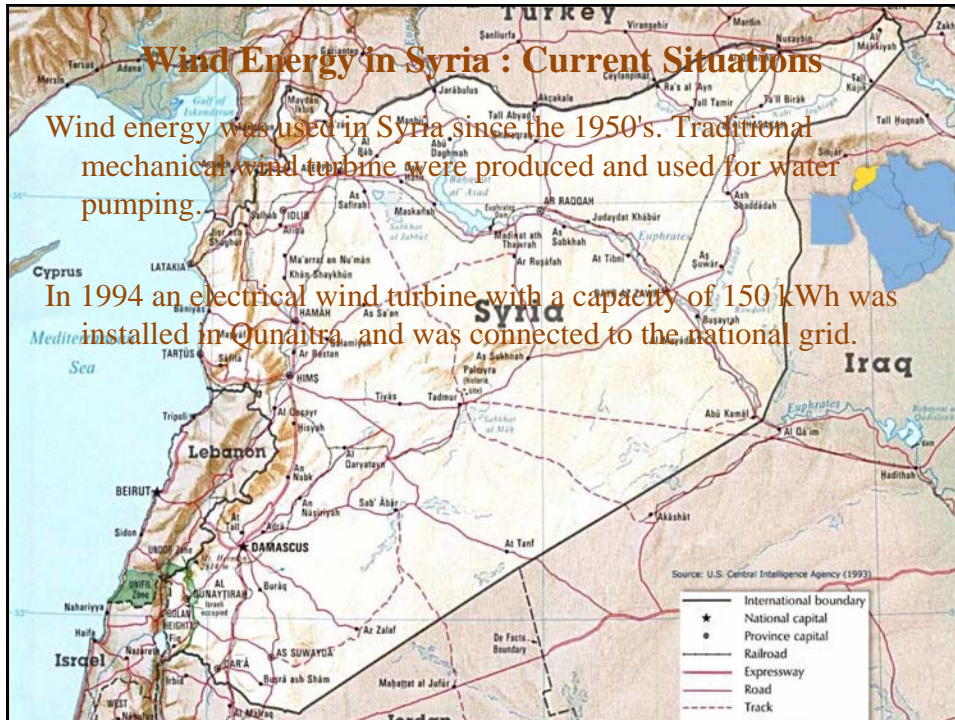


Wind Energy in Syria : Current Situations

Wind energy was used in Syria since the 1950's. Traditional mechanical wind turbine were produced and used for water pumping.

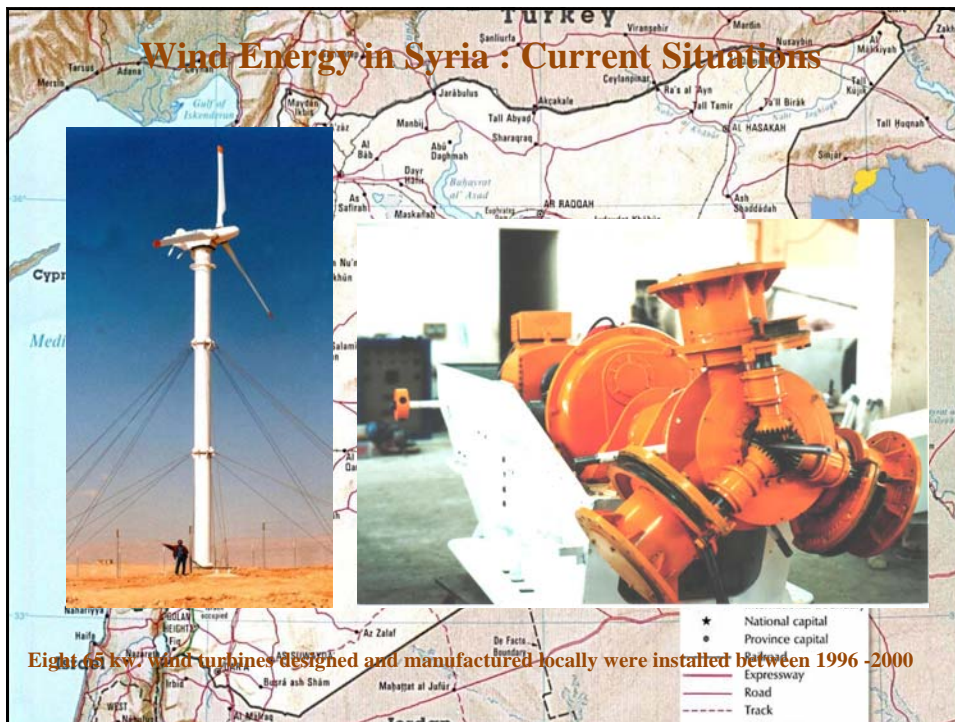
In 1994 an electrical wind turbine with a capacity of 150 kWh was installed in Qunaitra, and was connected to the national grid.

