

# Energy Efficiency Governance in the Arab region

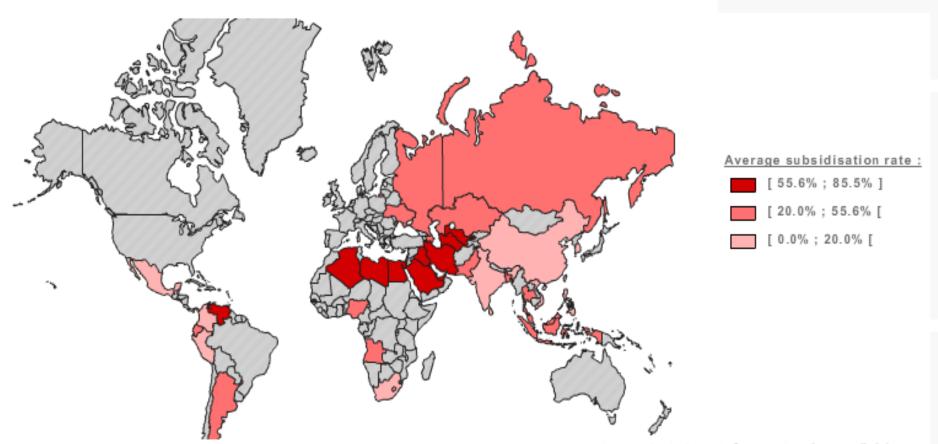
Nurzat Myrsalieva Amman, 2013

## EE policies

- Energy pricing policy
- Demand Side Management
- EE Regulations
- Financial incentives



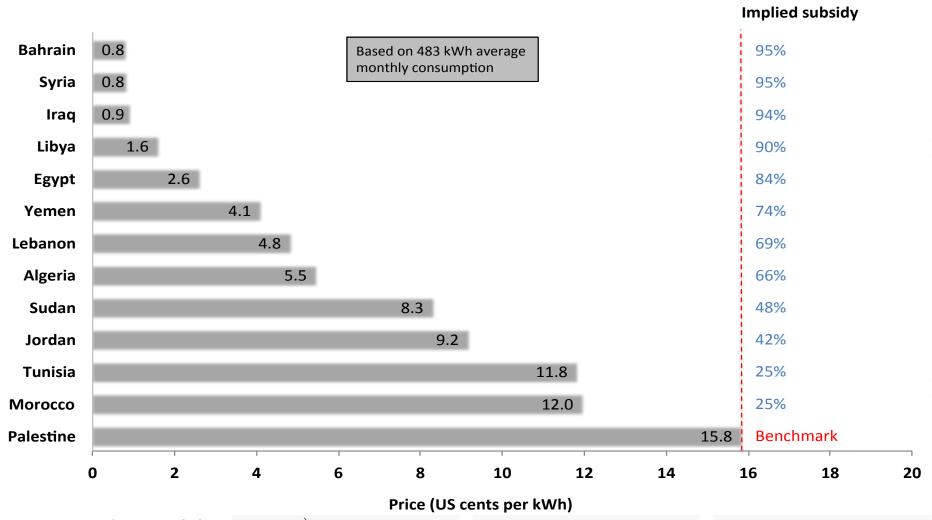
#### Fossil fuel subsidies







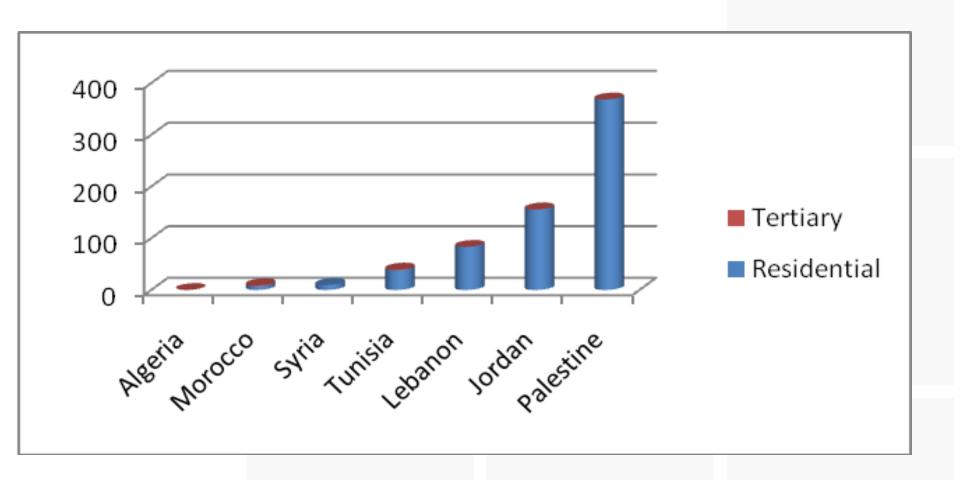
#### Fossil-fuel subsidies: residential



Source: Arab Union of Electricity (2011)



