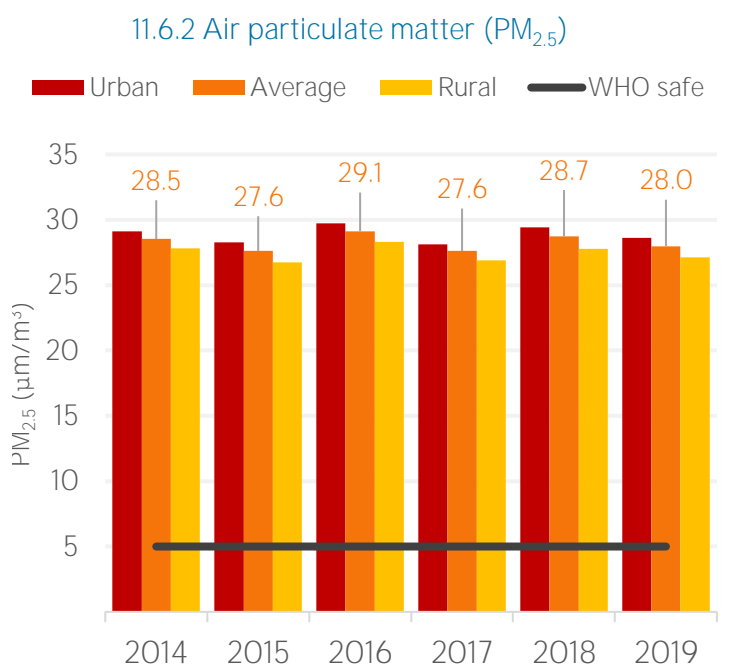
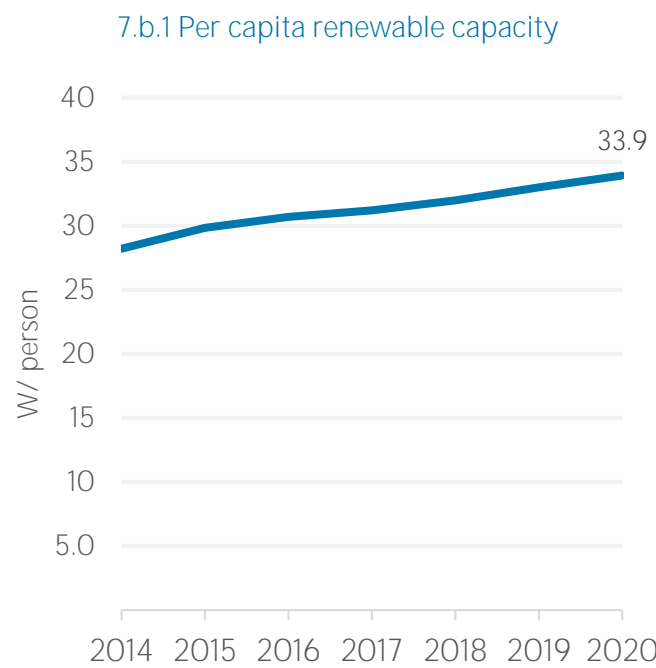
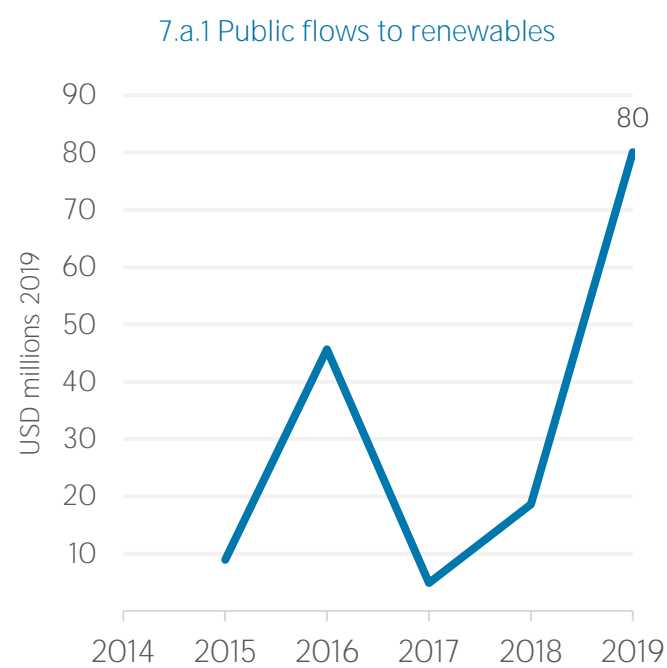
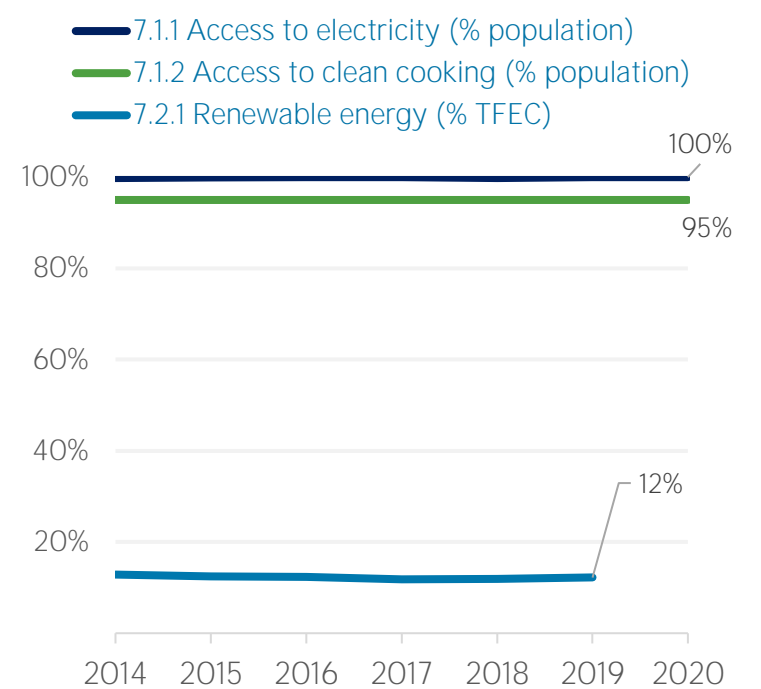
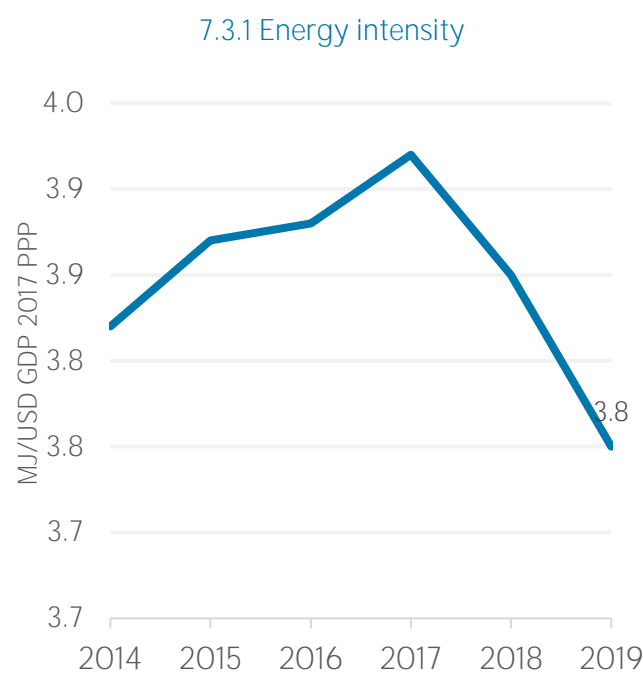
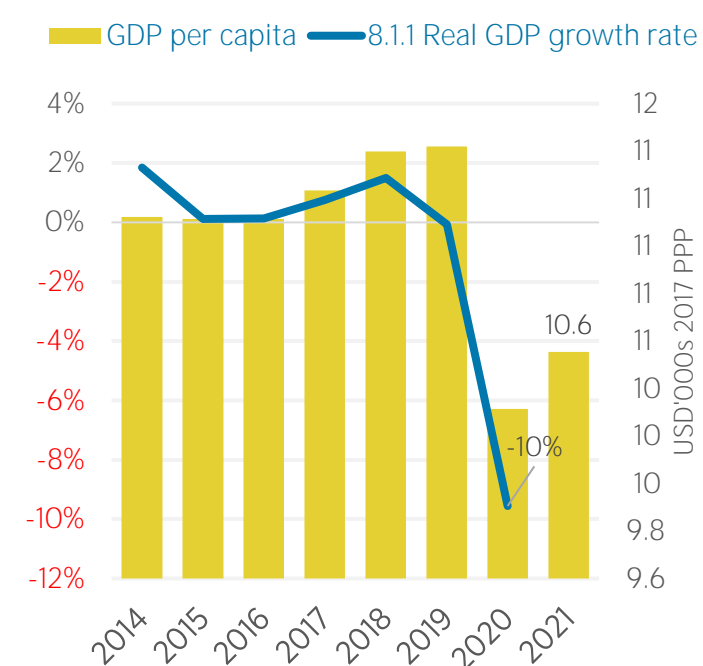


