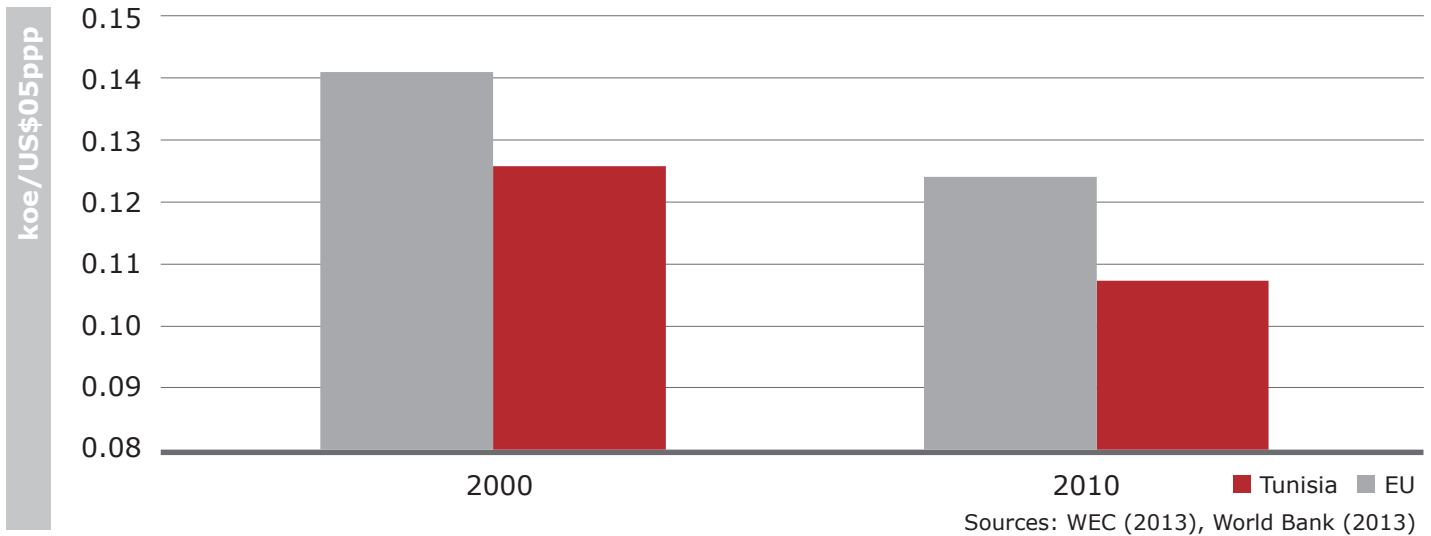


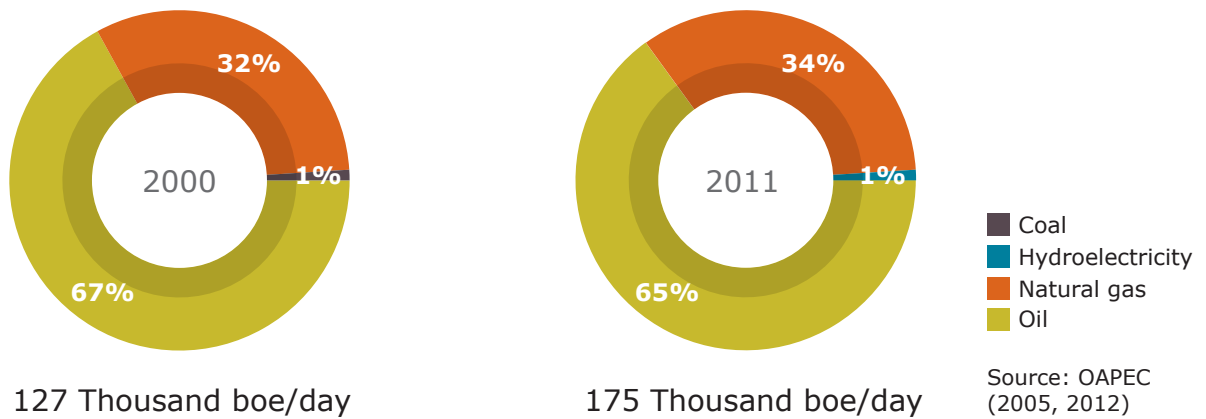


## Energy Efficiency Country Profile

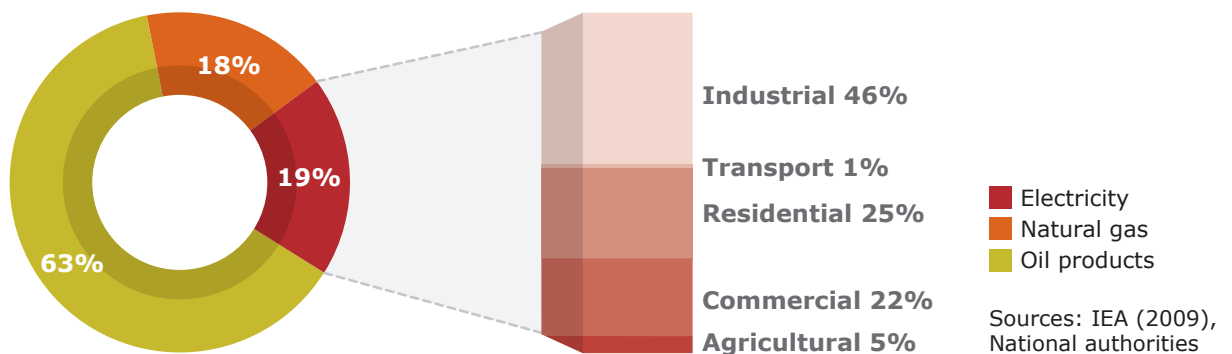
### Primary Energy Intensity



### Primary Energy Consumption



### Final Energy Consumption - 2009

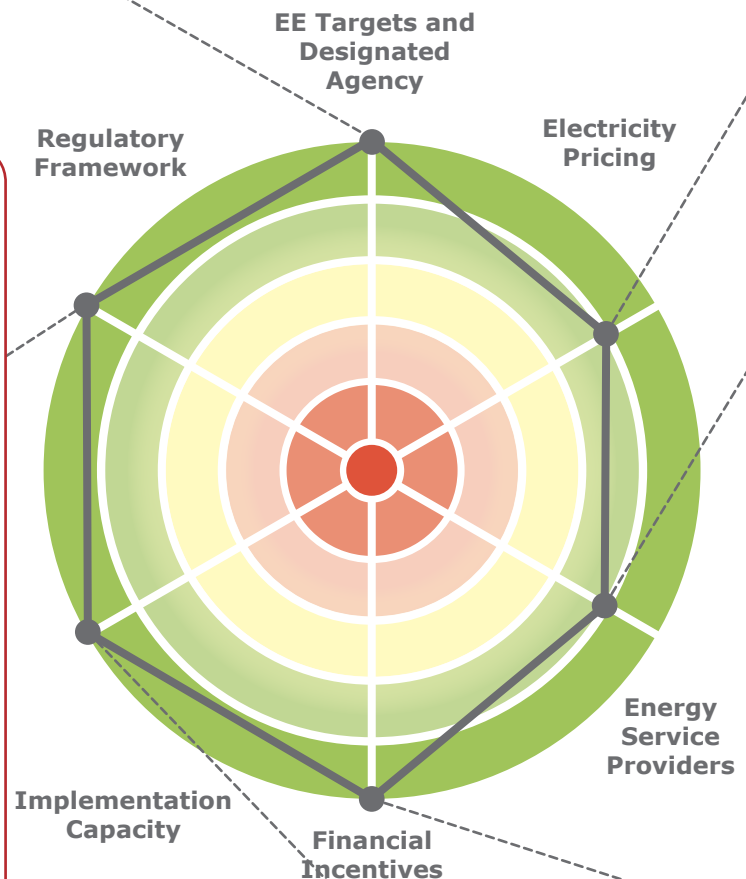


## EE Targets and Designated Agency

- A Strategic study for EE is currently under preparation. Based on the study results, the government will adopt the third energy program with EE targets (2013-2016).
- The National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) is the designated agency for formulating, promoting, and implementing energy efficiency measures and policies.

## Regulatory Framework

- **General EE Law:** Law No. 2004-72 (2004) on Energy Efficiency, amended by law No.7 (2009) is adopted.
- **EE Buildings:** Minimum EE specifications for administrative buildings (2008) and minimum EE specifications for residential buildings (2009) are adopted by joint orders by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Housing and Planning and the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Enterprises as of 23 July 2008 and 1 June 2009. Minimum EE performance specifications for hospitals and hotels are under preparation.
- **Energy audits:** Mandatory energy audits for large energy-consuming facilities are prescribed by the decree No. 2004-2144 (2004), amended by decree No 2269-2009 as of 31 July 2009. Specifications for new buildings energy audits (prior to construction) in the residential and tertiary sectors are prescribed by the order of the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Enterprises as of 11 June 2007.
- **Co-generation:** Decree No. 2002-3232 (2002), amended by decree No 2009-3377 (2009) provides support for the development of co-generation.
- **EE household appliances:** Minimum energy performance standards with mandatory labeling schemes are adopted for air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers and their combinations by ministerial orders as of 10 September 2004 and 21 April 2009.
- **Lighting:** The sale of incandescent light bulbs with power superior or equal to 100 Watt and voltage superior or equal to 100 Volt is banned effective 1 January 2011 by a joint order by the Ministry of Industry and Technology and the Ministry of Commerce and Handicraft as of 18 August 2010.



