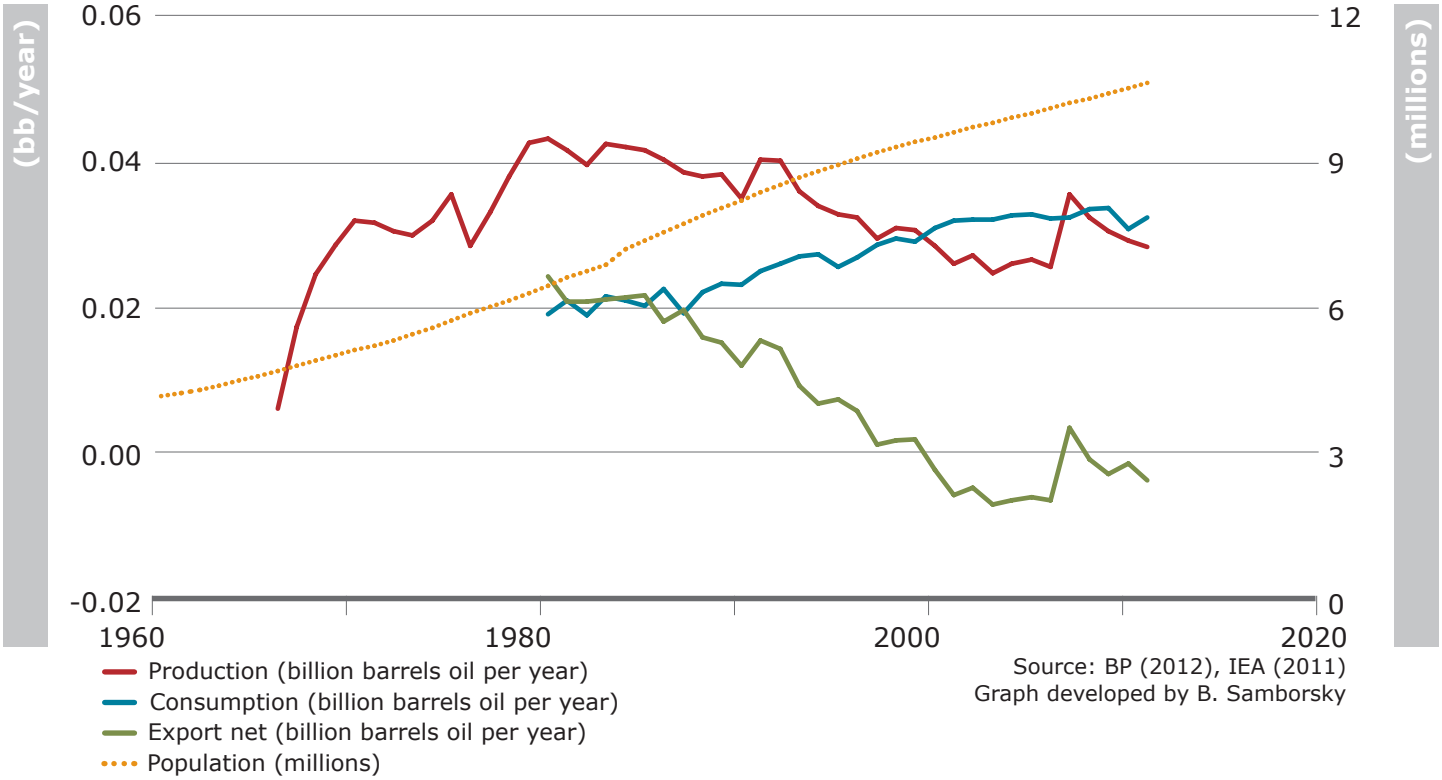
RCREEE
Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
المركز الإقليمي للطاقة المتجددة وكفاءة الطاقة

