

12<sup>th</sup> 9 Q T N F % Q P **Biofuels and Bioenergy**  
&

13<sup>th</sup> Global Summit and Expo on **Biomass and Bioenergy**

September 04-06, 2018 | Zurich, Switzerland

ORURFFDQ HQUHJ\ WUDQVLWLRQ 'HYHORSPHQW RI UHQHZDEO

Touria Barradi

Ecole Centrale de Casablanca, Morocco

**S**ustainable pace of growth in electricity demand, high energy dependency and predominance of fossil fuels, led Morocco to undertake an ambitious, innovative and voluntarist National Energy Strategy on going with an emphasis on renewable energies (RE) [1]. The valorization of its high solar and potential [2] and the development of its interconnections predispose it to become an electricity hub in North and West Africa, and a potential partner of the EU. Initiated in the 1980s by a policy of dam construction, the energy transition has been reinforced during the last decade with the solar and wind contributions. Multiple challenges are addressed: the electrification rate is 100% in urban areas and is gradually approaching this value in rural areas [3], energy dependency decreased from 98% in 2009 to less than 93% this year, aiming to reach 82% in 2030 and the first solar Kwh was injected into the transmission grid in 2016, from the NOORO complex, considered the largest multi-technology solar site in the world [4]. The implementation of 10 GW leads the RE integration rate in the energy mix to reach 52% by 2030, making a historic turning point where the share of renewable electricity will exceed the share of fossil electricity [5]. A specific legislative, regulatory and institutional framework has also been implemented. The flexibility of the electric