## Implementation Capacity

- By 2012, 625,000 m<sup>2</sup> of Solar Water Heaters have been installed.
- By 2012, municipal authorities granted 4,681 permits for construction of administrative buildings and 14,724 for construction of residential buildings according to EE specifications.
- 43 Demonstration projects for energy-efficient buildings have been built in three climatic zones of Tunisia. A full list of projects is available at <http://www.enerbat.nat.tn>
- 8,900,000 Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) have been distributed during the period between 2009-2011.

### Electricity Pricing

- Subsidies for electricity prices are medium to low.
- No special tariffs for households encouraging a rational use of energy.
- Time-differentiated price structure is applied on high and medium voltage customers to encourage consumption shifting from peak hours.

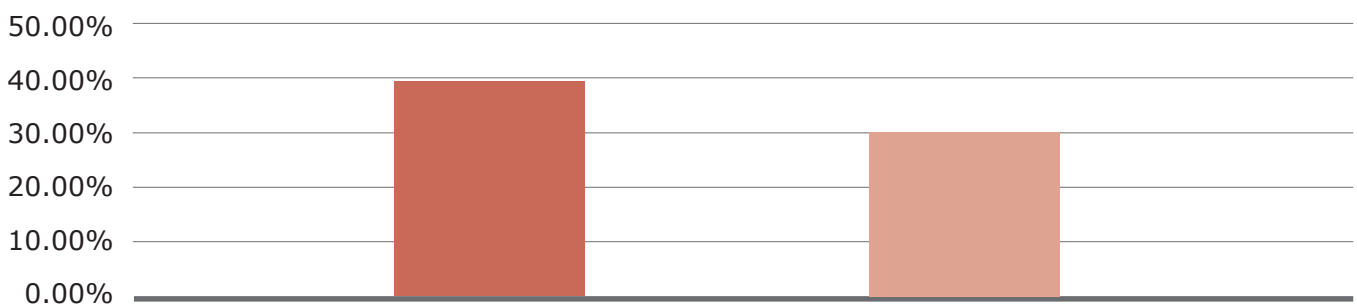
### Energy Service Providers

- More than 74 energy audits are conducted in residential and tertiary sectors during the period between 2010-2012.
- 91 Energy audits are conducted in the industrial sector during the period between 2010-2012.
- Around 10 Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) exist.

