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Note: The content of this section, including Tables 1 and 2, has been removed by the IAEA to better focus the report on nuclear power.

The Syrian energy sector is characterized by fossil fuel dominance, absence of renewable role and full exploitation of the hydro resources. During the last decades Syria's energy supply relies on its own oil and natural gas resources. However, domestic oil production has declined rapidly during the period 1996-2005 from about 600 to 400 thousand Barrel a day. This situation escalates in view of the increase energy demand due to high demographic growth rate, socio economic changes and the achieved technological development in all consumption sectors represented by increased automation in the industry, increased mobility and car ownership and the enlarged penetration of electric equipments in the household and service sector as results of life style improvement.

Syrian fossil resources are limited to oil and natural gas (NG). The proven geological oil reserves are estimated to almost 24 billion barrel of oil equivalent (Bboe) of which 6.9 Bboe are extractable. Almost 4.3 Bboe have been already extracted up to 2003 and the remaining oil reserves are estimated to about 2.6 Bboe. The proven geological reserve of NG in Syria is estimated to 612 billion cubic meter (Bm3) of which 371 Bm3 are extractable. 60 Bm3 have been produced up to 2003 and the remaining reserve is about 311 Bm3. Table 3 presents the amounts of proven energy sources.

Estimated available energy sources	Fossil Fuels	Nuclear	Renewables	Solid	Liquid	Gas	Uranium	Hydro	Other	Renewable	Total amount in specific units
NA	327	285	NA	3	Total amount in Exajoule (EJ)	NA	13.69	10.62	NA	0.01	

MOM, 2009. Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, Reserves and expected annual productions of oil and natural gas, official letter to prime minister, Damascus (in Arabic)

The main indicators of Syrian energy system related to energy consumption and production are presented in Table 4.

1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	Average annual growth rate (%) 1990-2005	Energy consumption**	Energy production	Net import (Import - Export)
0.33	0.8	1.04	7.8	0%	- Solids***	0.26	0.45	0.67
0.04	0.31	0.32	14.9	0%	- Liquids	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.04	4.7	0%	- Gases	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.04	4.7	0%	- Nuclear	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.04	4.7	0%	- Hydro	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.04	4.7	0%	- OtherRenewables	0.01	0.01	0.02
0.02	0.02	0.04	4.7	0%	- Total	0.01	0.01	0.02

** Energy consumption = Primary energy consumption + Net import (Import - Export) of secondary energy.

Source: Energy Balance (1990-2000-2005).

The overall target of Syrian energy policy aims at ensuring supply security by providing energy services to all segments of society at cost effective and affordable prices appropriate to Syrian economic conditions. To accomplish this goal Syrian energy policy is faced with three main challenges, namely expanding the gas market, sustaining the oil production and developing country's power capacity. To manage these challenges following general implementation measures are considered:

Reducing the technical losses and illegal consumption,

Supporting the introduction of energy saving and efficiency improvement,

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