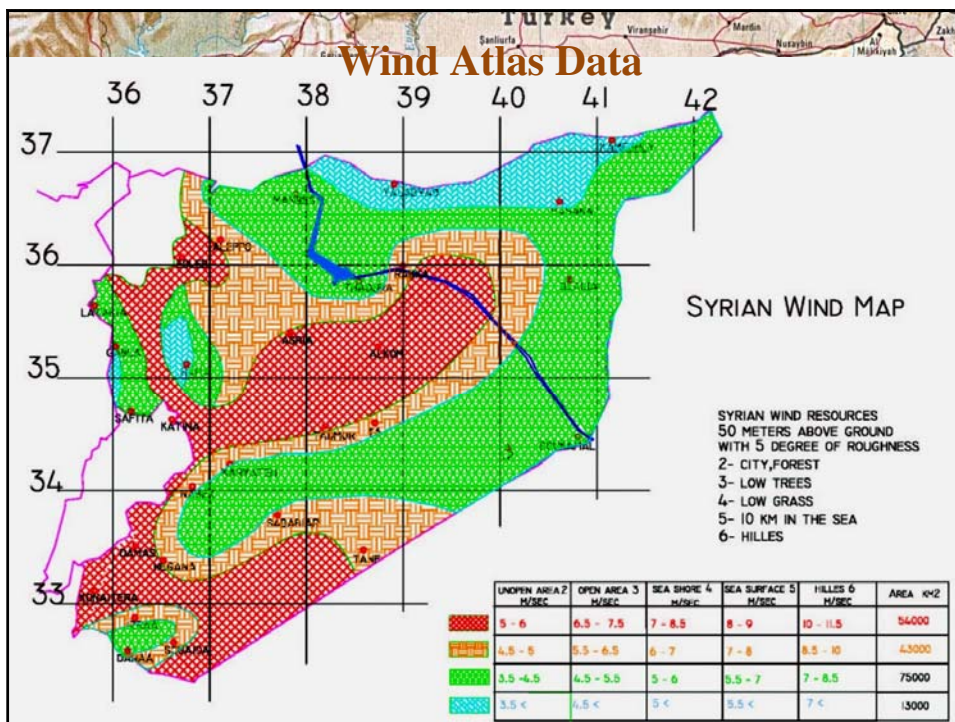
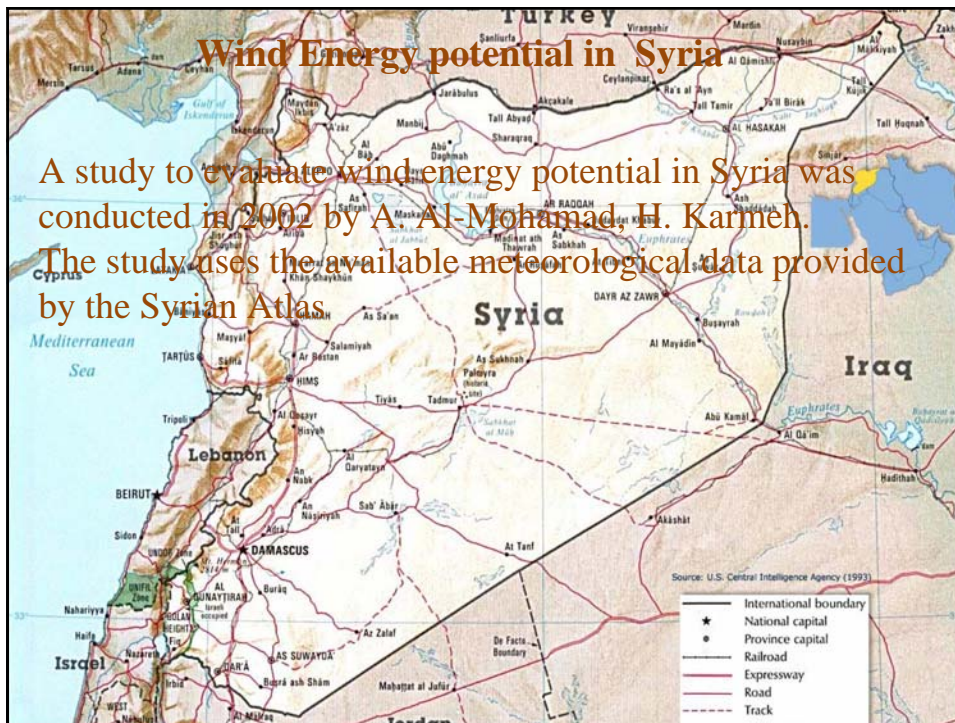


