Syria

Asia & Pacific

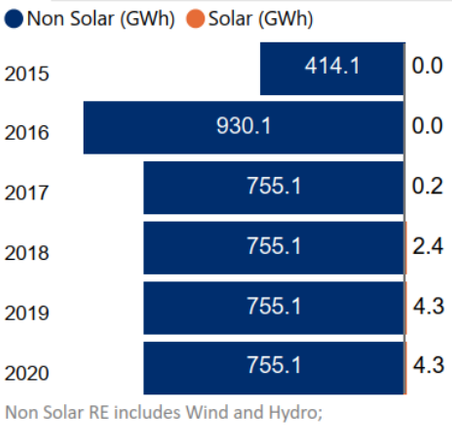
Ease of doing Solar classification

Progressive

Electricity Consumption in kWh/capita (2020)	Average PVout in kWh/ kWp/day (2020)	Cumulative Solar Capacity in MW (2021)
903.4	**4.9**	**2.5**

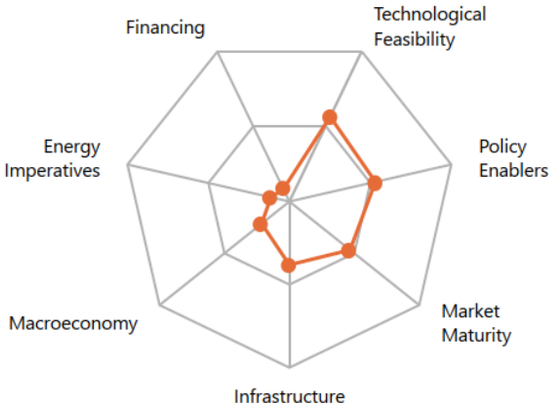
Getting Electricity Score (2020)	NDC Target by 2030 in % (base year 2005)	Human Development Index (2021)
52.0	**Not available**	**0.6**

Renewable Energy Generation by Source

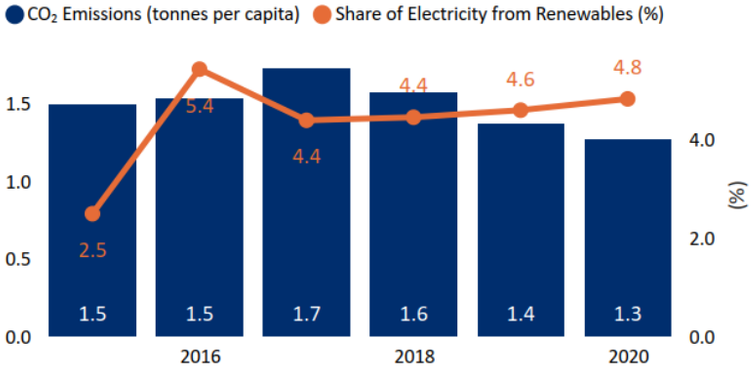


Non Solar RE includes Wind and Hydro;

Performance against 7 Drivers



CO_2 Emissions vs Electricity share from Renewables



Fiscal Incentives & Public Financing for Renewables (2020)

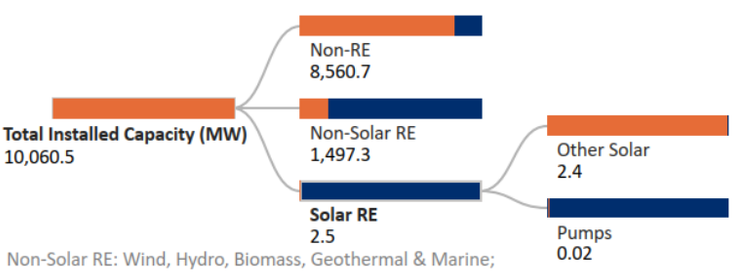
Investment or production tax credits?

Yes

Public investment, loans, grants, capital subsidies or rebates?

No

Installed Capacity by Source (2019)



Non-Solar RE: Wind, Hydro, Biomass, Geothermal & Marine;

Non-RE: Coal, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Oil, etc.;

Other Solar: Utility Scale Solar, Rooftop etc.;

Data not available for other Solar RE segments;

Support for Renewables (2020)

Feed-in-Tariffs for renewable energy supply to the grid?

Yes

Net metering/Gross metering policies and regulations?