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



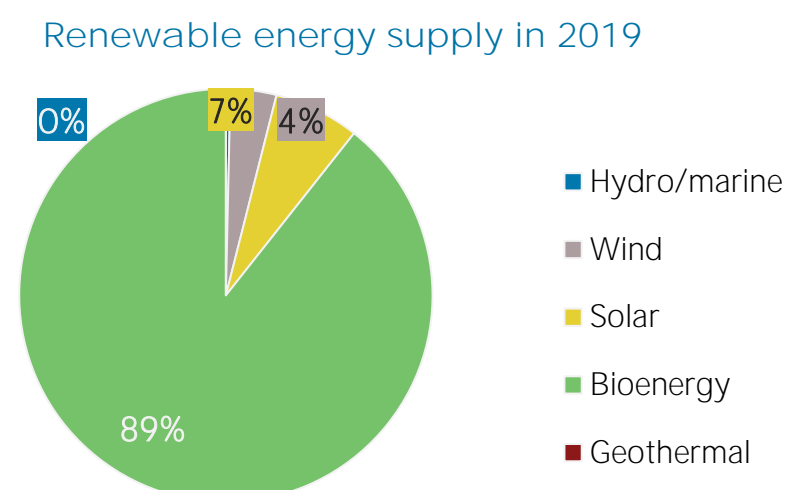
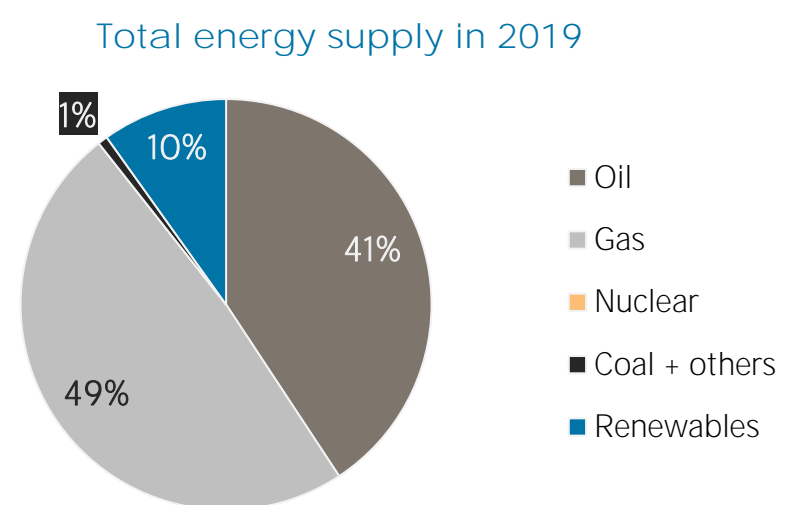
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2014	2019
Non-renewable (TJ)	390 848	425 753
Renewable (TJ)	41 128	46 620
Total (TJ)	431 976	472 373
Renewable share (%)	10	10