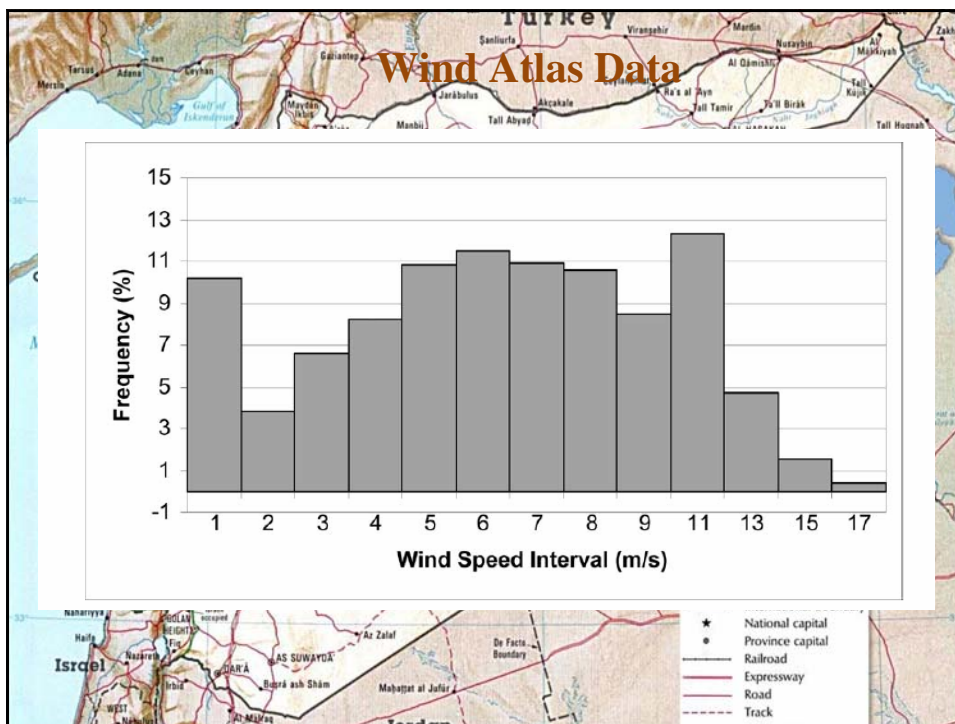
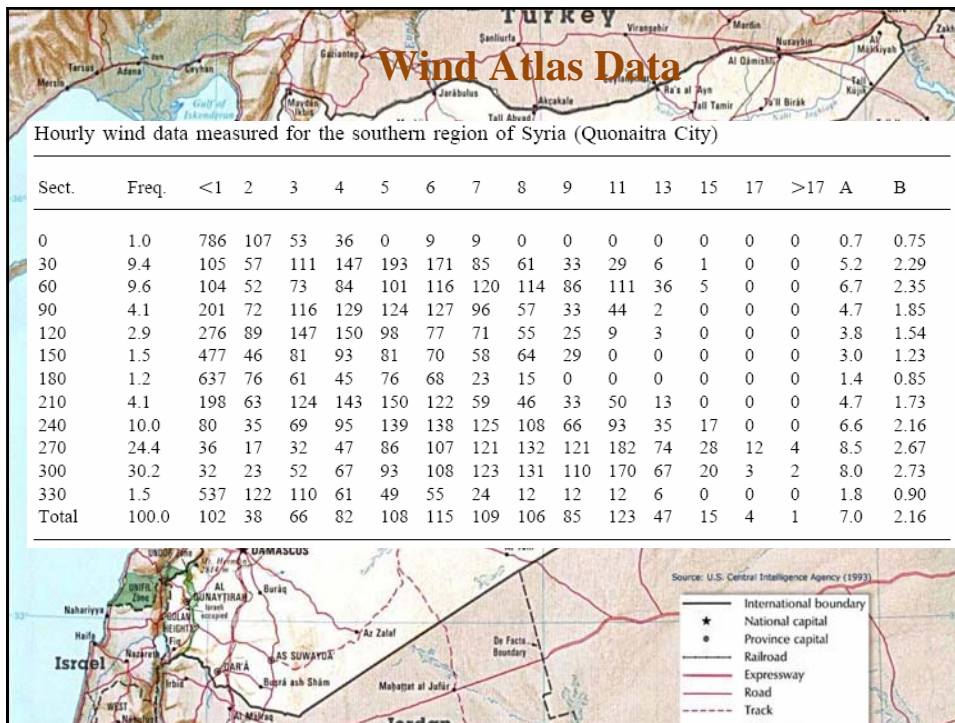
Wind Energy in Syria : Current Situations

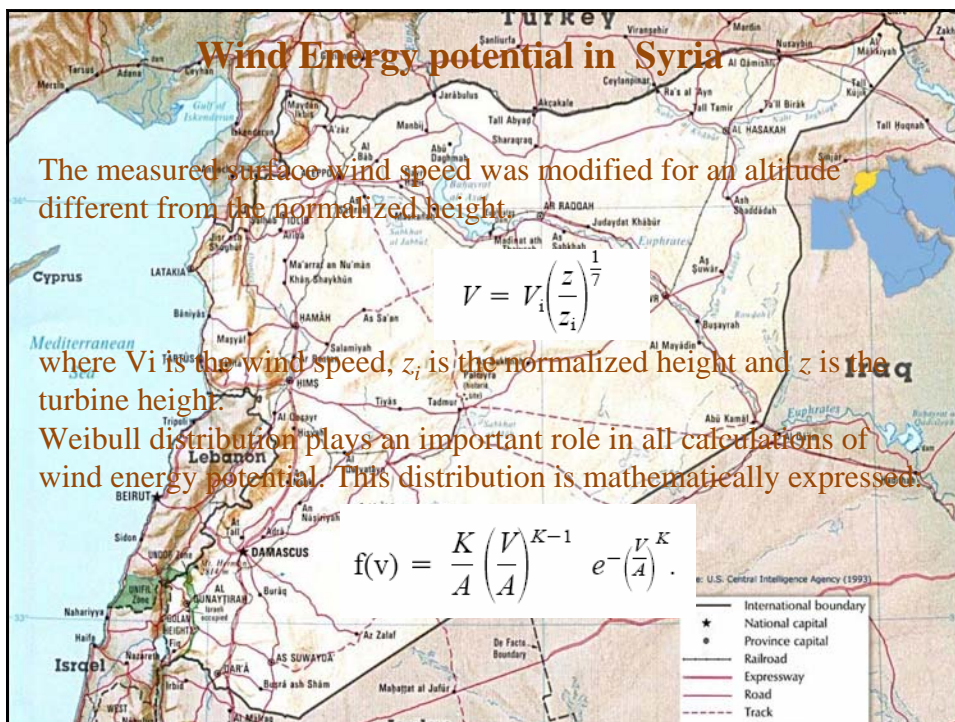
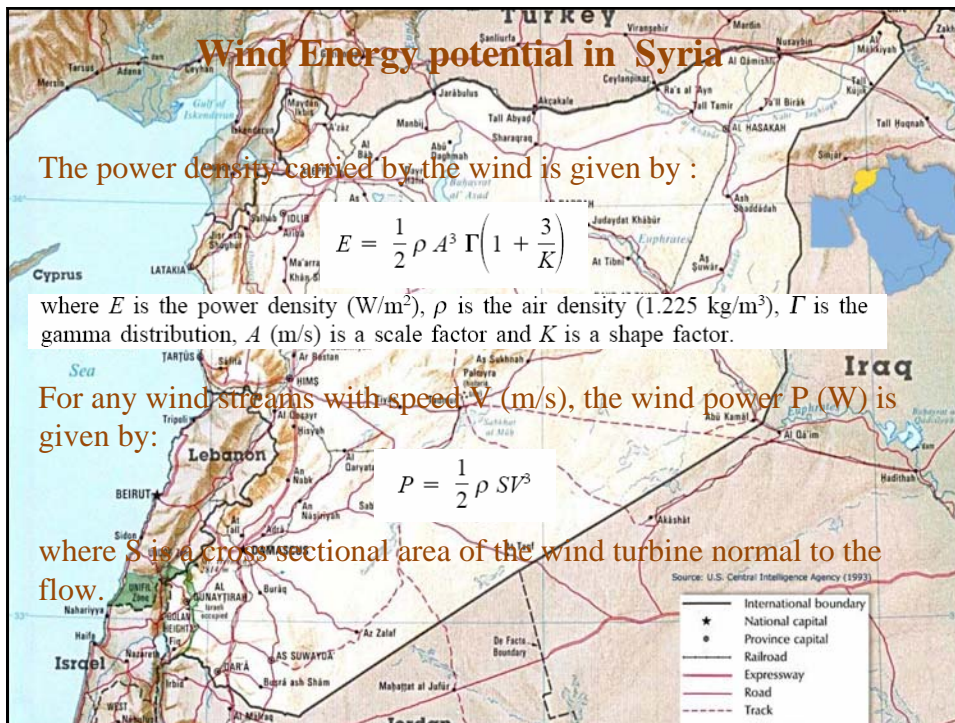


