

ALMEE "Climate Change Indicators Impacts on Environment, Sustainable Tourism, Water, And Renewable Energy" In Arab Countries

State and Perspectives of the Renewable Energy Sources in Lebanon

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The Energy Context in Lebanon

- 97% of the Primary Energy imported
- High Energy Demand Growth ,mainly Electricity
- Increasing Energy Bills
- Concern about Energy Supply & particularly about Electricity Supply
- RE sources are existing (Hydro, Solar, Wind, Biomass) but not yet significantly developed
- Increase of Environmental Concern: Primary Energy is mainly very pollutant oil derivatives : Acid Rains, Co2 emissions,...

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L'ENERGIE AU LIBAN - 2007

APPROVISIONNEMENT TOTAL EN ENERGIE PRIMAIRE - ATEP (KTEP) - 2007

1- PRODUCTION		KTEP	%
1-1 HYDROENERGIE		31	3.2
1-2 ENERGIE TRADITIONNELLE		120	2.8
TOTAL 1		151	3.8
2- IMPORTATIONS		KTEP	%
2-1 POUVOIR CHIMIQUE		3625	96.2
2-2 POUVOIR ATOMIQUE		0	0
2-3 CARBURANTEUR		139	2.8
2-4 ELECTRICITE		86	2.1
2-5 CHARBON		122	2.2
2-6 P.P.		23	1
TOTAL 2		3825	96.2
3- EXPORTATION		KTEP	%
3-1		0	0
TOTAL 3		0	0
4- VARIATION DES STOCKS		KTEP	%
4-1		0	0
TOTAL 4		0	0
5- TOTAL		KTEP	%
5-1		4096	100
TOTAL 5		4096	100

In 2007 96% of the primary energy was imported (Petroleum products, No N.G.)

4% was locally produced (Hydro, Solar thermal, Woods)

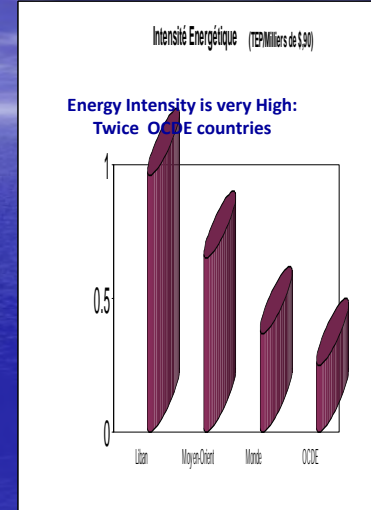
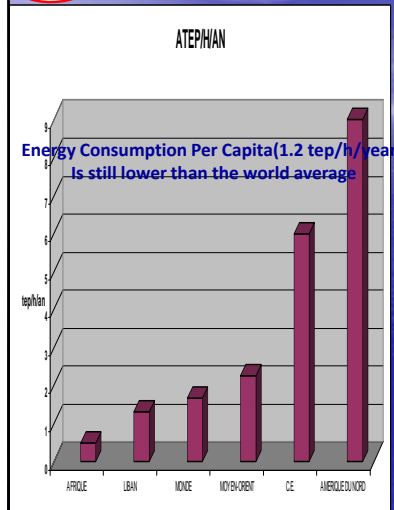
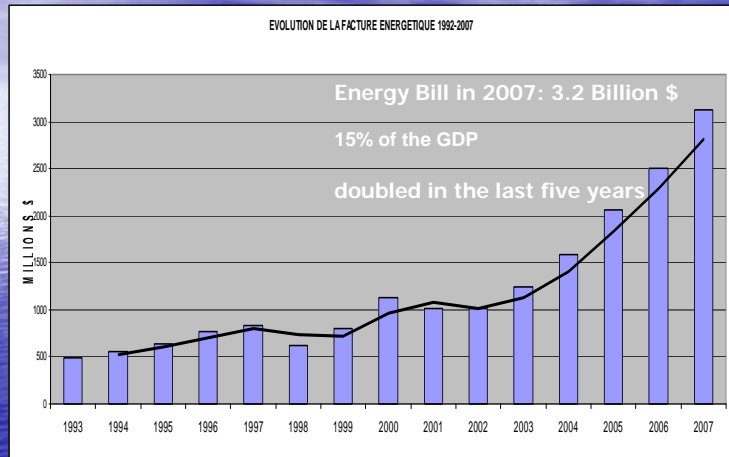
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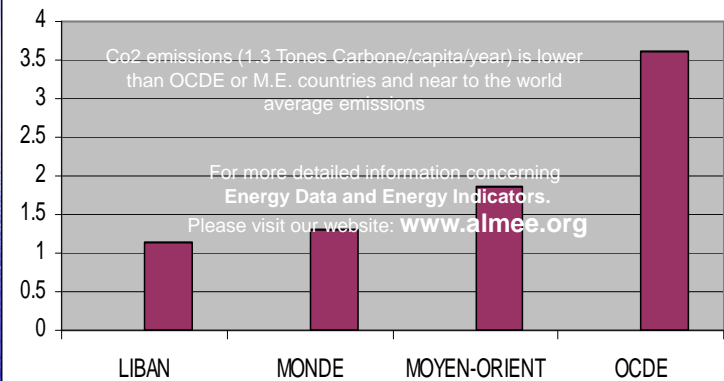
Indépendance énergétique: production/approvisionnement