Tunisia 2012

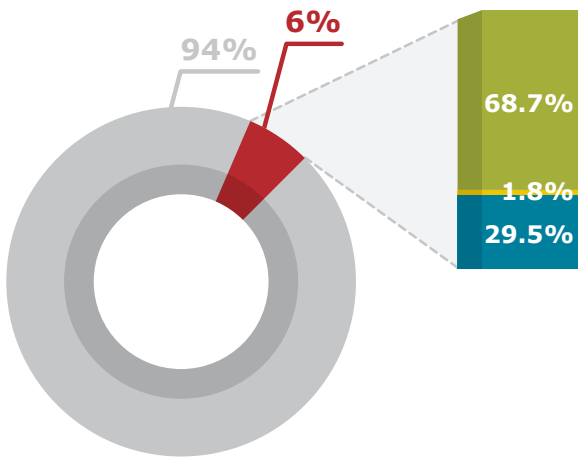
Renewable Energy Country Profile

Energy Supply and Demand – Current Trends

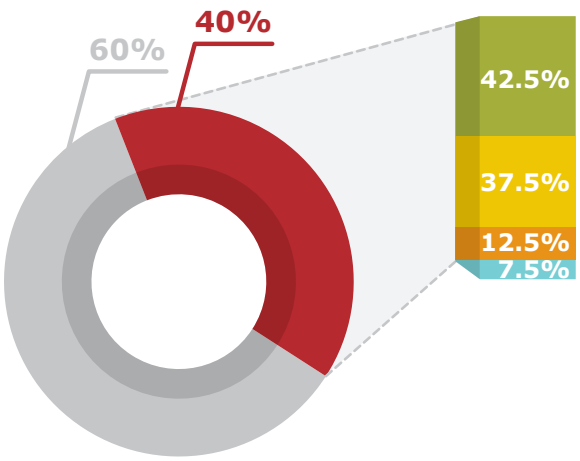


Source: BP (2012), IEA (2011)
Graph developed by B. Samborsky

Current Installed Capacity



RE Targets - Year 2030



	Wind	PV	CSP	Hydro	Total RE	Total all Energy
MW	154	4	0	66	244	4043

RE Targets (MW Installed Capacity)					
Wind	PV	CSP	Biomass	Total	Target Date
430	140		40	610	2016
1700	1500	500	300	4000	2030

Finance and Investment

- Tunisia does not have a policy of providing financial guarantees to private investors to ensure payment under power purchase agreements.
- According to tax legislations, all RE equipment and components that do not have locally-manufactured substitutes are fully-exempted from customs import duty and internal taxes.
- The National Fund for Energy Saving (FNME) provides financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Currently the following financial incentives are available for RE projects:

1) 30% Of investment with a maximum of 150TND/m² PV:
- 40% Of investment with a maximum of 20000TND/project for the agricultural sector and rural uses (lighting and water pumping for irrigation).
- Solar roofs: 30% Of investment with a maximum amount of 15000 DT/project.

2) Biogas (agricultural sector):
- 40% Of investment with a maximum of 20000TND/project for biogas production only.
- 20% Of investment with a maximum of 100000TND/project for biogas production intended to electricity production.
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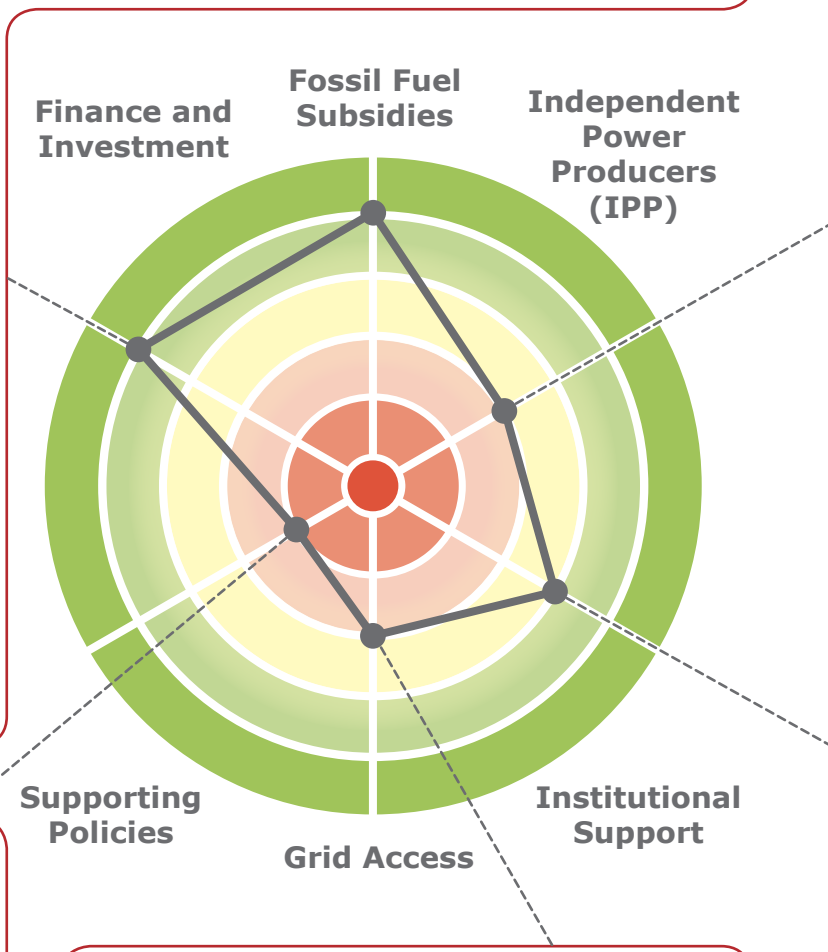
3) Projects realized by RE auto-producers:
- 20% Of investment costs with a maximum that depends on the annual energy consumption level (100 kDT- 200 kDT or 250 kDT).