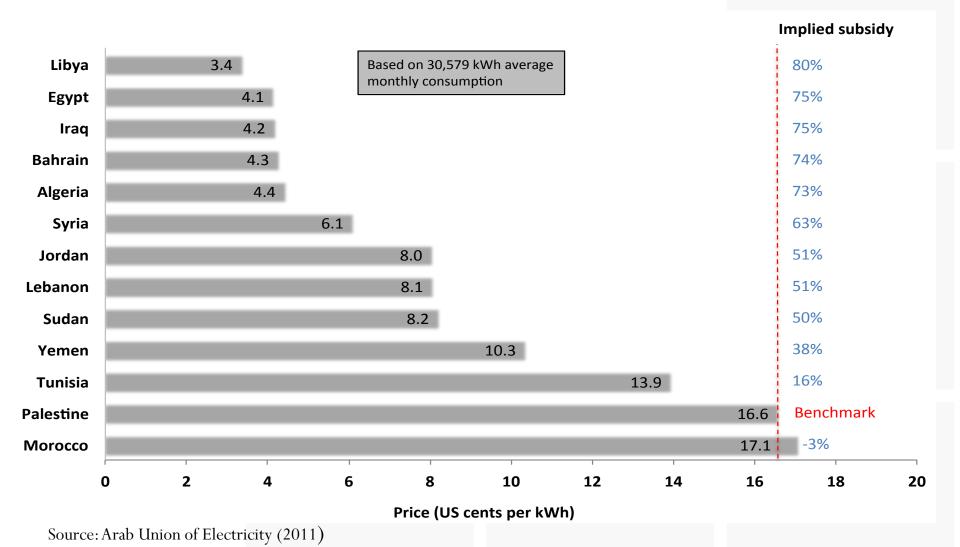
#### Solar Water Heaters



Palestine: 368.4 m<sub>2</sub> /1000 inhabitants

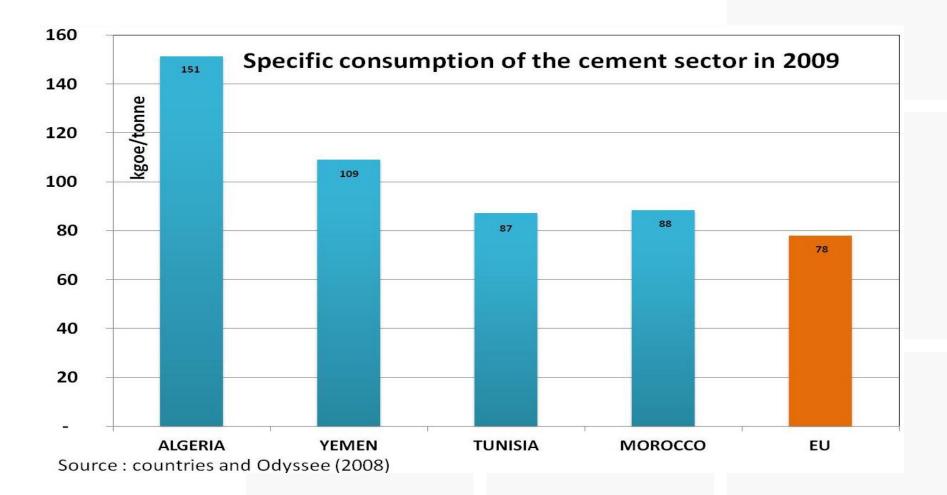


#### Fossil-fuel subsidies: industrial





### Specific consumption of cement sector



#### Demand Side Management – TOU price structure

Country	Customers	Time-diffe	erentiated	l rates		
Lebanon	High voltage	Night 00:00 - 7:00	Day 7:00-18:30	Peak 18:30-21:30	Day 21:30-23:00	Night 23:00-00.00
Tunisia	High and medium voltage	Day	Peak	Evening	Night	
Morocco	Extra high and high voltage	Full hours	Peak	Off-peak		
Syria	Extra high, high and medium voltage	Day	Night	Evening		
Jordan	High and medium voltage	Day	Night			
Algeria		Full hours	Peak	Night		
Egypt	Extra high voltage and high voltage	Peak	Off-peak			

**Morocco:** two cement producers HOLCIM Settat and HOLCIM Oujda, and by steel producing industry SONASID resulted in total reduction of **76 MW** of peak hours