Region	Energy Independence Index
Liban	~0.1
Moyen-Orient	~3.5
OCDE	~1.0
Monde	~1.2

Lebanon is almost totally dependent for his Energy Needs on Oil Importations

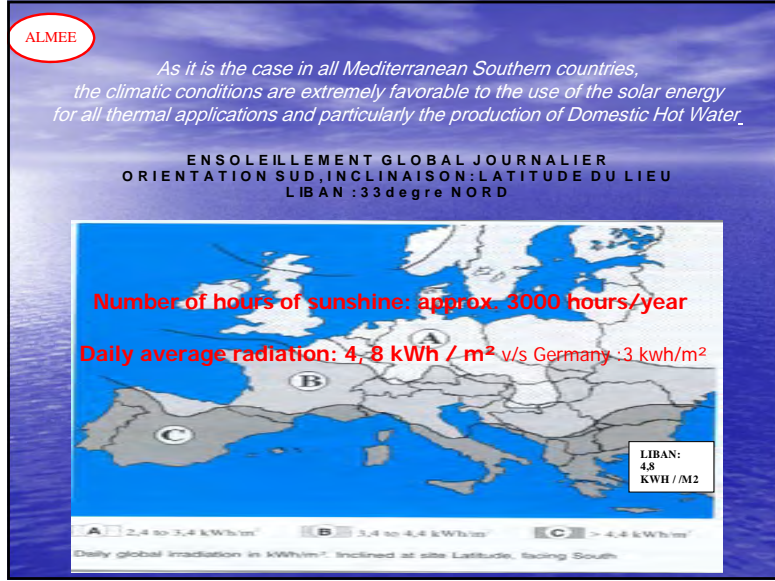


Emissions en CO2 par Habitant et par an



Assessment of REs in Lebanon :

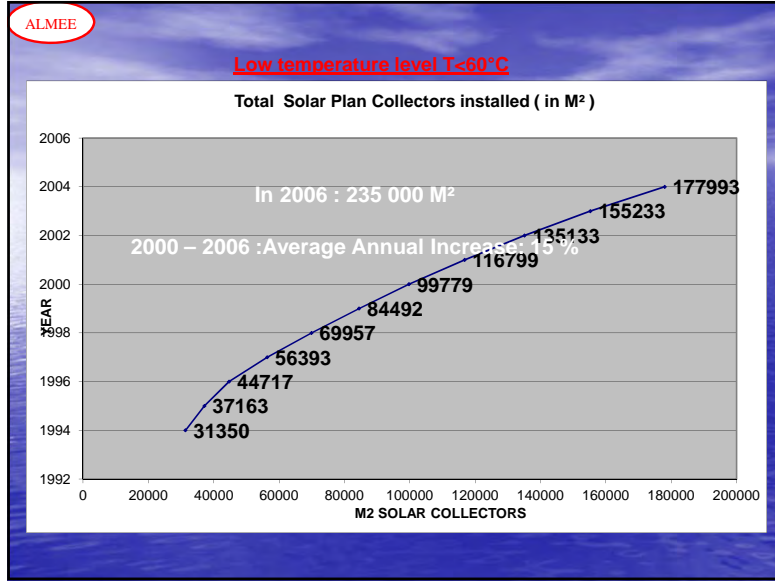
- THERMAL SOLAR ENERGY
- WIND ENERGY
- PV , HYDRO



