

### Is there any progress in the share of renewable energy?

The objective announced in the MSSD was to valorise the potential of renewable energy (RE) to reach 7%, excluding biomass, of the energy demand by 2015.

**The share of RE in the primary commercial energy balances is not increasing enough. A significant break from the present trends will be necessary to reach the 7% objective by 2015.**

Nevertheless, renewable energy production is progressing significantly in volume. RE represents about 3.4% of the total primary energy supply in the Mediterranean countries (the figure was the same in 2000).

Worldwide, renewable energy, excluding biomass, represents a little more than 3% (6% biomass included).

With biomass, that is often not commercialised, the share of RE is almost 7% of the total energy balance, illustrating the importance of this type of energy. RE in the Mediterranean includes hydraulic energy (65%), geothermal energy (21%) and the rest 14% concerns solar, wind and other types of energy. In the southern and eastern Mediterranean, the respective percentages are 72%, 13% and 16%.

RE is rising in volume with a similar growth rate than the total primary energy supply one (+2% per year between 1995 and 2006 for the Mediterranean average).

RE (apart from hydroelectricity and biomass) is greatly increasing (7.3%) but that only concern 2% of the total primary energy supply.

Hydraulic energy has a significant share (20%) in the total energy of Albania. This explains the high proportion of RE in the energy balance of this country.

For some decades now, the share of coal has remained stable, nuclear energy has stabilised and gas energy has been progressing well to the detriment of petrol.

Globally in the Mediterranean, fossil energy (petrol, coal and gas) dominated the energy supply in 2006: 75% of consumption in the northern countries and 94% in the southern and eastern countries. In the Northern countries, the rest was mainly made up nuclear electricity (19%).

**Definition**

This indicator measures the contribution to a country's total energy consumption by renewable energy resources (hydraulic, geothermic, solar and wind-powered).

**Precautions / Notes**

This indicator includes only the following renewable energy types: hydraulic, solar, geothermal and wind-powered. The renewable combustions (solid biomass and animal products, gas and liquid from the biomass, town and industrial waste) are not included. Yet these combustibles could constitute a considerable proportion of the energy supplies in the Mediterranean countries.

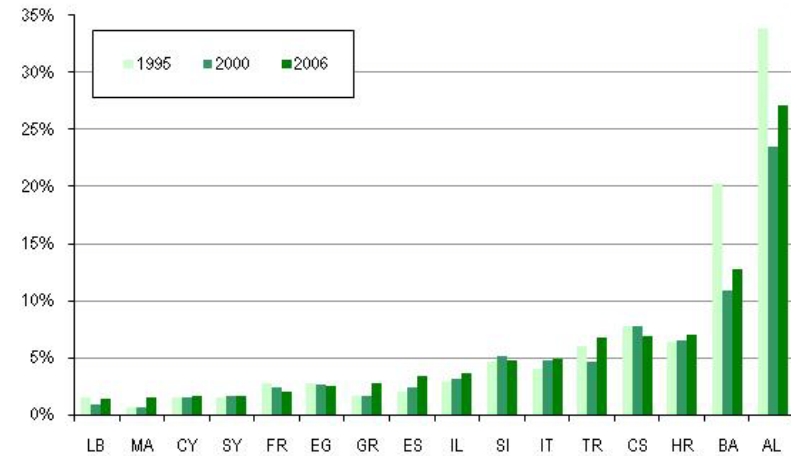
TPES : Total Primary Energy Supply

**Sources / References**

International Energy Agency

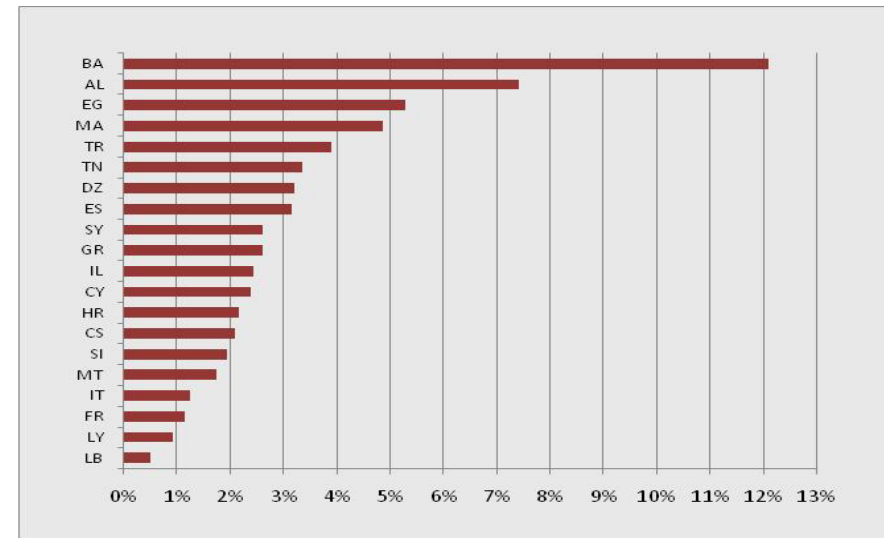
### 7. Share of renewable energies in energy balance

Share of renewable energies (excepted biomass) in the total primary energy supply (1995 - 2006)



Source : AIE

Total primary energy supply growth rate (1995-2006)



Source : AIE