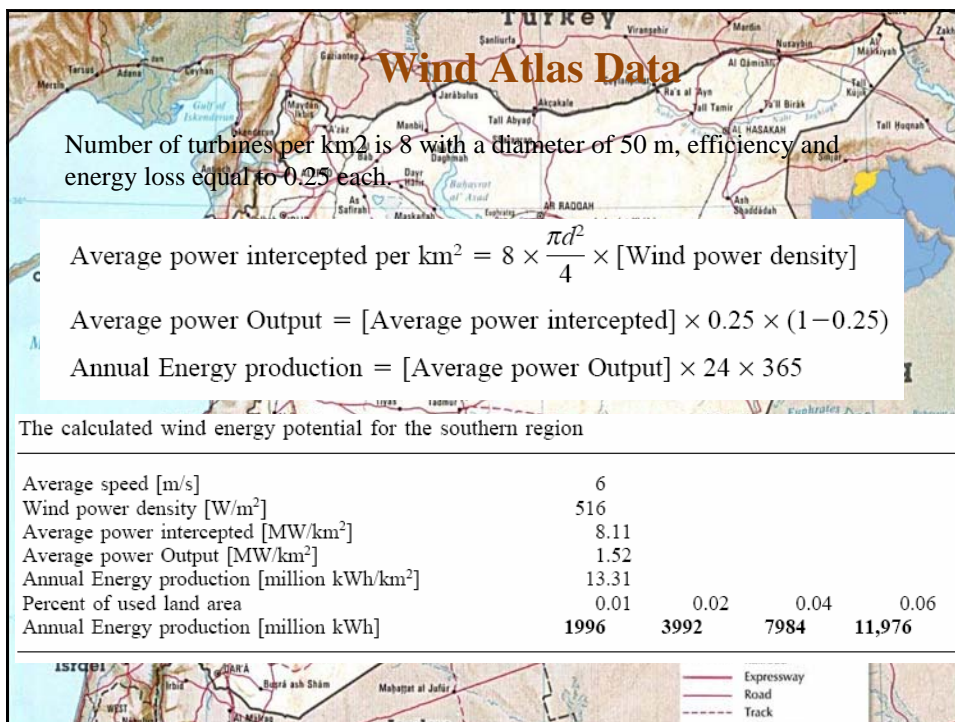
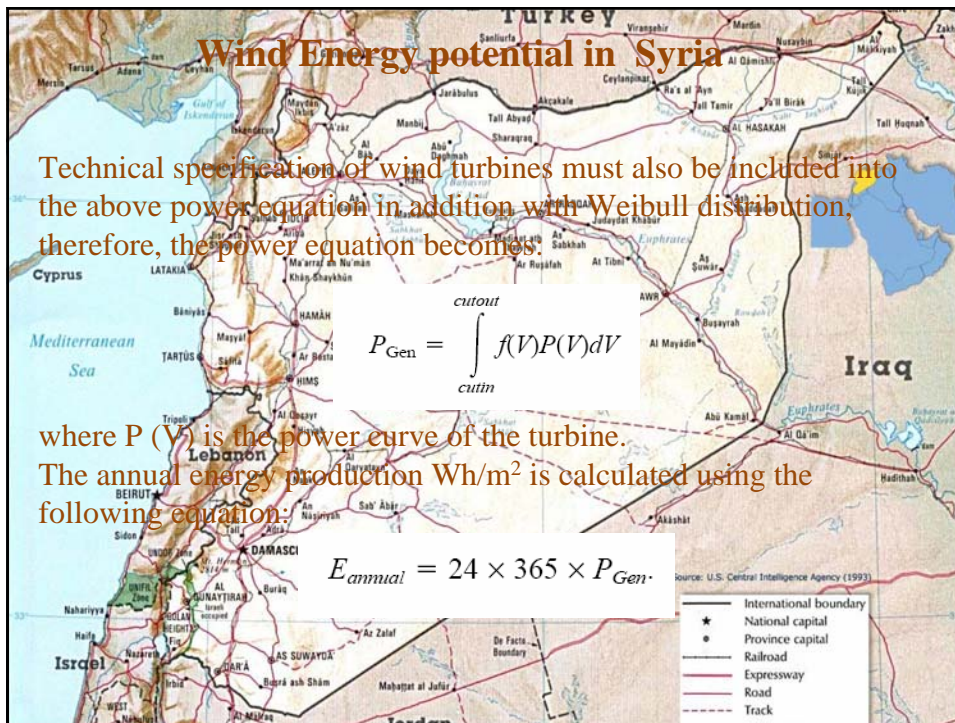
Eight 65 kw wind turbines designed and manufactured locally were installed between 1996 -2000

