

### Has progress been made in efficient energy use?

More efficient energy use (energy necessary to produce 1000 dollars of GDP) should help to decouple energy consumption and economic development. The objective proposed by MSSD for all of the Mediterranean countries by 2015 is a reduction in the intensity of energy by 1 to 2% per annum per GDP unit.

**The energy intensity is slowly increasing in the Mediterranean: the trends observed will not permit to reach the objective of 1 to 2% improvement per year.**

While partial decoupling of energy consumption and economic development is undeniable in Europe and worldwide, with a growth rate of energy consumption less than half of GDP over 10 years. This is not the case in the Mediterranean. Indeed, a rise in energy consumption is just under that of GDP and almost identical to GDP in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries.

Between 1990 and 2006, the decrease of the energy intensity in the Mediterranean countries (0.4% per annum) was below the 1% objective. In 6 countries, (Albania, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, and Syria) this decrease was very under the 1% objective.

In 2006, the energy intensity of all of the Mediterranean countries together was at the average European level (135 koe/1000 dollars for the EU-27) and below the worldwide level (200). However, disparities between the countries remain great, even between some countries with equivalent income levels. Energy intensity in Syria and Libya is about 300 while it is lower than 130 in Morocco and Tunisia.

Greece has the best performance record among the European Mediterranean countries, while France, despite some progress, is still above the European level.

In the high consumption northern Mediterranean countries, gains in energy intensity, if sufficient, could also bring about a slowing-down of the rise in energy consumption per inhabitant (or even a drop).

Consumption is still high in the European Mediterranean countries (3500 koe/inhab) and even 4550 koe/inhab in France.

Energy consumption per capita in the SEMC is under 1100 koe/inhab, the worldwide average being 1800 koe/inhab, but growth rates are very different depending on the countries. (-1% in Syria, about 4% in Egypt and Morocco).

#### Definition

Total energy intensity per sector of activity is the ratio of final commercial energy consumption per GDP unit. It can be broken down into sectors: agriculture, industry, services, transport and households (residential).

#### Precautions / Notes

The very high values for energy intensity should be interpreted with caution for the countries undergoing an economic crisis (with low GDP values)

koe : kilo of oil equivalent

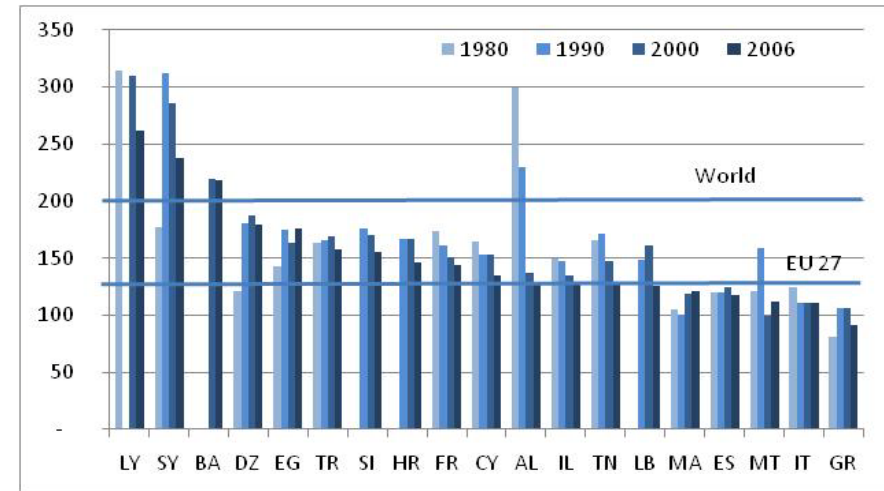
#### Sources / References

World Bank, World Development Indicators 2006

International Energy Agency

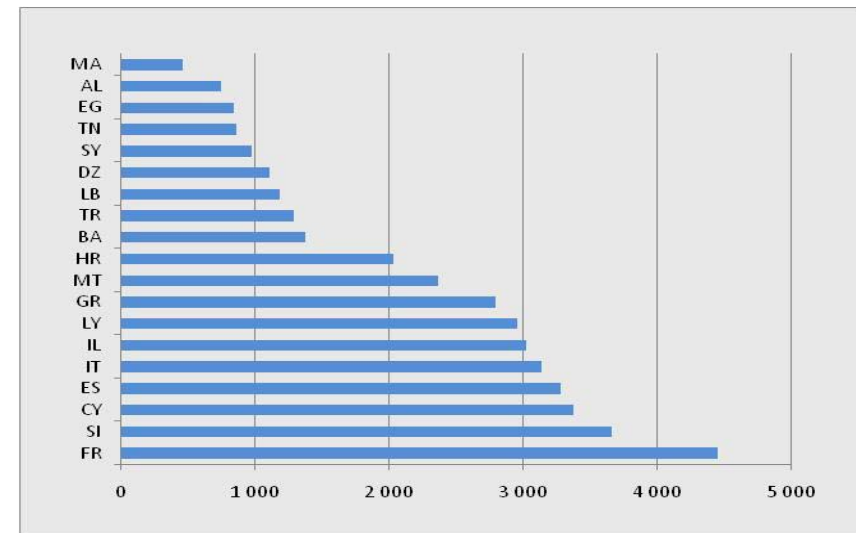
### 6. Energy intensity

Energy intensity 1980 - 2006 (koe/1000 dollars PPP 2005)



Source : WDI, IEA

Energy use per inhabitant en 2006



Source : WDI, IEA