Supporting Policies

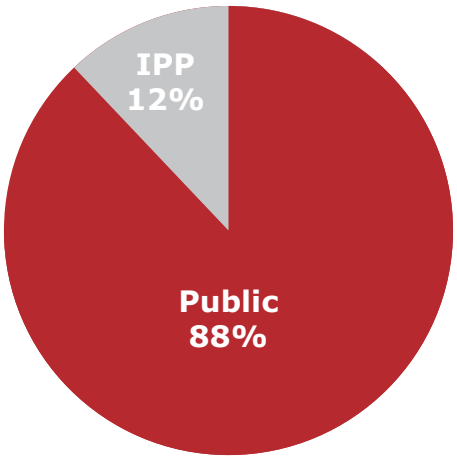
- No public competitive bidding for the development of large-scale private RE projects.
- No long-term power purchase agreements.
- No feed-in Tariffs for RE.
- Net-metering policy for small-scale grid connected RE projects is approved by decree N°2009-2773 (2009) and decision of Minister (2010). Net-metering policy allows feeding excess electricity to the grid; if the balance of the producer is positive (production more than consumption) the excess electricity is postponed to the next electricity bill.

Grid Access

- No priority access to RE is granted by law.
- Renewable energy grid code is developed by a decision of the Minister of Industry and Technology dated 12 May, 2011. The decision is related to approving technical specifications related to connecting electricity produced from RE and cogeneration to the grid.
- No detailed grid map for designated renewable energy sites exists.

Independent Power Producers (IPP)

- The law 96-27 (1996) and decree 1996-1125 (1996) authorize private generation of electricity through concessions given by state authorities. However, the current legal framework of Tunisia does not allow unsolicited private power production from renewable sources yet. A new regulatory framework is under preparation to allow private electricity generation from RE without a concession from the government. Total generation capacity of conventional electricity by IPPs constitutes 498 MW.



- No IPPs producing RE exist.
- Tunisian legal framework allows private sector to generate electricity for self-consumption with the possibility of feeding surplus electricity to the grid within the limits of 30% of the electricity produced annually (this limit of 30% can be exceeded for biomass). Tunisian government determines the purchase prices in annual terms.
- There are industries producing conventional electricity for self-consumption. However, there are no RE auto-producers in practice except production of electricity by PV systems in buildings (solar roofs program).

Institutional Support

- Currently, all activities related to supporting and promoting RE in Tunisia fall under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Technology, the National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME), and the national electricity operator Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG).
- Research and development activities are carried out by Borj-Cedria Science and Technology Park consisting of three components: Research and Innovation Park, University Park, and Production Park.
- A detailed wind atlas is developed by ANME.
- No land allocated for the development of large-scale wind projects.
- No detailed solar atlas is published.
- Land for large-scale solar projects is not allocated yet for private development.

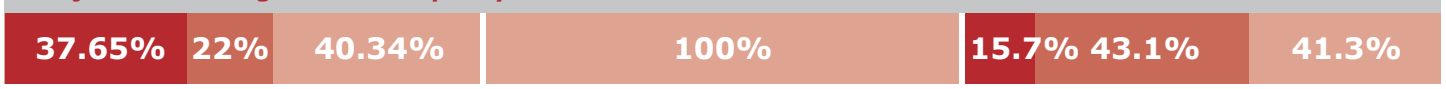
Grid Interconnections

Country	Length (km)	Voltage (KV)	Capacity (MW)	Status
Algeria	35.5	90	74	In operation
	60	90	63	In operation
	65	150	14	In operation

Projects

Wind	CSP	PV
In Operation		
Project: Sidi Daoud Wind Farm Capacity: 54 MW Developer: Public In operation since: 2009		Project: Solar roofs (Prosol Elec) Total Capacity: 4 MW (1800 solar roofs) Developer: Public-Private
Project: Bizerte Wind Farm Stage A Capacity: 120 MW Developer: Public In operation since: 2012		
Under Construction		
Project: Bizerte Wind Farm stage B Capacity: 70 MW (extension in 2013) Developer: Public (STEG)		Project: Prosol Elec Program (solar roofs) Capacity: 15 MW (target of 2016)
In Pipeline		
Project: Kchabta (auto-producer) Capacity: 45 MW (2013-2016) Developer: Private	Project: Akarit Capacity: 50 MW Developer: Public	Project: STEG PV power plant Capacity: 10 MW Developer: Public
Project: Thala (auto-producer) Capacity: 120 MW Developer: Private (Gabes Ciment Company)	Project: El Borma ISCC (SITEP) pilot project Capacity: 5 MW Developer: Private	Project: AEROLIA Capacity: 0.55 MW Developer: AEROLIA (Private)

Projects Percentage of Total Capacity



In Operation Under Construction In Pipeline

Featured Partner

Dii
Renewable energy bridging continents

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