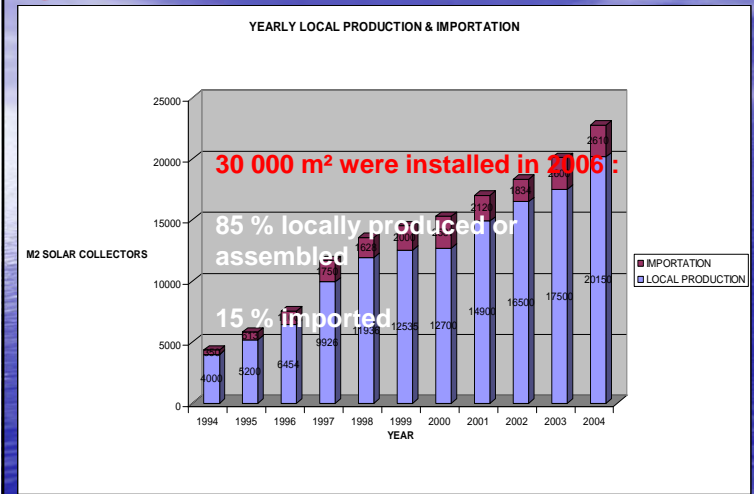
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Solar Thermal Applications in Lebanon

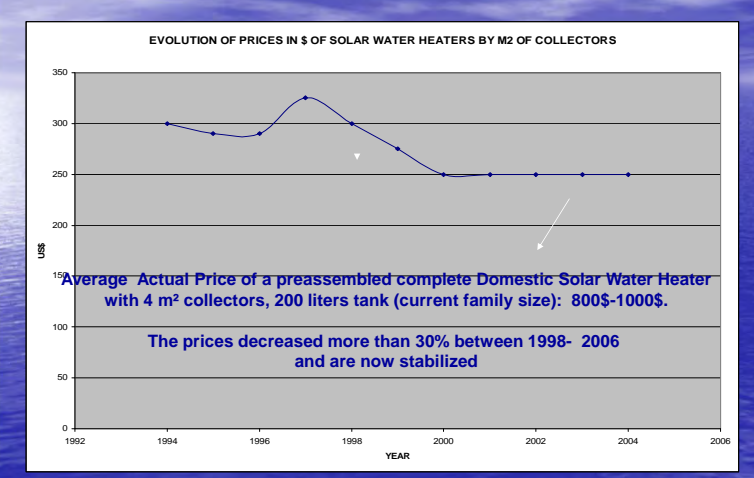
- **Low temperature Applications : T < 60°C:** mainly for sanitary water heating (Domestic Hot Water), swimming pools heating in hotels and leisure resorts as well as for floor heating (few applications) & in some industrial processes where heat at low temperatures is needed.
- **Medium temperature Applications: 60 < T < 250** (Air Conditioning, Sea Water desalinization : N.E.
- **High temperature Applications : 250 < T** (CSP) for Electricity Production : N.E.



