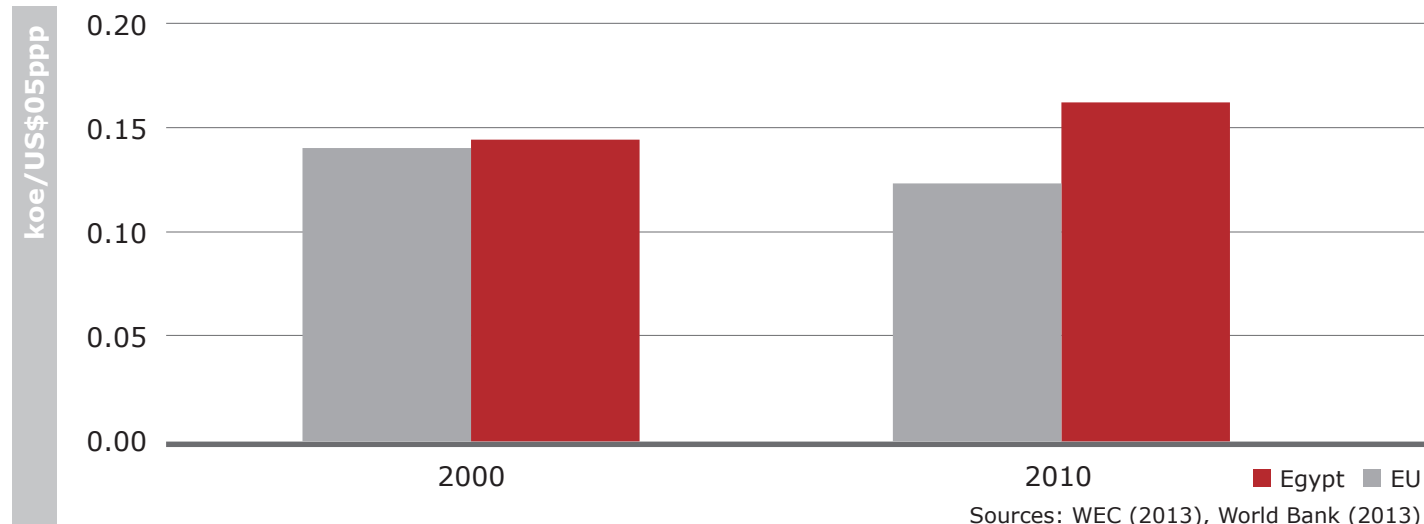


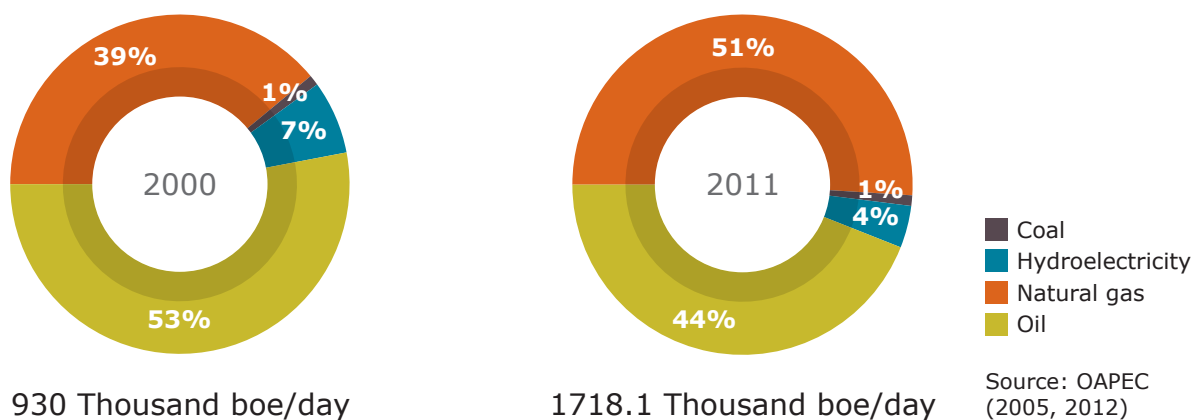


Energy Efficiency Country Profile

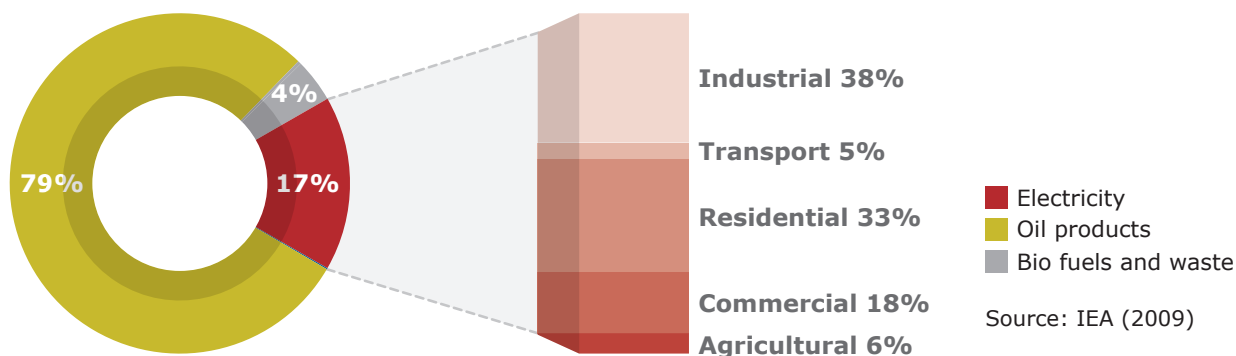
Primary Energy Intensity



Primary Energy Consumption



Final Energy Consumption - 2009



EE Targets and Designated Agency

- The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) is adopted (2012-2015) with cumulative EE targets of 5%.
- No designated EE agency is responsible for formulating, promoting, and implementing energy efficiency measures and policies. There is an EE unit at the Council of Ministers secretariat that is identified as the mandated entity for developing and implementing NEEAP.