Growth in TES	2014-19	2018-19
Non-renewable (%)	+8.9	-1.8
Renewable (%)	+13.4	+0.3
Total (%)	+9.4	-1.6

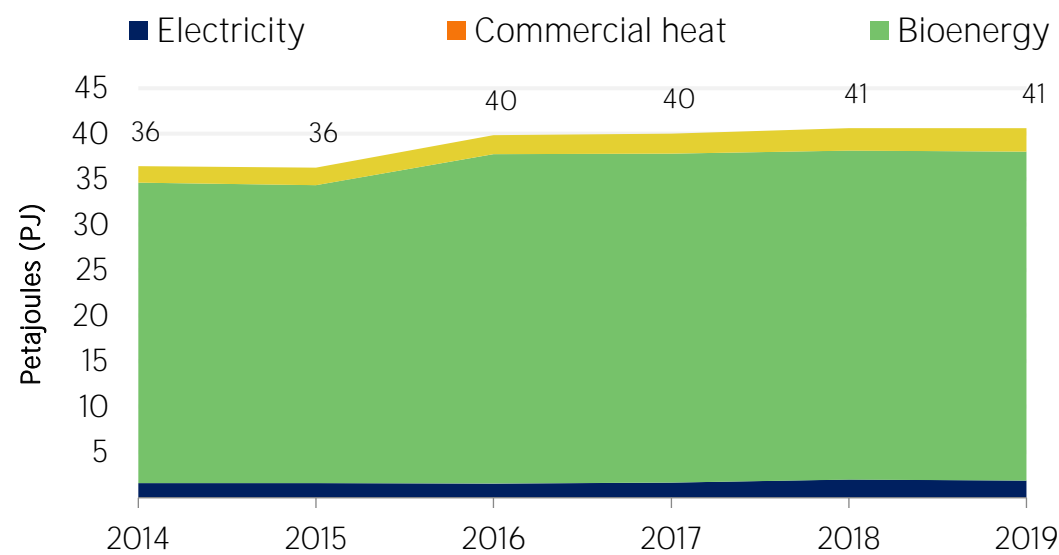
Primary energy trade	2014	2019
Imports (TJ)	309 395	348 093
Exports (TJ)	133 952	74 457
Net trade (TJ)	- 175 443	- 273 636

Imports (% of supply)	72	74
Exports (% of production)	49	35
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	63	45

