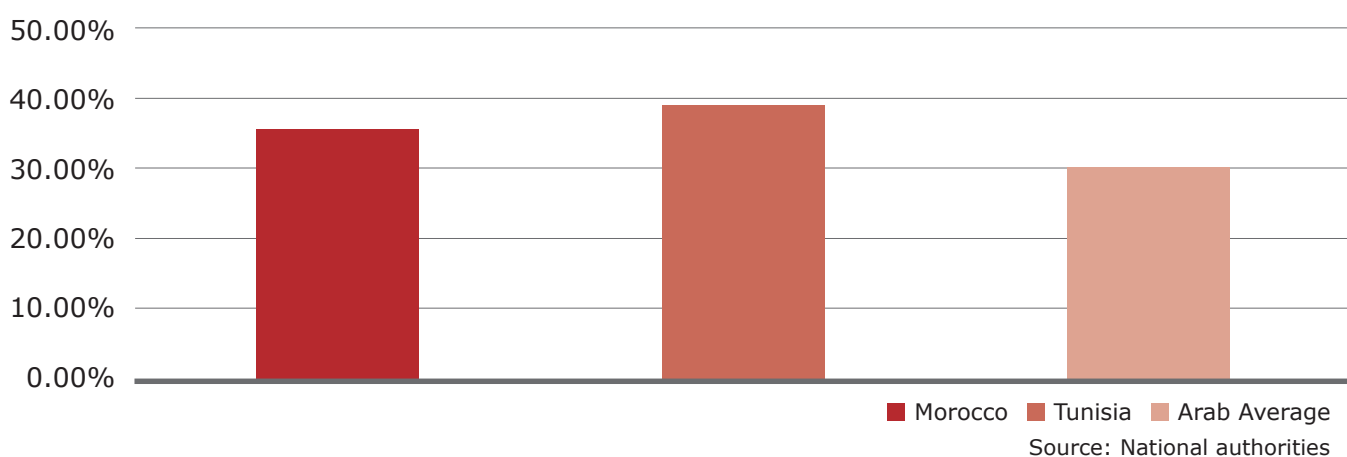
Voltage	Items	Tariffs (Moroccan Dirhams/kWh)
Very High Voltage (150 to 225 kV)	Mid-peak hours	0.5749 - 0.8413 (*)
	Peak hours	0.7468 - 1.5688 (*)
	Off-peak hours	0.4814 - 0.5029 (*)
High Voltage (60 kV)	Mid-peak hours	0.5873 - 0.8851 (*)
	Peak hours	0.788 - 1.7258 (*)
	Off-peak hours	0.4961 - 0.5202 (*)
Low Voltage (Residential)	>500 kWh	1.5009
	201 to 500 kWh	1.0961
	101 to 200 kWh	1.0022
	0 to 100 kWh	0.9222

(*) Prices vary according to the duration of use: very long use (lowest price/kWh), medium use (intermediate price/kWh), and short use (highest price/kWh).

Power Transmission and Distribution Losses (in Percentage) - 2010



Power Generation Efficiency - 2009



Contributors

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