

What drives Tunisia's energy transition?

Three key drivers will dictate Tunisia's energy transition: energy security, given Tunisia's growing energy balance deficit; economics, given the relative decrease in the price of renewables; and environment, given the Country's commitment to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

Should Tunisia phase out energy subsidies?

Tunisia's energy subsidies have become increasingly costly, averaging 2.1 percent of GDP over the last decade and jumping to 5.3 percent in 2022. Phasing out energy subsidies would help address not only the macro-fiscal crisis but could also improve the energy sector performance and stimulate renewable energy production.

Is energy efficiency a key part of Tunisia's recovery plan?

Amid the coronavirus outbreak in early 2020, renewables and energy efficiency have become a key part of the country's recovery plans. Tunisia has witnessed growing deficits in its energy balance over the past two decades.

What is the energy system in Tunisia?

In BAU, the Tunisian energy system is based on the continuation of already legislated policies, current trends, existing plans and cost improvements in low-carbon technologies, without considering additional climate targets, with fossil fuels remaining the prime forms of energy until 2050 ( Table 1 ). Table 1.

Why does Tunisia need more electricity?

As one of the most climate vulnerable Mediterranean countries, Tunisia's electrical system is expecting increased demand resulting from expanding peak-hour demand patterns, intensifying cooling needs stemming from greater warm spells, and increasing desalination needs.

How will energy conservation impact Tunisia?

According to the revised Tunisian NDC, over the period of 2021-2030, the implementation of energy conservation programs will result in an average of 3.6% reduction in primary energy intensity and a 12% share of renewable energy in primary energy consumption until 2030 [ 8 ].

This study analyses the technology, emissions, energy systems and economic impacts of meeting Tunisia's NDC targets (conditional and unconditional) and long-term transition pathways compatible with the Paris ...

In response to the energy security challenges of the early 2000s, and Tunisia's vulnerability to volatile international energy prices, the country has decided to embark on an energy transition process as part of its wider sustainable economic and social development strategy. Amid the coronavirus outbreak in early 2020,

Through the TERI UMBRELLA, the World Bank has been providing technical assistance activities to support

and accelerate Tunisia's energy transition, particularly to increase renewable energy generation.

As one of the most climate vulnerable Mediterranean countries, Tunisia's electrical system is expecting increased demand resulting from expanding peak-hour demand patterns, intensifying cooling needs stemming from greater warm spells, and increasing desalination needs.

Looking Forward to Renewable Energy in Tunisia. Tunisia has great potential for increased renewable energy generation and investment. While COVID-19 has inevitably impacted the country's progress toward its goals, the panelists see great opportunities on the horizon.

From political opposition to unintended social consequences, such large-scale renewable energy projects could disrupt Tunisia's energy transition and leave it in the stagnating state it has been for the past years.

Looking Forward to Renewable Energy in Tunisia. Tunisia has great potential for increased renewable energy generation and investment. While COVID-19 has inevitably impacted the country's progress toward its goals, the ...

This study analyses the technology, emissions, energy systems and economic impacts of meeting Tunisia's NDC targets (conditional and unconditional) and long-term transition pathways compatible with the Paris Agreement.

Renewable energy offers Tunisia an opportunity to stabilize its economy. By reducing its dependence on imported fossil fuels, Tunisia can protect itself from the energy import costs that strain national finances. For instance, in 2022, Tunisia imported approximately 48% of its energy needs, primarily through natural gas, according to the World ...