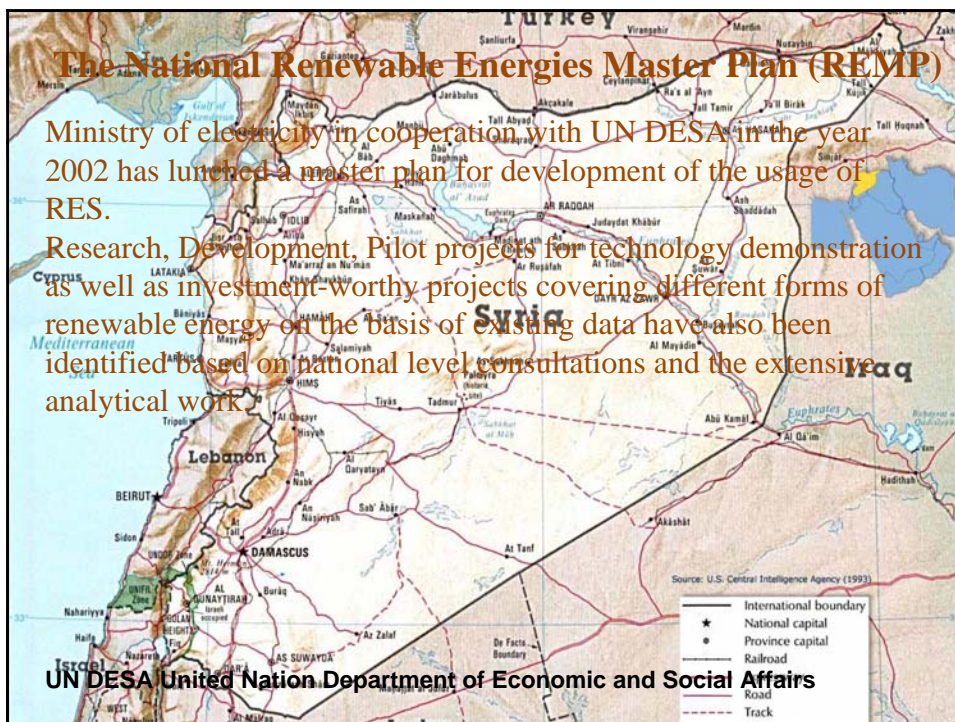
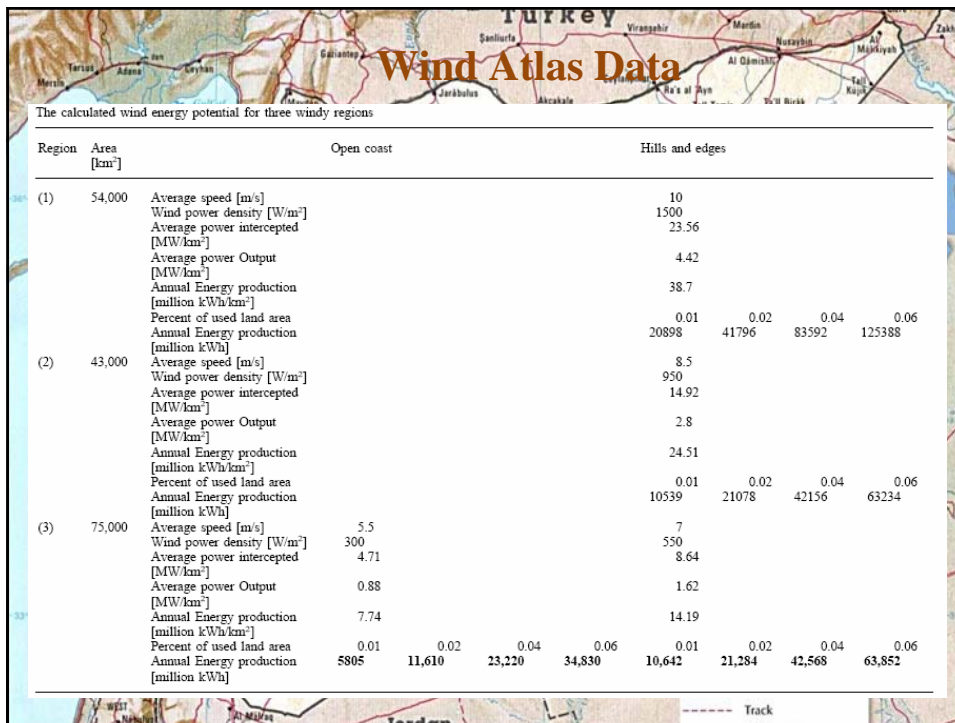