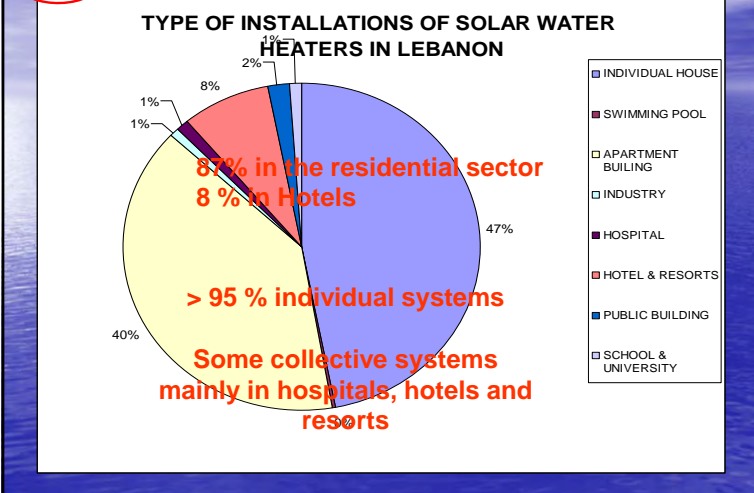
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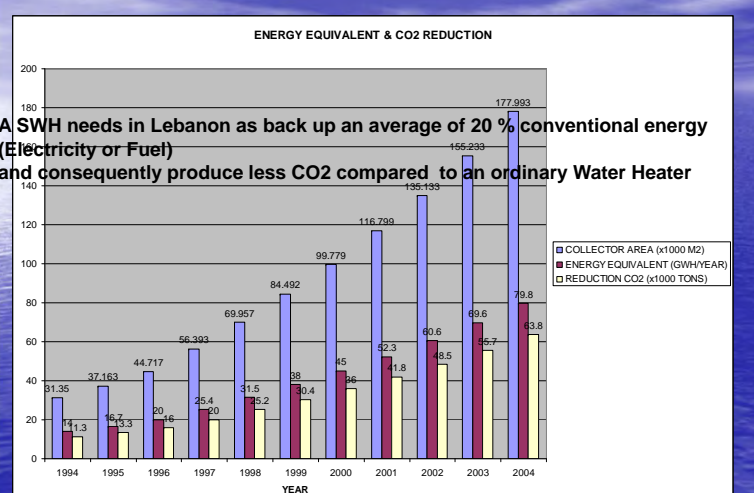


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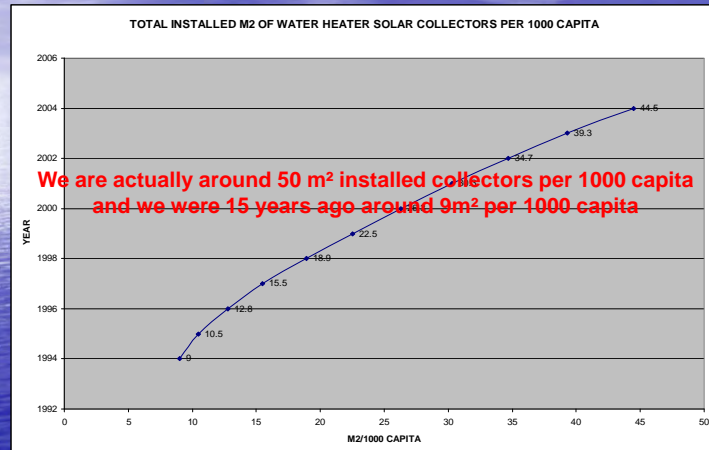


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Berlin Meeting 17 April 2008

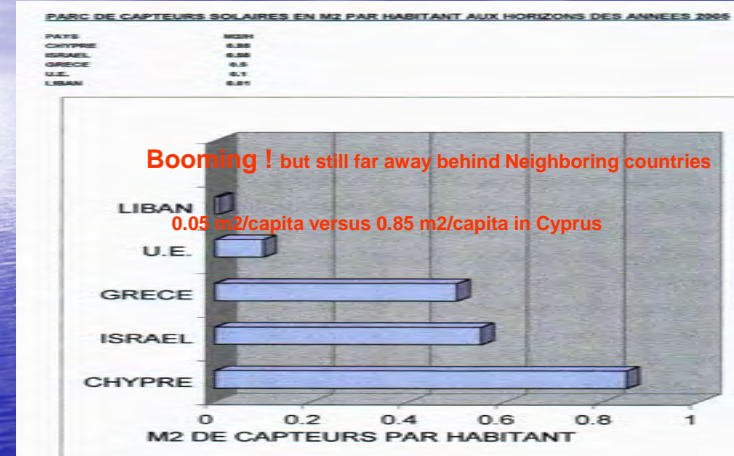


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We are actually around 50 m² installed collectors per 1000 capita and we were 15 years ago around 9m² per 1000 capita