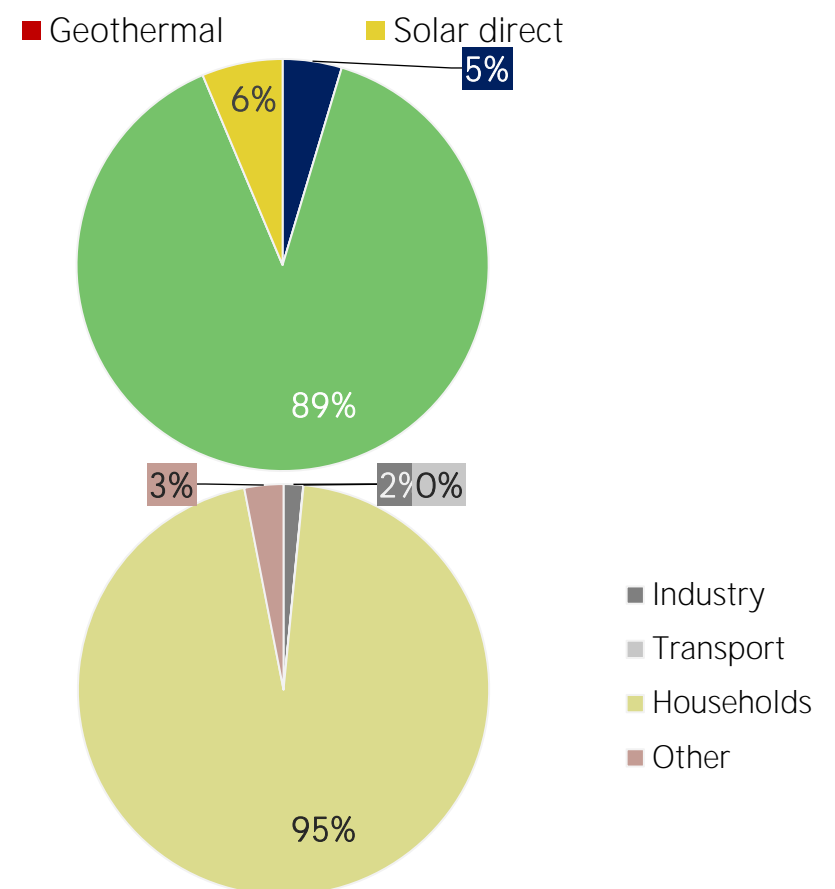


## RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

### Renewable TFE trend



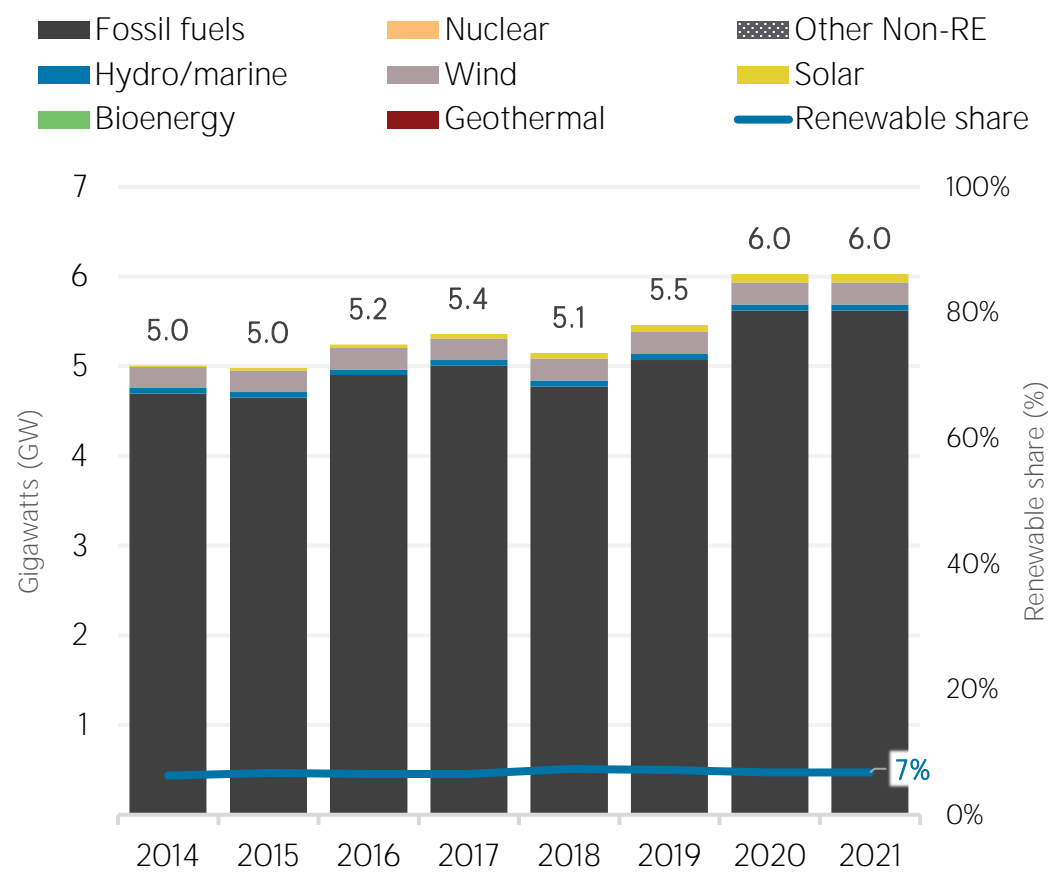
### Renewable energy consumption in 2019



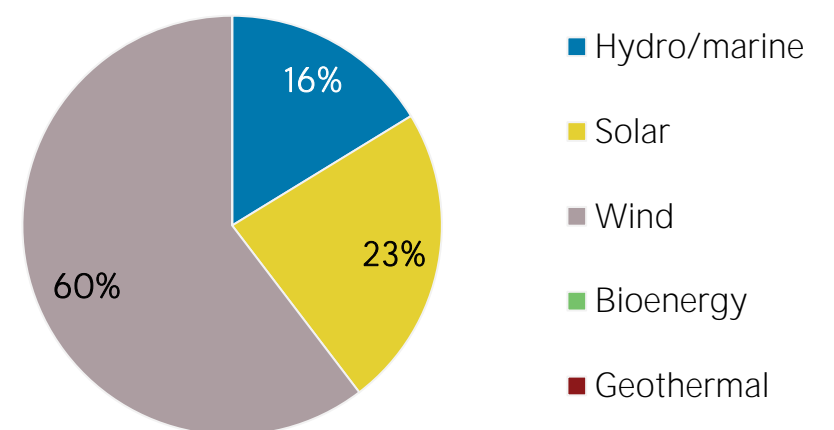
Consumption by sector	2014	2019
Industry (TJ)	832	622
Transport (TJ)	10	10
Households (TJ)	34 892	38 737
Other (TJ)	731	1 246

## ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

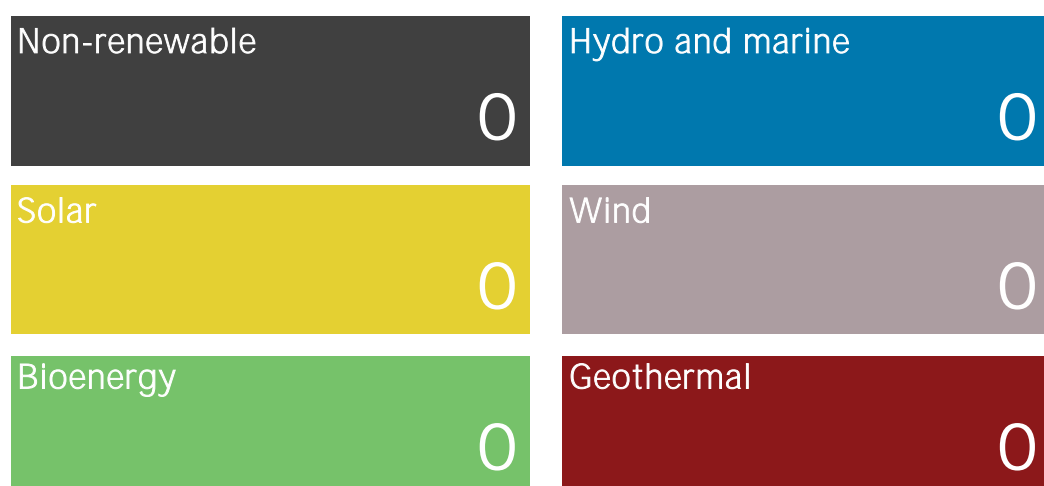
### Installed capacity trend



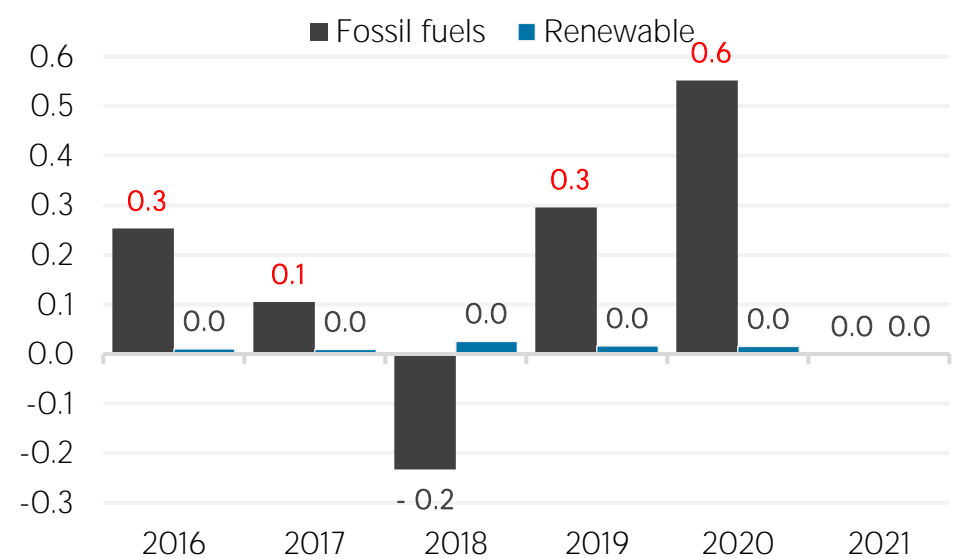
### Renewable capacity in 2021



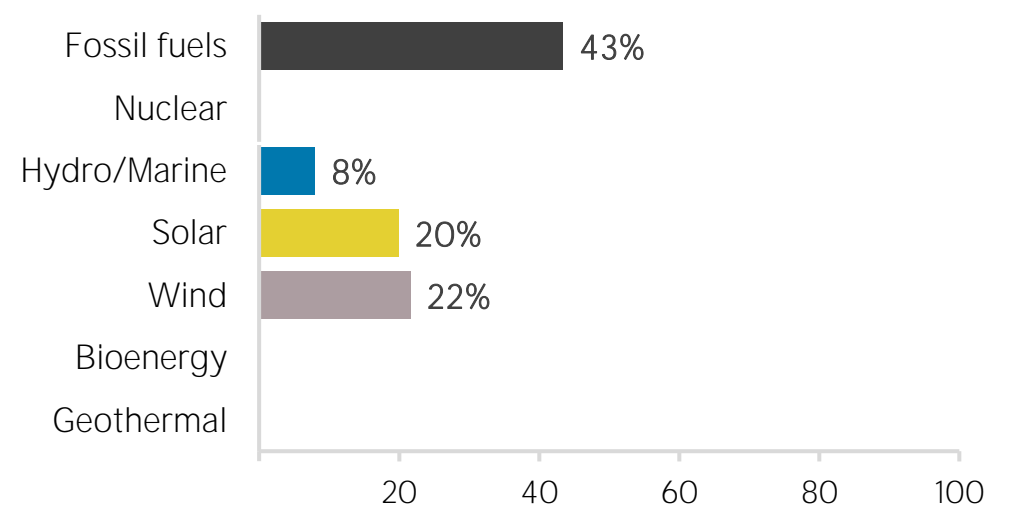
### Net capacity change in 2021 (MW)



### Net capacity change (GW)



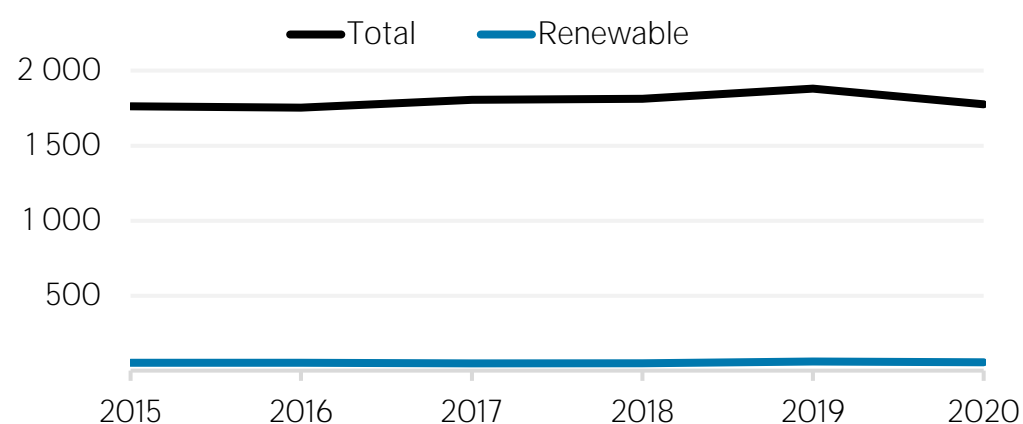
### Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)