Regulatory Framework

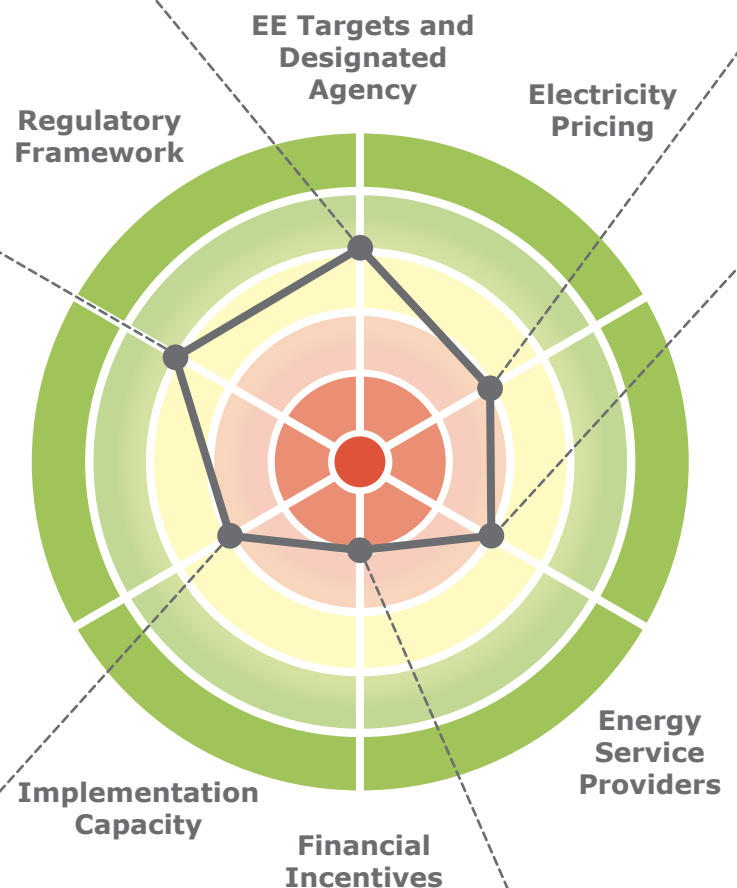
- No general legal framework for EE measures. Draft electricity law contains a chapter on EE with provisions relating to cogeneration, standards, and labeling.
- Mandatory EE code for residential buildings (2006), EE code for commercial buildings (2009), and EE code for governmental buildings (2011) are adopted.
- Minimum energy performance standards with mandatory labeling schemes have been adopted for refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, air conditioners, CFLs, and electric water heaters.