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Booming ! but still far away behind Neighboring countries

0.05 m²/capita versus 0.85 m²/capita in Cyprus

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Berlin Meeting 17 April 200

Even more, actually HSBC is offering, with each housing loan, a Solar Domestic Hot Water for free



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Main Barriers to be removed

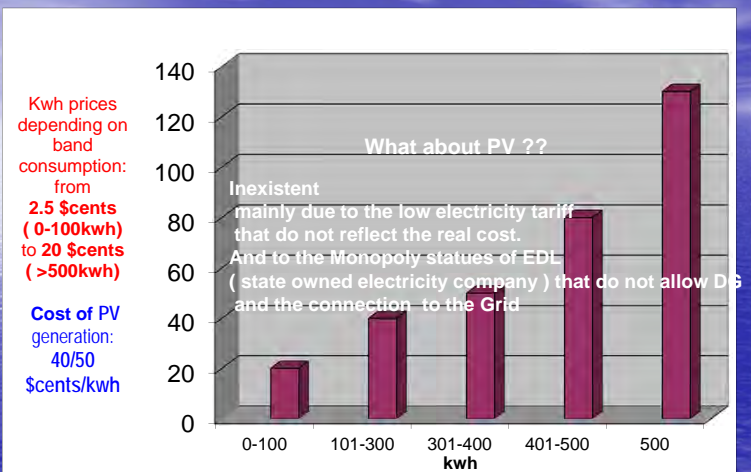
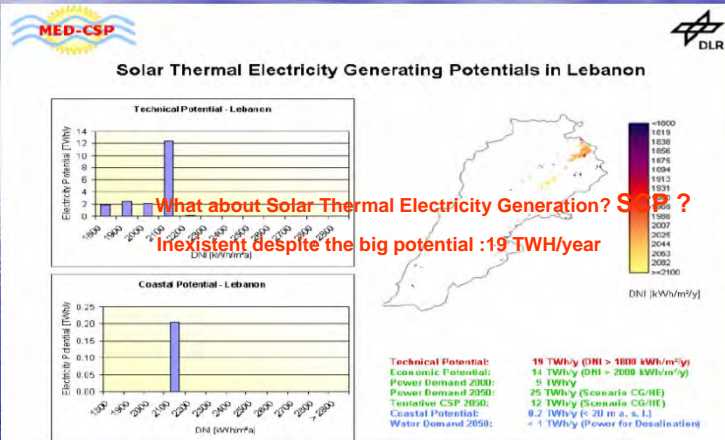
- 1. The structure of the electricity prices that do not reflect the real cost.
- 2. The absence of a political will and specific policies in favor of the solar energy that can focus on the national and macro-economic interests toward those of the consumer and the end user.
- 3. An insufficient taking into account of the environmental impact and of the public health due the atmospheric pollution.
- 4. The relatively high price of the DSWH (about 1 000 \$ for a complete DSWH of 4 m² - 200 liters versus 700 \$ in Cyprus and 400 \$ in Palestine).
- 5. Lack in testing, certification, labeling and guaranty of result.
- 6. The quality of water is generally hard and calcareous which leads to a fast deterioration of the DSWH (water tank collectors, heat exchangers particularly for the open circuit one,) dragging an appreciable reduction of the output and the life of the DSWH system.
- 7. The individual DSWH isn't adapted to urban zones.



