Market structure

The transmission and distribution of electricity are carried out by one vertically integrated company, Egyptian Electricity Holding Company (EEHC). Generation is open to private sector (IPP).

Electricity Mix as of 2019 (IEA source)

- **Natural gas**: 77.30%
- **Oil**: 13.30%
- **RE**: 9.40%

**Capacity installed**

38,857 MW

**Electricity Mix of RE**

- 2832MW from hydro,
- 1375MW from wind,
- 1587 MW from PV,
- 140MW from CSP
- 11.5 MW from biomass

**Market size**

6000 MW

**Objectives and strategy for RE**

- 20% by 2022
- 42% by 2035

**Available Technologies**

- WIND
- PV
- HYDRO
- CSP

**Financing schemes**

- Multilateral Banks financing scheme
  - Egypt Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (EgyptSEFF)
  - Green Economy Financing Facility (GEFF) for Egypt promoted by EBRD
- Government loan schemes
  - N/A

**Existent funding dedicated to R&D & applied to RE**

The Science and Technological Development Fund

**Agency in charge of RE**

Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

**New and Renewable Energy Authority**

**Existent organizations in charge of RE R&D**

Academia Arabi umumi enyntilologi

Academy of Scientific Research & Technology
**JORDAN**

**Electricity Market**

- **Market structure**
  - A single buyer model where the power generation and distribution are privatized sectors while transmission is held by the NEPCO, the single state-owned transmission system operator and the only authorized energy off-taker.

- **Capacity installed**
  - 5,236.4 MW

**Electricity Mix as of 2019 (IEA source)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Source</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>81.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>14.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Market size**

- **Capacity installed of RE**
  - 6,000 MW

**Objectives and strategy for RE**

- **10% by 2020**
  - 2,000 MW from wind & solar by 2020

**Available Technologies**

- Wind
- PV
- CSP

**Financing schemes**

- Multilateral Banks financing scheme
  - SUNREF by AFD
  - GEFF-Jordan by EBRD
- Government loan schemes
- Jordan renewable energy & energy efficiency fund (JEEEF)

**Agency in charge of RE**

- Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission (EMRC)

**Malta**

**Electricity Market**

- **Market structure**
  - The generation, distribution and supply of electricity are carried out by one vertically integrated company, Enemalta

- **Capacity installed**
  - 540 MW

**Electricity Mix as of 2019 (IEA source)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Source</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>86.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>11.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>2.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Market size**

- **Capacity installed of RE**
  - 112 MW PV

**Objectives and strategy for RE**

- **10% by 2020**
  - achieved 11.2%

**Available Technologies**

- SWH
- PV
- WASTE TO ENERGY

**Financing schemes**

- Multilateral Banks financing scheme
  - European Structural and Investment Fund for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy by EIB
- Government loan schemes
  - N/A

**Agency in charge of RE**

- Regulator for Energy & Water Services

**Existing organizations in charge of RE R&D**

- Horizon 2020 Fusion Program
- Horizon Europe Energy and Water Support scheme

- Xenera
- The Malta Council for Science & Technology
- UM
**Electricity Market**

**Market structure**
A single buyer model where the power generation is privatized while transmission and distribution is held by the STEG, the single state-owned transmission system operator and the only authorized energy off-taker.

**Capacity installed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity installed of RE</th>
<th>Objectives and strategy for RE</th>
<th>Available Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360 MW (including 60MW from hydro)</td>
<td>30% by 2030</td>
<td>SWH, PV, WIND, HYDRO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financing schemes**

- Multilateral Banks financing scheme
  - European Structural and Investment Fund for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy by EIB
- Government loan schemes
  - N/A

**Agency in charge of RE**
- Existent organizations in charge of RE R&D
  - ANME
  - CRTEn
  - Research Labs within engineering schools

**Education programs and Skills Gap Analysis**

**EGYPT**
- Most public and private universities dedicated green energy undergraduate/postgraduate programs.
- REMENA master program in partnership with Kassel University in Germany and Cairo University in Egypt. Upon successful graduation the student will be granted a Master of Science (M.Sc.) double degree.
- Numerous TVET programs with a focus on the maintenance and installation of solar technology.
- A good example of the collaboration between the industry/private sector and R&D in Malta is RE Energy Alliance-Made in Egypt.

**JORDAN**
- About fifteen universities are offering courses related to energy and/or RE in their study plans for various engineering disciplines as mandatory or elective courses.
- One of the main flagship education programs is the Renewable Energy Master at the University of Jordan launched by the now-called Water, Energy and Environment Centre back in 2012.

**MALTA**
- Undergraduate and postgraduate programs related to energy are offered by the University of Malta.
- The main flagship programme with a focus on clean technologies is the one-year Master of Science in Sustainable Energy.
- The curriculum review is systematic and is based on a survey addressed to different stakeholders including the private sector and industries.
- The University of Malta offers short technical courses to installers providing important link to have qualified and eligible installers for PV and SWH.
- A good example of the collaboration between the industry/private sector and R&D in Malta is the SolAqua project implemented by the University of Malta.

**TUNISIA**
- Almost all engineering schools in Tunisia offer electrical engineering diploma with one or two teaching modules in renewable energy or energy efficiency.
- The only engineering school that has a dedicated energy engineering diploma is ENIM in the city of Monastir.
- The engineering schools of Tunis (ENIT) and Monastir (ENIM) offer international master programmes taught in English in collaboration with other foreign universities.
- Any professional master must include professionals from the private sector as required by the Ministry of Higher education.
• Egypt and Jordan are good examples of how well-streamed procedures and PPP schemes can accelerate project implementation and transform policies to real projects.

• Malta and Tunisia are good examples of how SMEs can install their own RE systems to generate electricity for their own use.

• Organize regional forums where best practices are shared and information is disseminated.

• The role of the BSOs is very critical as they are the bridge between the private and public sector.

Clusters can foster innovation by collectively cooperating and competing in a fruitful way, as they a setting where multiple stakeholders including researchers and industry can collaborate to produce local products or RE components.

International and inter-sectorial cooperation is a catalyst of innovation and a powerful tool to develop goal-oriented and streamlined R&D programmes in the complex landscape of innovation.

• Systematic review of high education programmes is important in matching market needs with universities' curriculum. The feedback of the private sector and other stakeholders is to be considered.

• Promote technical education programs applied to RE in the installation and maintenance of RE power plants, to ensure that the local market has the right skills and capabilities when power plants are operating.

• Promote regional education programs similar to the REMENA master program between Egypt, Tunisia and Germany. Funds however should be sought to enable international mobility of students and professors from the different countries.

• Governments particularly in the MENA region should put in place policies and instruments to promote technological innovation customised to bolster the unique capacity development needs in a country.

• The relevance of having a governance structure to interconnect all innovation related fields and align technical expertise, innovation stakeholders and national plans is of paramount importance.

• Public-private partnerships for knowledge infrastructure are a widely used innovation policy instrument.

• The exchange of information among researchers, policy makers and main market actors in the region.

Final word about the role of BSOs
The role of BSOs is crucial in bringing to the attention of policy makers and investors the needs for innovative technological solutions, for RET use and also economic proposer of SMEs. This report encourages partnerships with BSOs when formulating RE policies, innovation policies and programs.