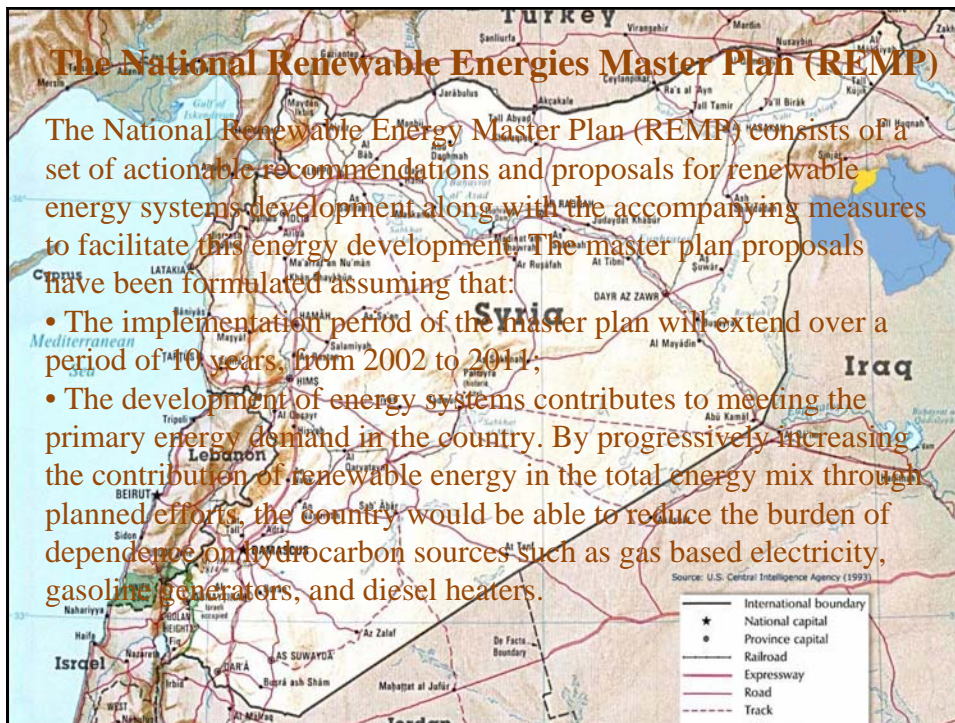




The National Renewable Energies Master Plan (REMP)

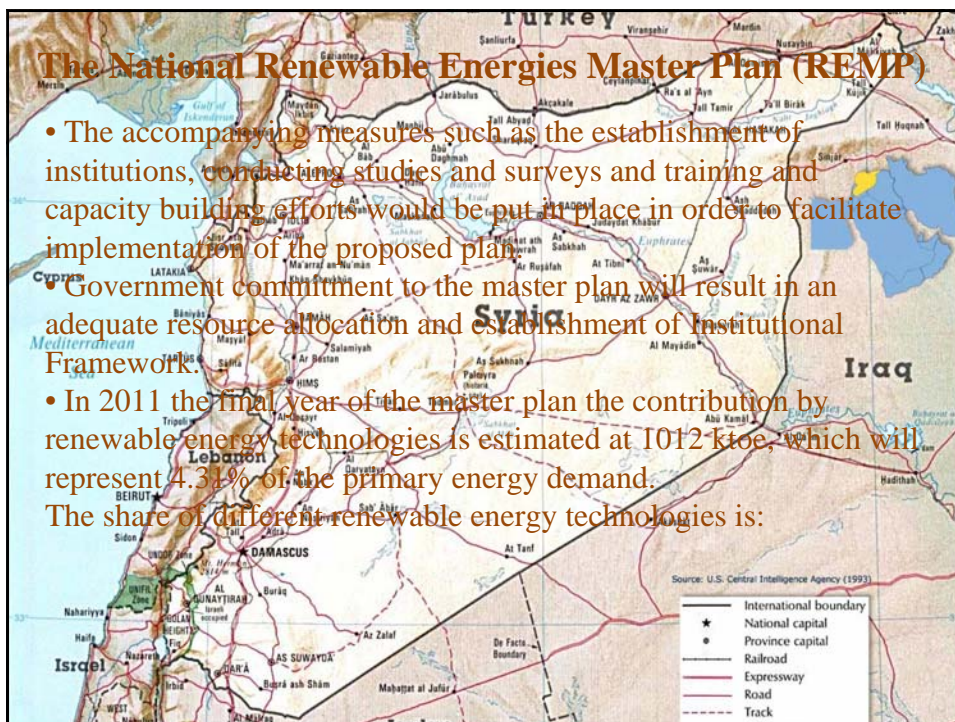
The National Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP) consists of a set of actionable recommendations and proposals for renewable energy systems development along with the accompanying measures to facilitate this energy development. The master plan proposals have been formulated assuming that:

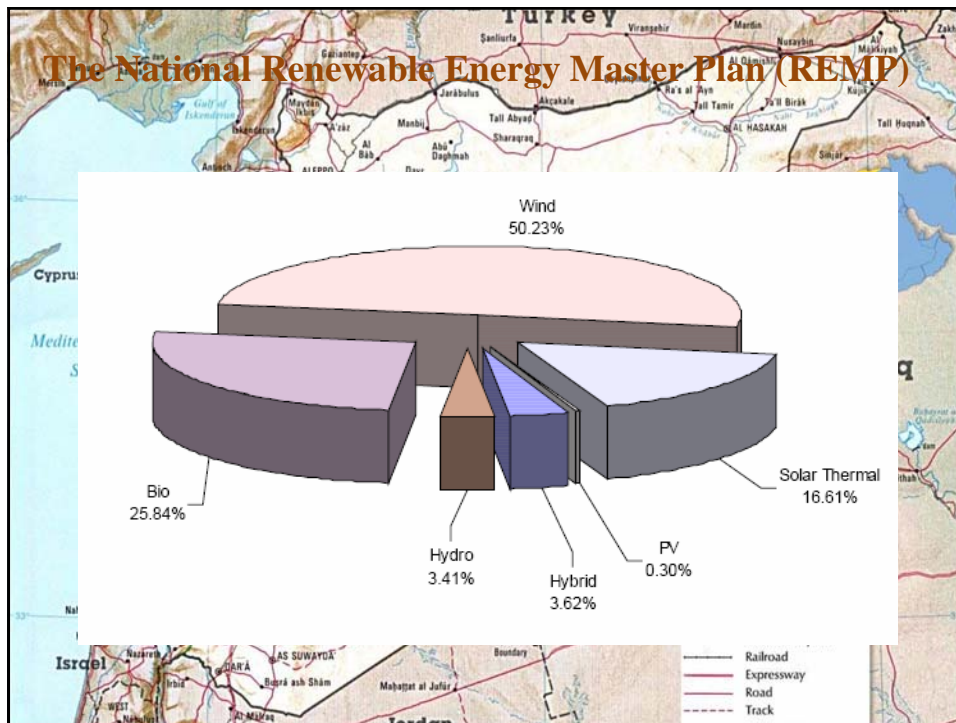
- The implementation period of the master plan will extend over a period of 10 years, from 2002 to 2011;
- The development of energy systems contributes to meeting the primary energy demand in the country. By progressively increasing the contribution of renewable energy in the total energy mix through planned efforts, the country would be able to reduce the burden of dependence on hydrocarbon sources such as gas based electricity, gasoline generators, and diesel heaters.



The National Renewable Energies Master Plan (REMP)

- The accompanying measures such as the establishment of institutions, conducting studies and surveys and training and capacity building efforts would be put in place in order to facilitate implementation of the proposed plan.
 - Government commitment to the master plan will result in an adequate resource allocation and establishment of Institutional Framework.
 - In 2011 the final year of the master plan the contribution by renewable energy technologies is estimated at 1012 ktce, which will represent 4.31% of the primary energy demand.
- The share of different renewable energy technologies is:

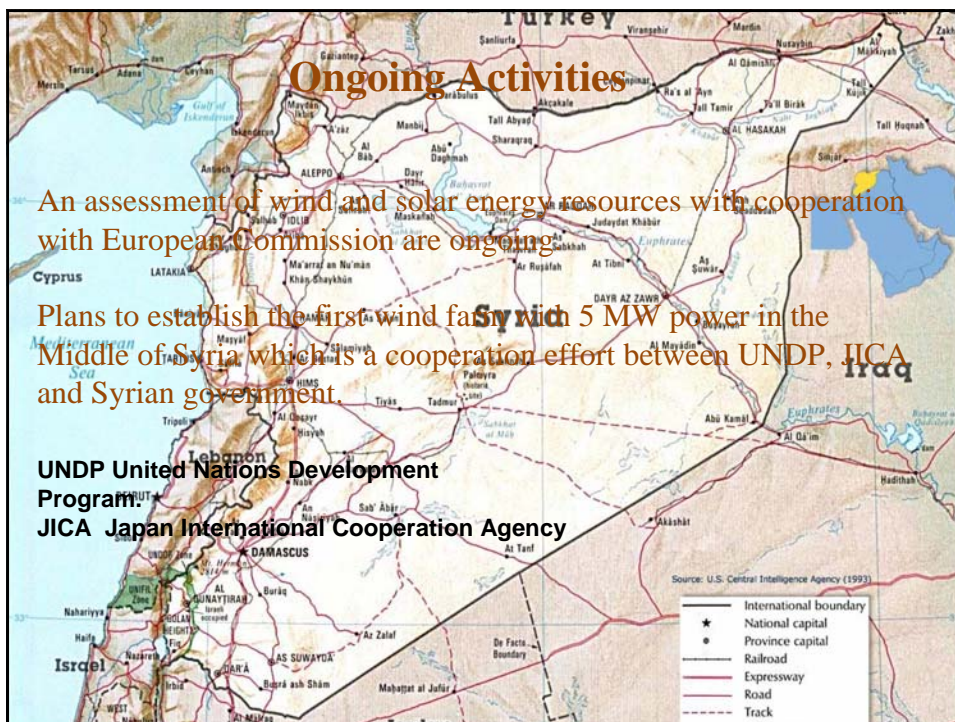
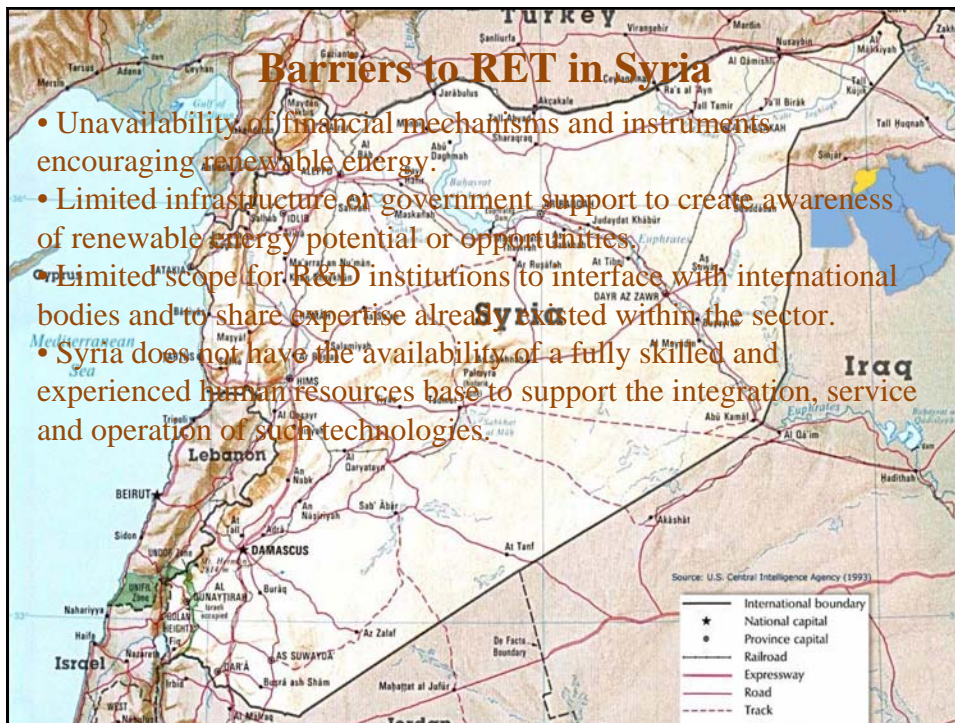