Yes

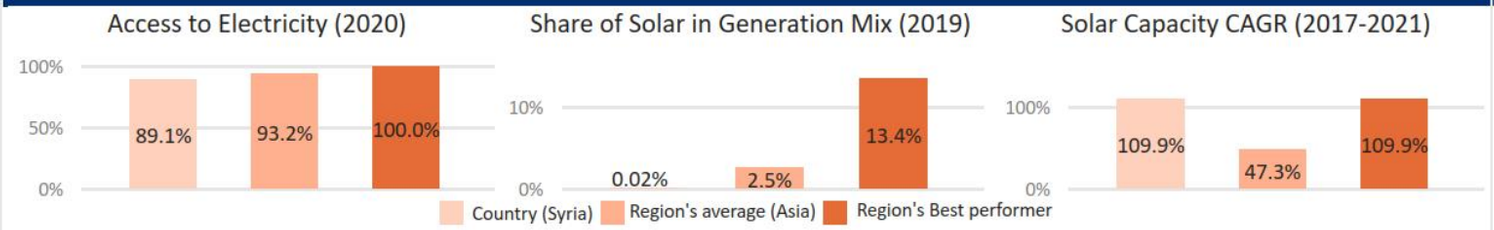
Renewable Energy Certificates?

No

Renewable Purchase Obligation?

No

Country's regional performance and characteristics



Areas of Strength → Policy Enablers; Technological Feasibility

Areas of Improvement → Energy Imperatives; Financing

Key Insights

Drivers	Insights
Macro-economy	• Syria's economic crisis deepened to unprecedented levels in 2021. The international organizations have warned of the worst humanitarian conditions in Syria since the beginning of the conflict a decade ago.[1] • 60% of Syrians are now deemed food insecure as the cost of basic food items has more than doubled and purchasing power has rapidly diminished.[1]
Policy enablers	• In 2019, the Syrian government announced the National Renewable Energy Strategy 2030 to address its energy security concerns.[3] • Syrian Law on Energy Conservation 2009 aims to fulfil the sustainable development requirements of the country and deploy various renewable energy applications.[4] • The Syrian government, in its RE study report released in 2021, has targeted different renewable projects across domestic and private sector covering public sector entities, water and agriculture sector, industry and trade sector and places of worship.[4]
Technological Feasibility	• Syria receives high levels of solar irradiation (GHI) of 5.5 kWh/m^2/day and specific yield 4.9 kWh/kWp/day indicating a strong technical feasibility for solar in the country.[5] • Syrian government has forecasted that electricity generation is set to grow from 20 BUs in 2021 to 60 BUs in 2030 through conventional electricity sources.[4] • Syrian government has recently come up with PV power plant of 33 MW capacity in Aleppo.[7] • A pilot project of 127 kWp with 720 kWh battery storage capacity was installed at a Hospital in Syria in 2016.[19]
Market Maturity	• 89.1% of the population in Syria had access to electricity as of 2020.[6] • The Ministry of Electricity regulates the generation, transmission, distribution of electricity within the country.[7] • The operations related to of transmission and distribution is handled by General Organisation for Electricity Transmission and Distribution.[9] • The Syrian government has constituted a RE fund to encourage consumers to stop using hydrocarbons by providing products such as interest-free loans or subsidized loans to the households, agriculture projects, manufacturer sector etc.[8]
Infrastructure	• Syria is connected through electricity interconnections (at 400 kV levels) project which cover countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine.[10] • The Syrian government is bringing up a major investment in the grid expansion by investing USD 10.5 Bn in generation, transmission and distribution.[11]
Financing	• The Credit and Monetary Council (CMC) of the Central Bank of Syria (CBS) has set out new criteria for banks to provide financing for industrial and renewable energy projects.[12] • DUBAI- Syria's Monetary and Credit Council has given banks the go-ahead to provide industrial and renewable energy projects with credit facilities without any lending ceilings.[13] • UNDP has financed Syrian government for "Electricity and Renewable Energy Program" and has contributed almost USD 46 Mn.[14]
Energy Imperatives	• In 2020, the per capita electricity consumption stood at 0.90 MWh, which is lower in comparison to the global average of 3.31 MWh.[15] • The total installed capacity of solar PV witnessed a CAGR of 109.4% between 2017-2021 reaching 2.47 MW in 2021.[16] • The peak demand for electricity in the country has remained same at 15.81 TWh for 2021 and 2020.[17] • In 2021, the total installed capacity in the country reached 10 GW with a significant share coming from gas (61.29%) and other fossils (33.33%) followed by hydro (4.74%) and bioenergy (0.06%).[17] • The price of electricity is USD Cent 1.4 for households and USD Cent 3.9 for business in Syria.[18]