#### Other Demand Side Management initiatives: Residential

"-20/-20" tariff in Morocco

Impact: savings of 1770 GWh (by Dec. 2011)

Total number of customers: 17,586



## EE Regulations: buildings

	Man	datory										
Algeria Bahrain	Thermal regulations for new buildings (2005) Thermal insulation implementation (TII) for buildings above 4 stores (2000)	Syria	Building thermal insulation code (2007), effective since 2009									
Egypt	EE code for residential buildings (2006); EE code for commercial buildings (2009); EE code for governmental buildings (2011)	Tunisia	Minimum EE specifications for administrative buildings (2008); Minimum EE specifications for residential buildings (2009)									
Voluntary												
Iraq	Voluntary reference EE specifications for buildings (2012)	Palestine	Voluntary EE building code (2004)									
Jordan	EE building code (2009)	Morocco	Technical specifications for thermal regulations in building (2010);									
	Under preparation											
Lebanon	EE building code	Tunisia	Minimum EE performance specifications for hospitals and hotels									
Morocco <b>CREE</b> I	Technical specifications for building's passive and active components											

## EE Regulations: appliances

Appliance	Algeria	Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Sudan	Tunisia	Palestine	Yemen
Refrigerators	X		X			X				X		
Washing machines			X									
Air conditioners	X		X			X				X		

Tunisia: Refrigerators: Mandatory: 1 to 3

Classes 7 and 8 forbidden in 2006; Classes 5 and 6 forbidden in 2007 Class 4 forbidden in 2009

AC: Mandatory 1 to 3

Classes 6,7 and 8 forbidden in 2010 Class 4 forbidden in 2012

Market share: 100%



## EE Regulations: Industry

- No special regulations to promote EE in the industrial sector
- Mandatory Energy Audits
- Tunisia: "Contract Performance"
  - *Incentives*: 70% for auditing and immaterial investments; 20% of material investment
  - *Sanctions:* Restitution of subsidies



## Maturity of ESCO business

Country	Approximate number of ESCOs	Maturity of ESCO business	Description				
Algeria	0	non existent	Sufficiently mature: ESCOs are driven				
Bahrain	0	non existent	by demand for energy efficiency				
Egypt	10	nearly non existent	services, activities are mostly financed by clients.				
Iraq	0	non existent	by chefts.				
Jordan	1	nearly non existent	Immature: ESCOs exist mostly due to				
Lebanon	15	immature	support of donor institutions.				
Libya	0	non existent	Nearly non-existent: ESCOs exist				
Morocco	0	non existent	mostly due to support of donor				
Palestine	0	non existent	institutions and compared to the size of the market are almost non-existent				
Syria	1	nearly non existent					
Sudan	0	non existent	Non-existent: No real ESCO business is				
Tunisia	10	immature	present				
Yemen	0	non existent					
Italy	1847 with turnover of EUR 520 mill in 2010	mature					

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## **Energy Efficiency Funds**

Country	EE fund	Source of financing					
Algeria	National Fund for Energy Side Management (FNME) established by Decree 2000-116 with annual capital of EUR 57 million.	<ul> <li>Taxes on natural gas (AD 0.00015/btu) and electricity (AD 0.02/kWh)</li> <li>Initial government contribution of AD 100 million (€1.15 million)</li> </ul>					
Bahrain	None						
Egypt	None						
Iraq	None						
Jordan	Jordanian Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF).	<ul><li>Annual budget allocations</li><li>Foreign donations</li></ul>					
Lebanon	National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account (NEEREA) established by Central Bank of Lebanon.	<ul> <li>12 million EUR from EU grant for RE projects</li> <li>Central Bank of Lebanon (low interest soft loans)</li> </ul>					
Libya	None						
Morocco	Energy Development Fund (EDF) with a total capital of one billion USD.	<ul><li>200 million from Hassan II fund</li><li>300 million from UAE</li><li>500 million from Saudi Arabia</li></ul>					
Palestine	Revolving Fund for EE projects (ESCO model)	<ul> <li>Start-up capital from donor institutions</li> <li>Funds saved through EE projects</li> </ul>					
Syria	None						
Sudan	None						
Tunisia	National Fund for Energy Management (FNME) established by Law 2005-82 (2005) and Law 2005- 106 (2005).						
Yemen	None						

## Customs duties

Appliance	Algeria	Bahrain	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Lebanon	Libya	Morocco	Syria	Sudan	Tunisia	Palestine	Yemen
CFL (%)	30	5	17	15	0	5	5	2.5	5	n/a	15	8	5
SWH (%)	30	5	2.5	15	5	5	5	2.5	30	n/a	27	0	5



## Thank you!