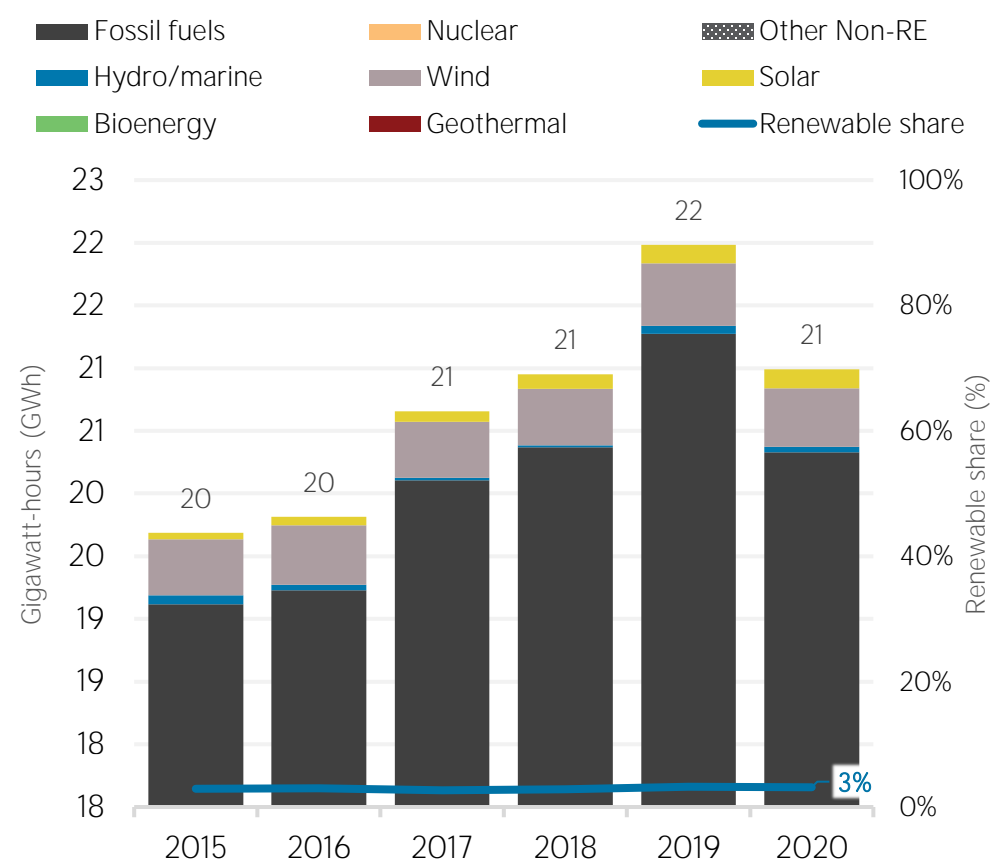
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2020	GWh	%
<b>Non-renewable</b>	<b>20 327</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Renewable</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>3</b>
Hydro and marine	46	0
Solar	153	1
Wind	465	2
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 991</b>	<b>100</b>

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

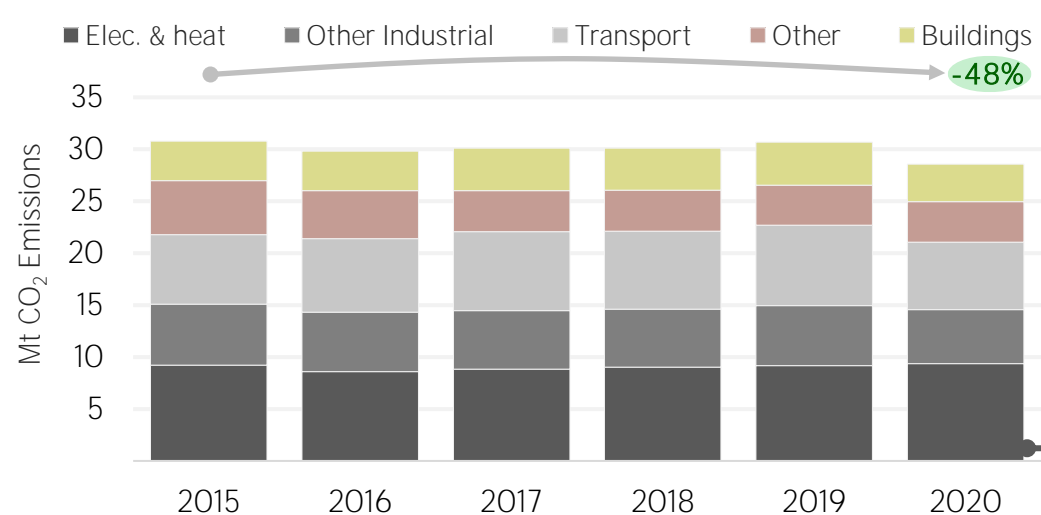


## LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

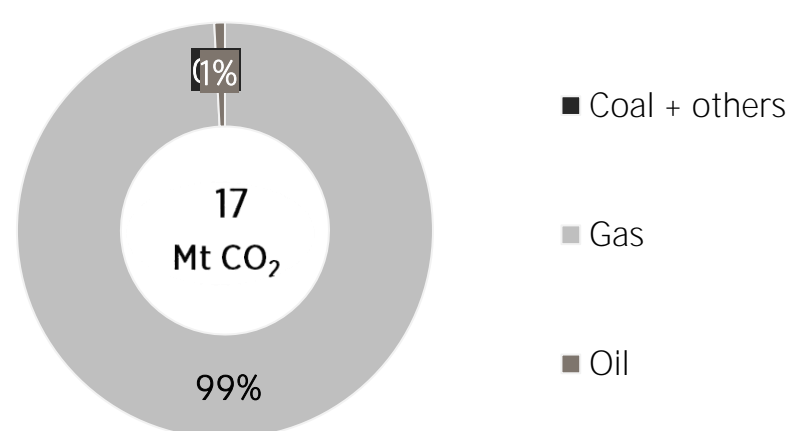
- 1 Renewable Energy Law for Electricity Production (No.74/2013) 2015
- 2 The Decree on connection and access of renewable electricity to the national grid 2011
- 3 Tax exemptions for the import of renewable energy and energy efficiency equipment materials 2010
- 4 Decree 2009/362 on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Premiums 2009
- 5 Decree on rules of selling renewable electricity to the Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas (STEG) 2009