**THERMAL SOLAR MARKET POTENTIAL:
>110 000 m³/day of Hot Water at 50°**

The main consuming sectors of domestic hot water are in the urban area

Sector	Nature	Number	Total Consumption in m ³ /day
Residential	Apartments and individual houses	900 000	108 000
Health	Hospitals	145	475
	Clinics	55	3
Hotel	Hotels	218	773
	Furnished apt.	94	367
Education	Schools	1200	140
	Universities	100	80



The biggest PV Plant :15 kWp in Mar Sarkis & Bakhos Monastery (Achkout Mount Lebanon)



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Wind Energy Applications in Lebanon

**Assessment of the Wind Energy Market in Lebanon:
Inexistent Market but Promising one**



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Some Lebanese Attempts Stand Alone Small Scale

- A recent Dutch Turbine in Ammiq-Begaa



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Power Generation Component (Mercy Corps project)

- Rated Power: 7.5 kW at 13.8 m/s
- Cut-in Wind speed: 3.6 m/s
- Rotor diameter: 7 m
- Furling speed: 16 m/s
- Output voltage 48 VDC
- Tower: 30 m
- Storage: 53 kWh in Battery Bank



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Hybrid Wind/Solar in Dibbiyi : Two Wind Turbine ,2KW each coupled to a 10 PV Panels: 160Wp each

Photo 1 - Dibbiyi project



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Hybrid Wind/Solar in Ksara: One Wind Turbine ,2KW coupled to a 10 PV Panels: 160Wp each

Photo 2



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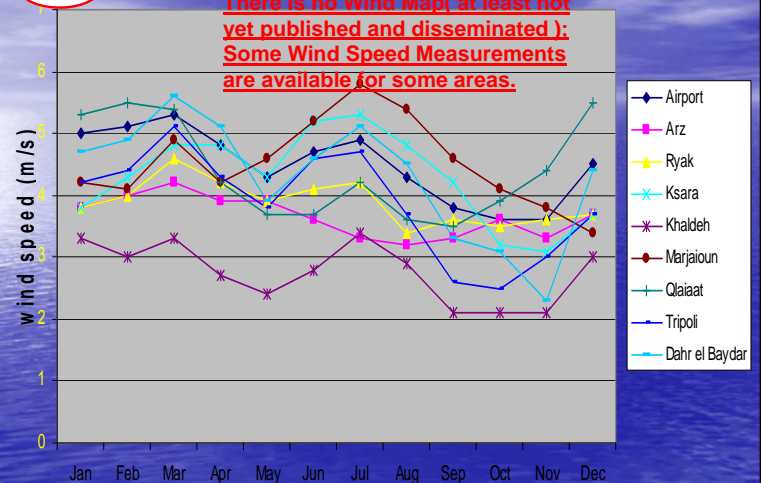
BARRIERS

- Absence of reliable wind data : No comprehensive wind map is available :Standard measurements for wind energy are taken at 10 m and 30 m
- No Access to the Grid
- High initial cost
- Very low electricity Tariffs (1kwh Wind=20 \$cents)
- Current Payback of small turbines is too Long: 20-30 Years



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**There is no Wind Map(at least not yet published and disseminated):
Some Wind Speed Measurements are available for some areas.**



BARRIERS

- Monopoly of electricity by EDL
- Lack of Environmental Commitment
- Cash strapped government
- Inconsistency of regulations
- Small area



Market Incentives

- Well distributed Grid
- Dispersed resources
- Implementation of a feed-in tariff
- Allow net metering



Market Incentives

- No significant zoning problems
- Set Reasonable Interconnection Requirements
- Strongly encouraged by international donors



New Project ??

Project Proposal made by "Lebanon Wind Energy ,Private Sector" to EDL (actually under discussions):

60 MW Wind Energy in the Akkar, North Lebanon

Budget: 70 Millions €
Financial Scheme & Statues: BOO, Generating license
and Guaranty "*feed in*" prices for 10 years



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Assessment of the Hydro Energy in Lebanon