### Financial Incentives

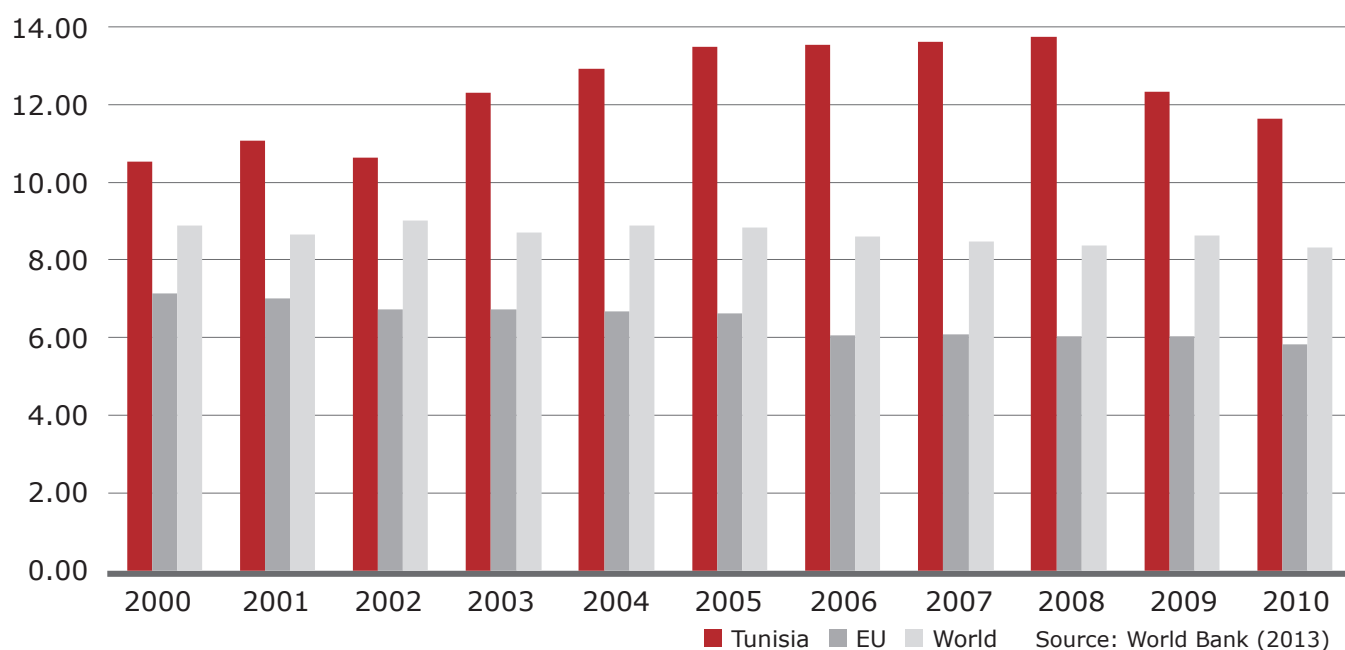
- The National Fund for Energy Savings (FNME) was established in 2005 by law No. 2005-82 (2005) for subsidizing investments in EE projects. Sources of financing include revenues from taxes on first registration of cars, imports or manufacturing of air conditioners according to law No. 2005-2234 (2005), financial savings achieved as a result of EE activities, and private donations.
- Law No. 93-120 (1993), Article 41 grants an exemption from Value Added Tax and a reduction of customs duty to a minimum rate of 10% on importing EE equipment that do not have locally-manufactured equivalent. All domestically-produced EE equipment are exempted from Value Added Tax.
- Decree No. 2205-2234 (2005), amended by the decree No. 2009-362 (2009) provides the following subsidy schemes for EE projects:
  - 70% Of energy audit costs with a ceiling of 30,000 TND
  - 70% Of immaterial investments with a ceiling of 70,000 TND
  - 20% Of material investments with a ceiling of 100,000 TND for facilities whose annual total average energy consumption does not exceed 4000 toe; 200,000 TND for facilities whose annual total average energy consumption runs from 4,000 to 7,000 toe; and 250,000 TND for facilities whose annual total average energy consumption exceeds 7,000 toe.
- These subsidies are available in accordance with the provisions of so called "program contract" (a bilateral agreements on achieving energy savings) concluded with ANME after carrying out investments.
- Financing incentives that are currently provided for Solar Water Heaters include: 200 TND if system surface is less than 3m<sup>2</sup> (residential sector); 400TND if system surface is between 3 to 7 m<sup>2</sup> (residential sector); 30% of investment costs with ceiling of 150TND/m<sup>2</sup>; and 15000TND/project (Industry and tertiary sectors).
- Other financial incentives include subsidies for co-generation, substitution of natural gas, and for setting up stations for engine diagnosis and for installing EE equipment on fishing units.

### Power Generation Efficiency - 2009



Source: National authorities ■ Tunisia ■ Arab Average

## Power Transmission and Distribution Losses (in Percentage) - 2010



## Electricity Tariffs

Voltage	Customers	Tariff (Mill/kWh)*	
High Voltage	Four hours post (quatre postes horaires)	Day	126
		Peak	192
		Evening	152
		Night	96
	Secours	Day	147
		Peak	206
		Evening	170
		Night	104
Medium Voltage	Day	104 - 155	
	Peak	184 - 213	
	Evening	120 - 175	
	Night	80 - 108	
Low Voltage	Residential	1 to 2 kVA 1 - 50 kWh/month	92
		1 to 2 kVA > 51 kWh/month	135
		>2 kVA 1-300 kWh/month	135
		>2 kVA >300 kWh/month	230
	Public Lighting		188
	Irrigation	Day	96
		Peak	230
		Night	88

(\*) For each tariff, fees are applied at different rates. There are two fees: one for subscription, and one for power consumption. Value Added Tax (VAT) for all fees and energy prices for uses other than domestic and irrigation is 18%. Energy prices for domestic purposes and irrigation is 12%.

Contributors  
 Abdelhamid KHALFALLAH, Ministry of Industry and Technology  
 Florentine Visser, Key Expert, MED-ENEC  
 Mathilde Andersson, Energy Specialist