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

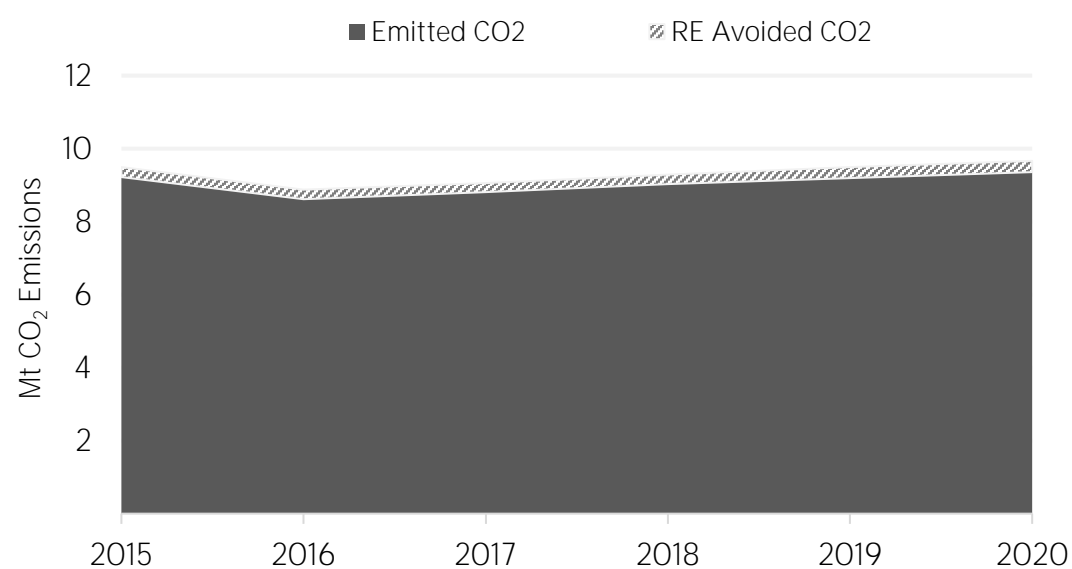
Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in