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CENTRALES HYDRAULIQUES EXISTANTES AU LIBAN

NOM	PROPRIETAIRE	PUISSANCE (MW)
SAFA/RICHMAYA	EDL (ETABLISSEMENT PUBLIC)	13
ABDEL AL	OFFICE DE LITANI (ETABLISSEMENT PUBLIC)	34
ARKACHE	"	108
HELOU	"	48
NAHR IBRAHIM	PRIVE	33
BARED	"	17
ABOU ALI	KADISHA (COMPAGNIE PROPRIETE DE LEDL)	7.4
BLADOUZA	"	8.4
MAR LICHAA	"	3.1
BCHARRE	"	1.6
TOTAL HYDRAULIQUE		273.5

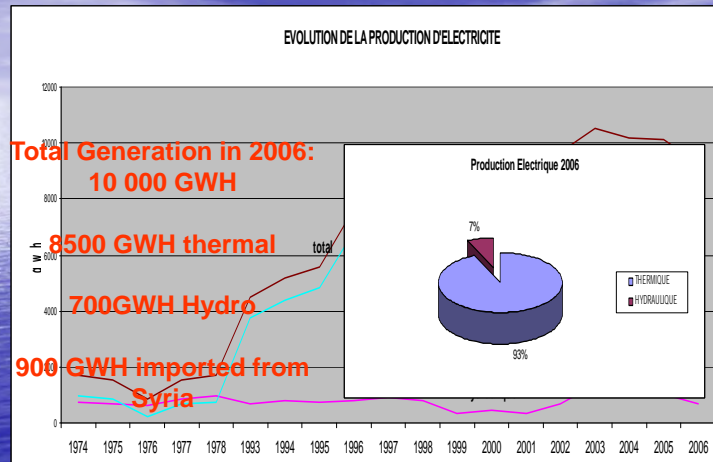
Hydro: 275MW

CENTRALES THERMIQUES EXISTANTES AU LIBAN

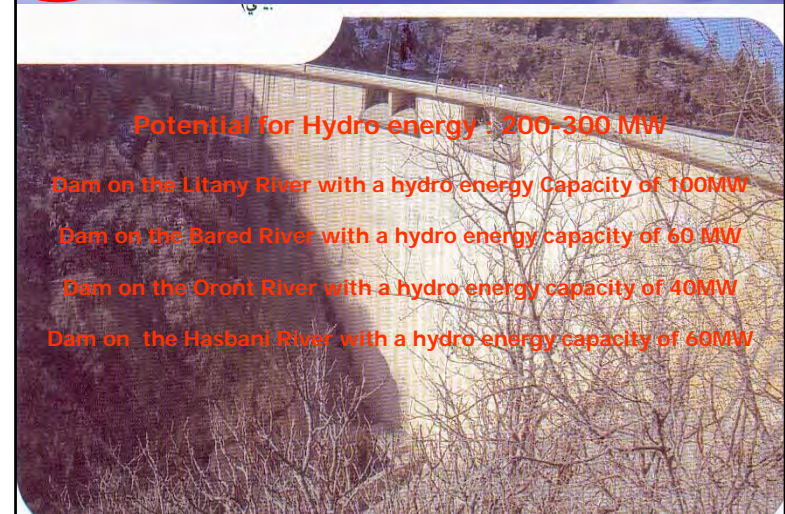
NOM	TYPE	COMBUSTIBLE	PROPRIETAIRE	PUISSANCE (MW)
ZOUK	TURBINE A VAPEUR	FUEL OIL	EDL	145x3
ZOUK	TURBINE A VAPEUR	DIESEL OIL	EDL	175
JIEH	TURBINE A VAPEUR	FUEL OIL	EDL	18
HREYCHE	TURBINE A VAPEUR	LOURD	KADISHA (APPARTENANT EDL)	62x2
BAALBECK	TURBINE A VAPEUR	FUEL OIL	EDL	69x3
SOUR	TURBINE A VAPEUR	LOURD	EDL	65
ZAHRANI	TURBINE A VAPEUR	DIESEL OIL	EDL	35x2
DEIR AMAR (BEDDAOUI)	TURBINE A VAPEUR	DIESEL OIL OU GAZ NATUREL	EDL	145x3
DEIR AMAR (BEDDAOUI)	TURBINE A VAPEUR	DIESEL OIL OU GAZ NATUREL	EDL	145x3
TOTAL THERMIQUE				2034