Implementation Capacity

- By 2012, 750,000 m² of Solar Water Heaters have been installed.
- No buildings are built according to EE building codes.
- No demonstration projects for energy-efficient buildings are built.
- By 2012, 10.25 million Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) have been distributed.

Financial Incentives

- No internal tax benefits for EE projects.
- No EE fund is established for financing EE projects.
- Customs duty on importing Solar Water Heaters is 2.5%. Customs duty on importing Compact Florescent Lamps is 17%.



Electricity Pricing

- Fossil fuel subsidies are medium to large.
- No special tariffs for households encouraging a rational use of energy.
- Extra high voltage and high voltage customers (intensive industries only) are exposed to peak load pricing structure to shift their consumption from peak hours.

Energy Service Providers

- 40 Energy audits are conducted in the residential and tertiary sector.
- 268 Audits are conducted in the industrial sector.
- Around 10 Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) exist.

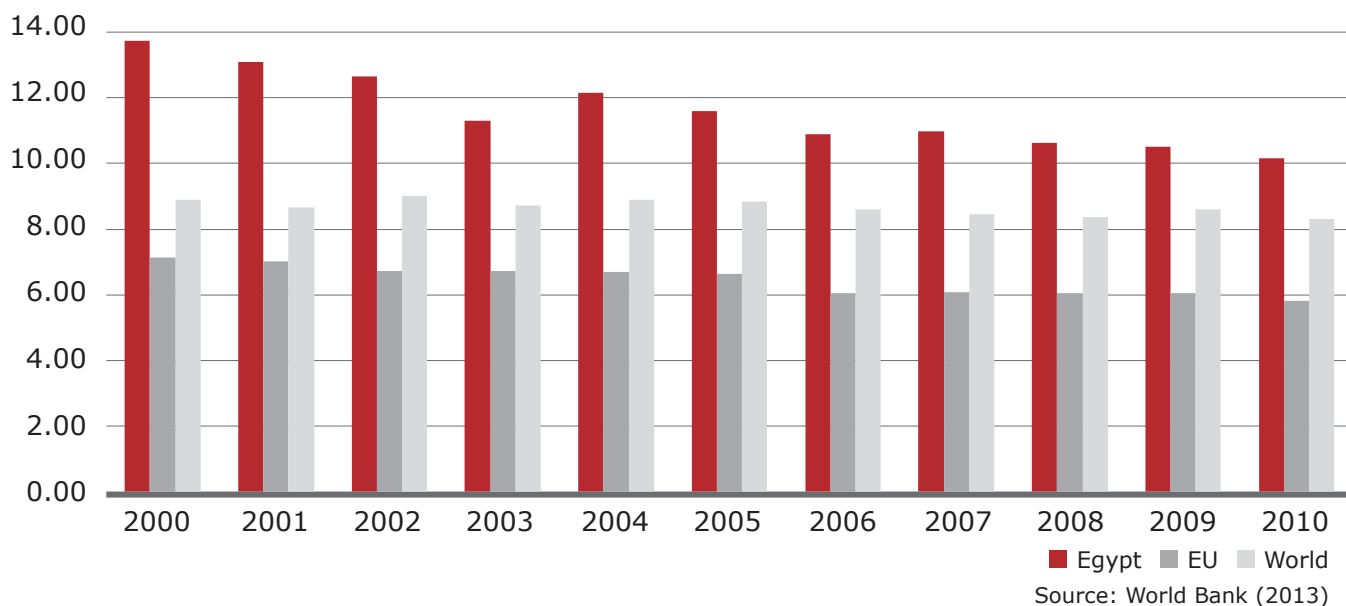
Electricity Tariffs

Voltage	Customers	Tariff (Egyptian Piasters/kWh)		
	Kema	4.7		
Extra High Voltage	Arab Petroleum Pipelines Company (SUMED) Intensive industries: steel, cement, aluminum, copper, and petrochemical.	27.7 (*)		