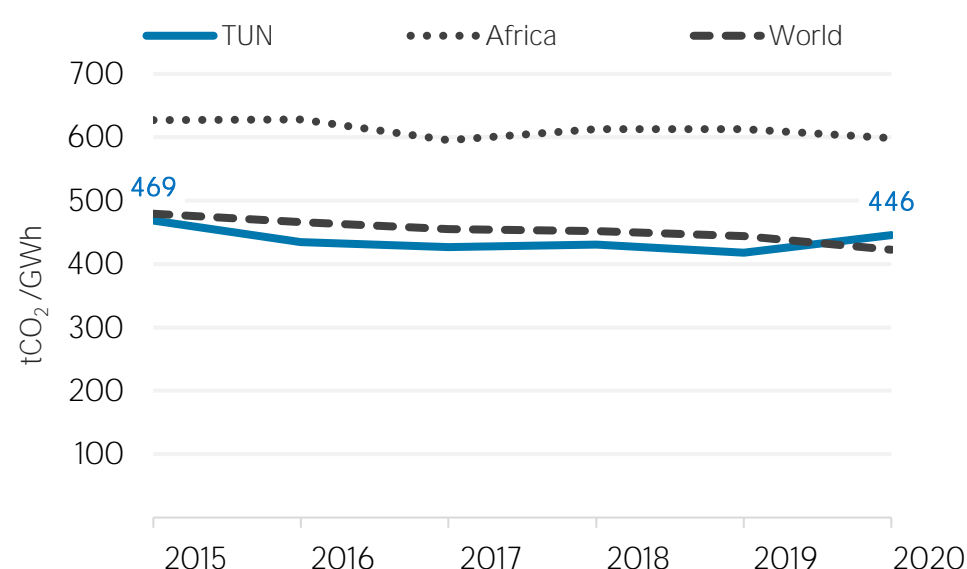


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



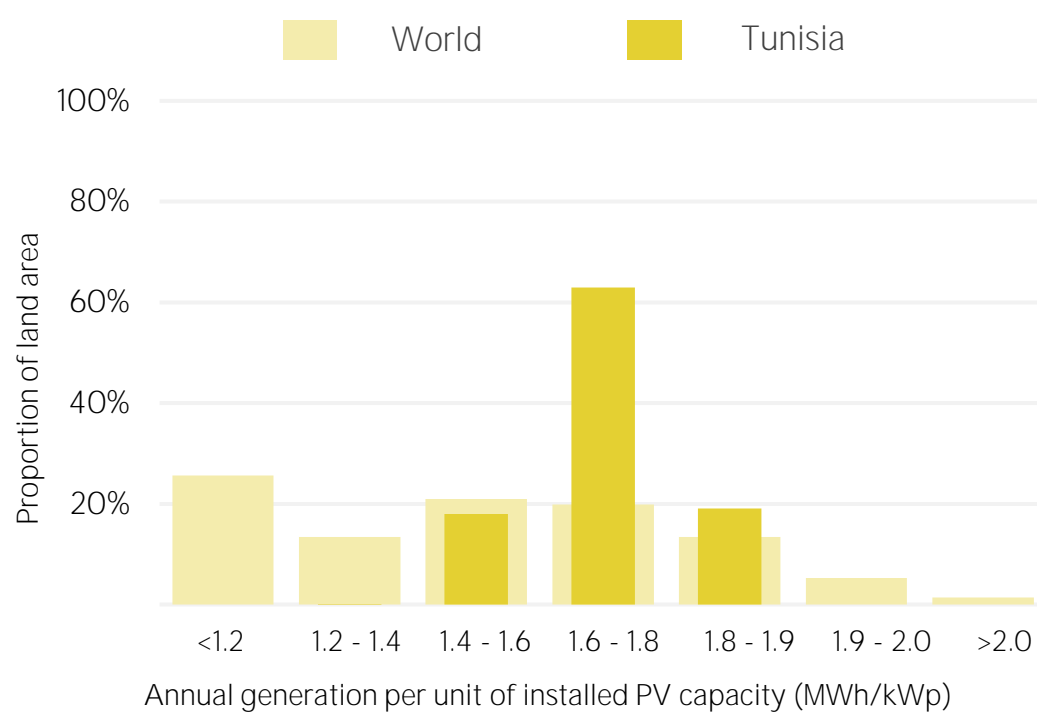
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation

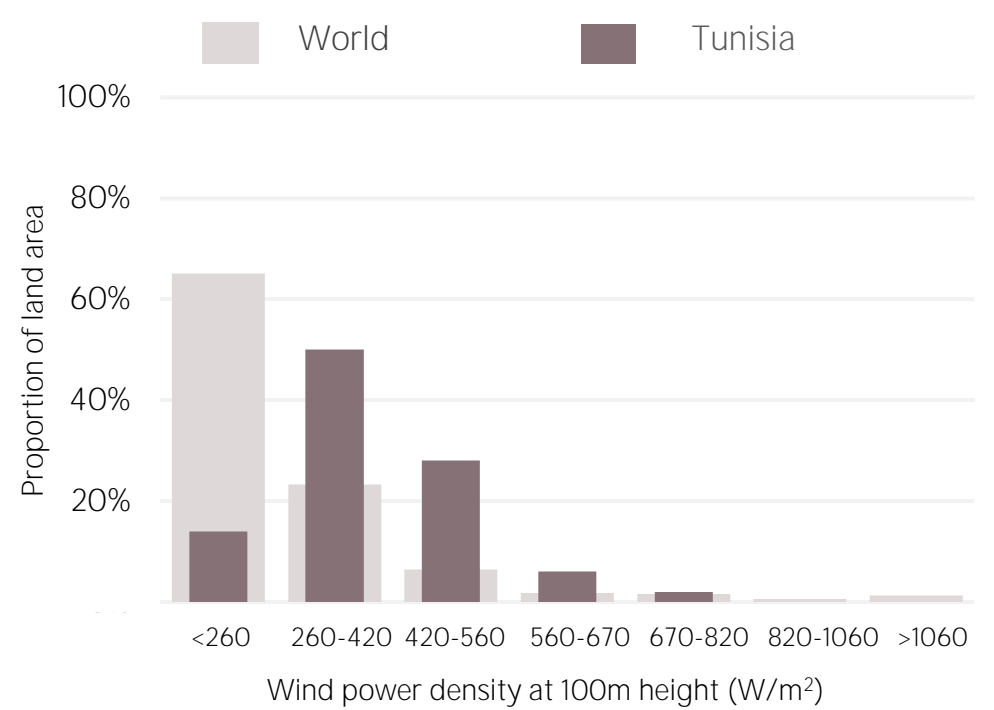


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

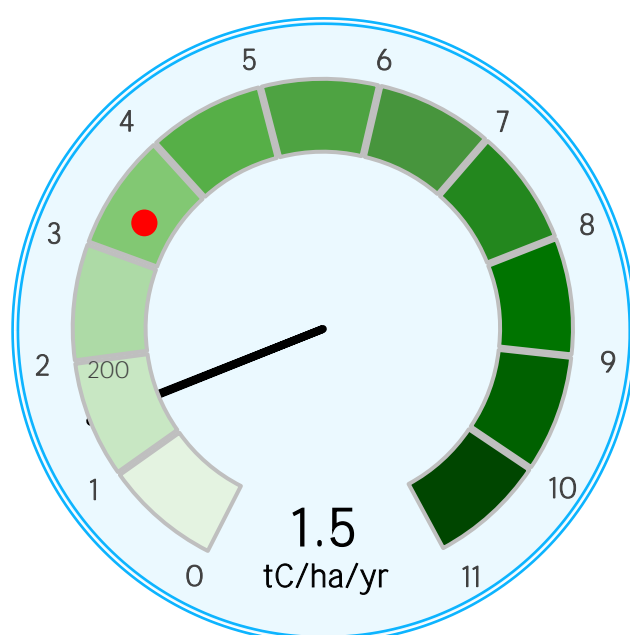
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



● = Global average of 3-4 tC/ha/yr

Indicators of renewable resource potential

**Solar PV:** Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

**Onshore wind:** Potential wind power density (W/m<sup>2</sup>) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

**Biomass:** Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

**Sources:** IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

**Additional notes:** Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to [statistics@irena.org](mailto:statistics@irena.org).

Last updated on: 24th August, 2022