Thermal: 2000 MW

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Potential for Hydro energy - 200-300 MW

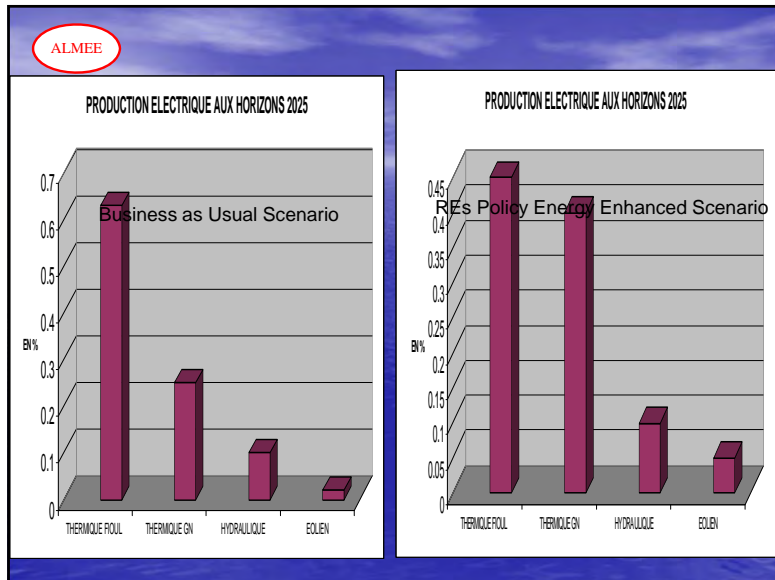
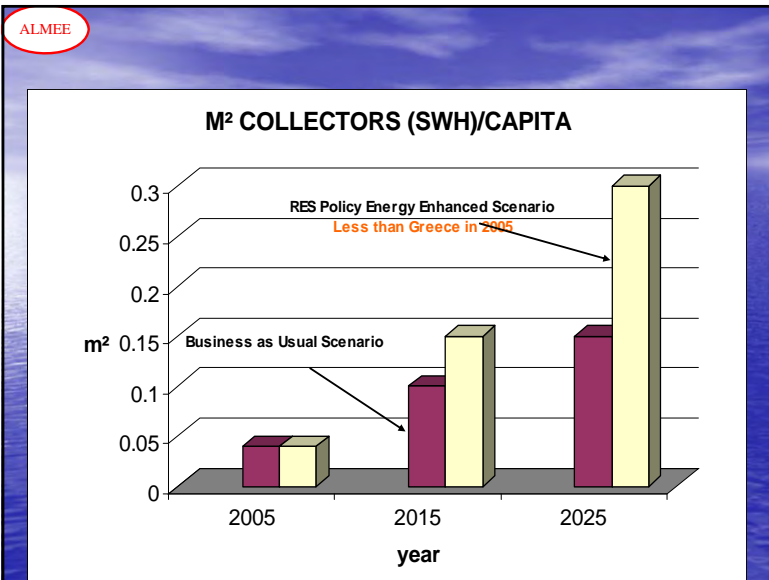
- Dam on the Litany River with a hydro energy Capacity of 100MW
- Dam on the Bared River with a hydro energy capacity of 60 MW
- Dam on the Oront River with a hydro energy capacity of 40MW
- Dam on the Hasbani River with a hydro energy capacity of 60MW



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At least five developments will affect the energy sector in Lebanon in the coming years:

- The substitution of diesel oil by Natural Gas for operating the Beddawi 450 MW Combined Cycle thermal plant. (The Regional Natural Gas Gasoline (Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon))
- The unbundling and restructuration of the power generation and distribution electricity sectors. Law No. 462
- The development of the REs market due to the new Energy Policy *under discussion* in the Parliament.
- The Regional Electricity Interconnections (Seven neighboring countries)
- The development of Efficiency Energy Measures due to the new Energy Policy *under discussion* in the Parliament.



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Thank You For Your Attention