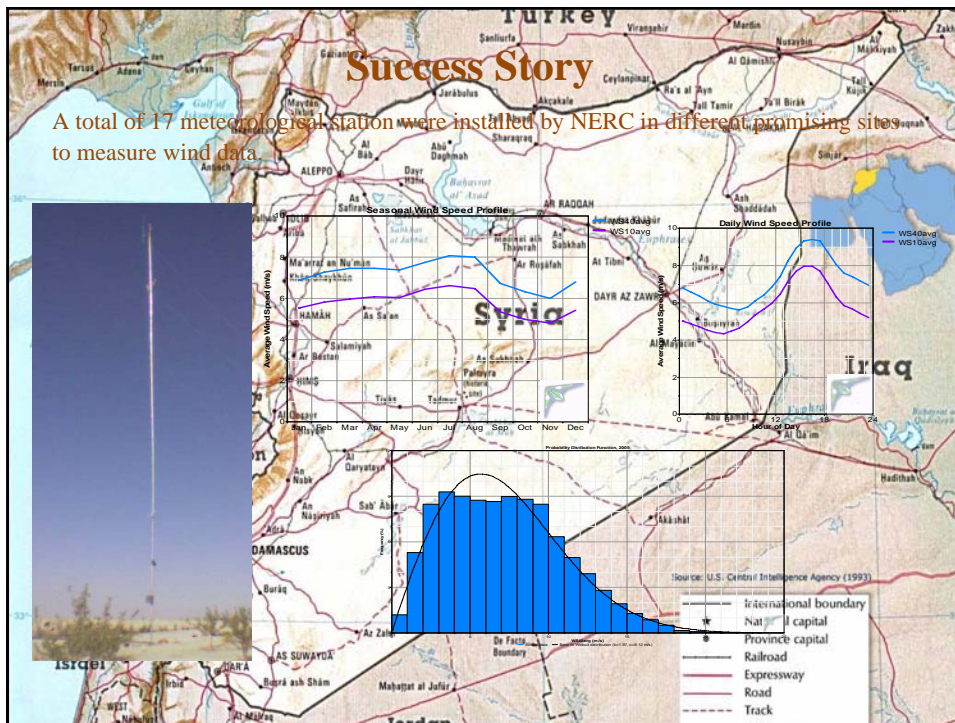


Barriers to RET in Syria

Barriers, which have been largely responsible for the relatively limited development and acceptance of renewable energy programs, in particular pilot and commercial applications, in Syria may be grouped into

- Absence of an effective organization which act as a driving force with clear responsibilities to develop policy, legislation and regulatory evolution within the government in Syria.
- A heavily subsidized conventional energy sector, with no special incentives in place to promote renewable energy investments.
- A predominant public sector renewable energy industry, with no particular incentives to respond to market driven demand.
- Lack of favorable import duties for renewable energy products and components.





Promising Wind Site In Syria

	AREA	SITE NAME	LOCATION	ANNUAL WIND SPEED	
				AVERAGE	MAX
				m/s	m/s
1	HOMS	SINDIANAH1-2	E 265,673 N3844,438	8	23.3
3	QUNITRA	NABE ALFOAR	E 35° 56.68 N 33° 14.04	6.2	23.87
4	DARAA	GHABAGHEB	E 36° 15.801 N 33° 12.30	6.6	23.7
5	HOMS	JANDAR	E 36° 46,286 N 34° 28.397	7.7	23.29
6		HASIA	E 36° 47.956' N 34° 20.106'	6.1	24.67
7	HOMS	QUTINA	E 281,407 N 3,839,060	7.8	24.03
8		ETHRIA	E 37°49.575' N35° 22.163	6.2	24.57
9	DAMSCUS COUNTRY SIDE	ALHUJANA	E 36° 41.939 N 33° 22.637'	6.7	25.14
10	DARAA	ALHARA	E 35° 59.371' N 33° 03.609'	7.6	22
11	EDLIB	EDLIB	E 36° 38,981 N 35° 58.889'	6.28	21.48
12	HOMS	TIAS	E 37° 42.421 N 34° 32.591	5.08	22.78
13		PALMYRA	E 38° 14,286' N 34° 33.879'	6.18	22.63
14	RAQAA	THAWRA	E 38° 30.44' N 35° 48.63'	6.3	19.91
15	HOMS	ALSUKHNA	E 38° 49.86 N 34° 52,175	7.18	24.22

The map shows the locations of the 15 promising wind sites across Syria. A legend at the bottom right identifies symbols for national capital, province capital, railroad, expressway, road, and track.