	Industries: flat glass, ceramic, and porcelain.	25.2		
	Other industries	12.9 - 15.4 (**)		
High Voltage	Intensive Industries: steel, cement, aluminum, copper, and petrochemical.	30 (*)		
	Industries: flat glass, ceramic and porcelain.	25.2		
	Other industries	15.7-18.6 (**)		
Medium Voltage	Industries	From 25.5 to 35.8 (*)		
	Other subscribers	> 500 kW	21.4	
	Agriculture and land reclamation	< 500 kW	11.2	
	Other subscribers		25	
Low Voltage		> 1001 kWh	60	
		601 - 1000 kWh	58	
	Commercial		251 - 600 kWh	46
			101 - 250 kWh	36
			< 100 kWh	24
	Residential		> 1000 kWh	48
			651 - 1000 kWh	39
			351 - 650 kWh	24
			201 - 350 kWh	16
			51 - 200 kWh	11
	< 50 kWh	5		

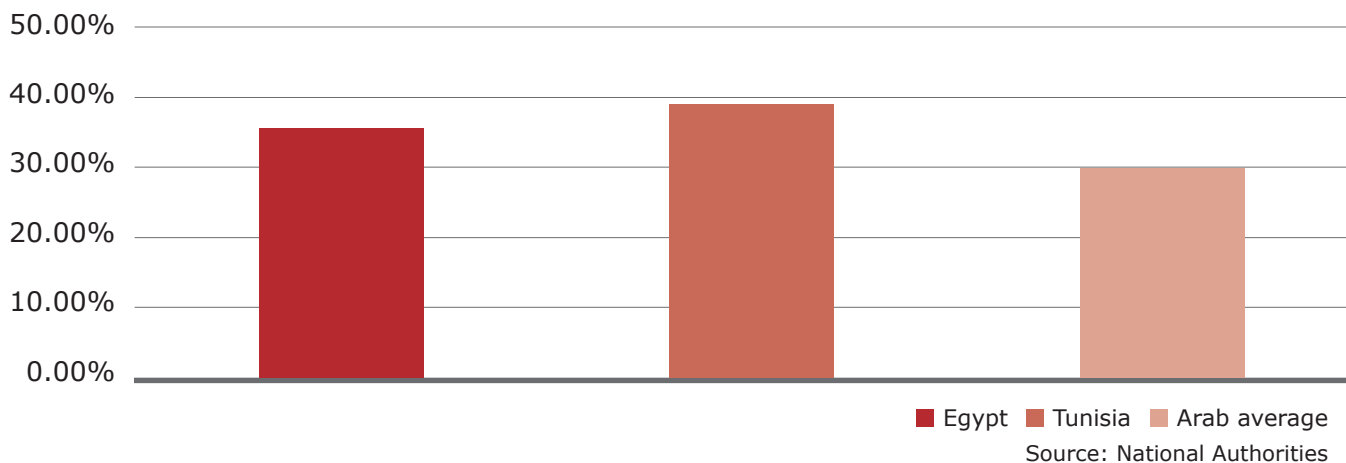
(*) Prices are 50% higher during the peak period (4 hours defined by the Ministry of Electricity and Energy).

(**) Prices vary according to the type of industry.

Power Transmission and Distribution Losses (in Percentage) - 2010



Power Generation Efficiency - 2009



Contributors

Ehab Ismail Amin, General Manager of Planning Department, New Renewable Energy Authority
 Dr. Ibrahim Yassin, Managing Director, Lighting and Appliance Efficiency Improvement Project
 Florentine Visser, key Expert, MED-ENEC
 Mathilde Andersson, Energy Specialist