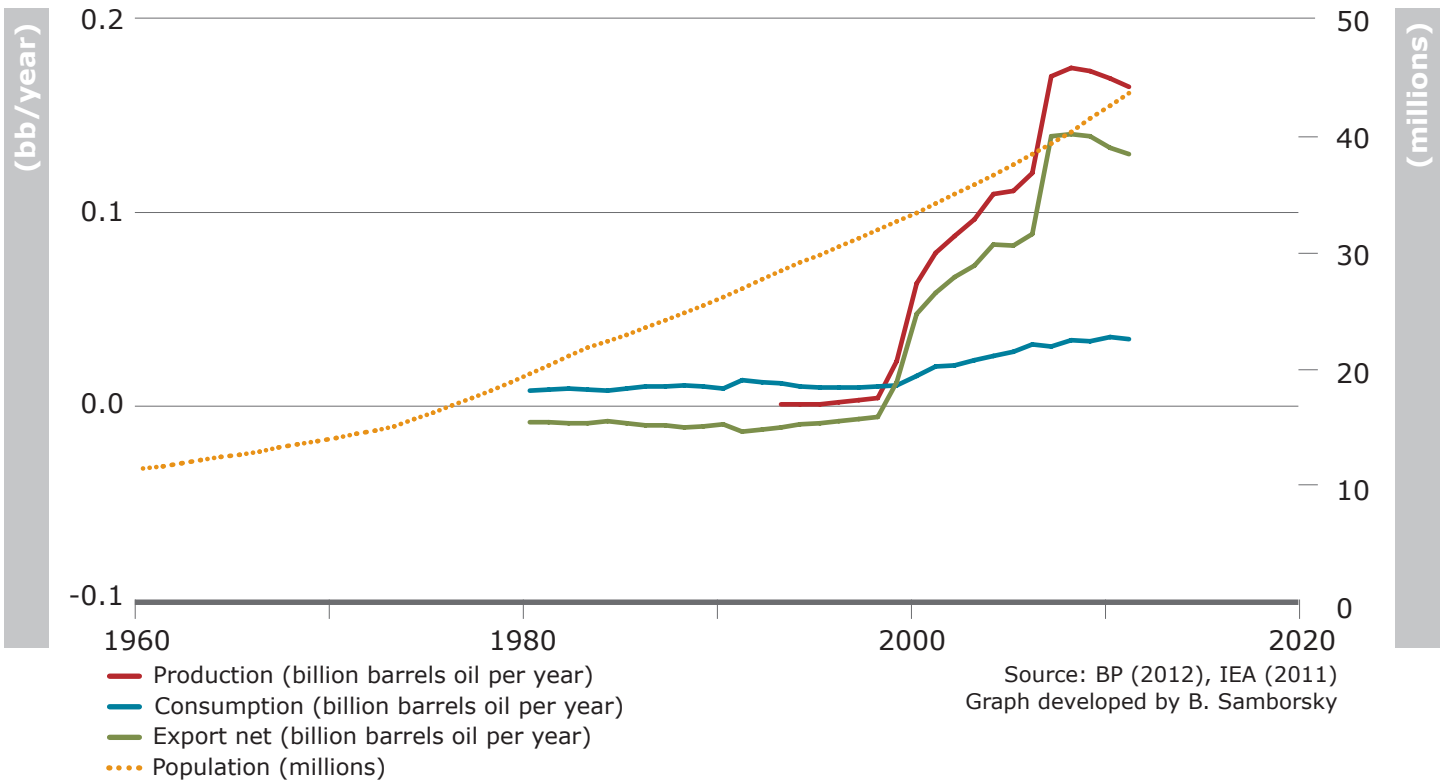


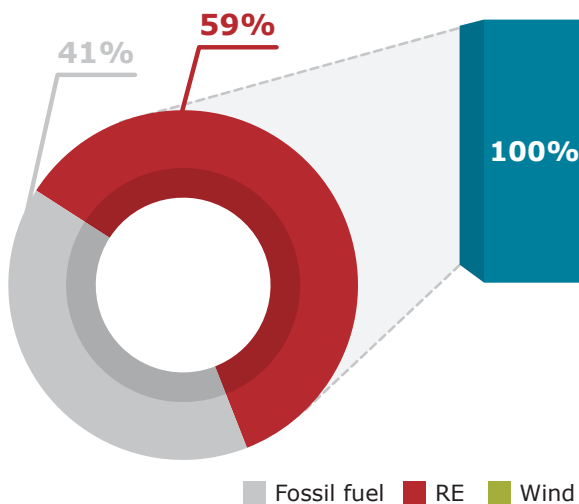


Renewable Energy Country Profile

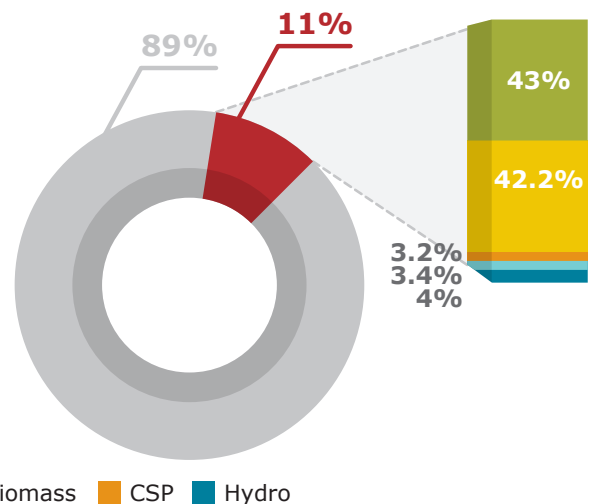
Energy Supply and Demand – Current Trends



Current Installed Capacity



RE Targets - Year 2031 (excluding hydro)

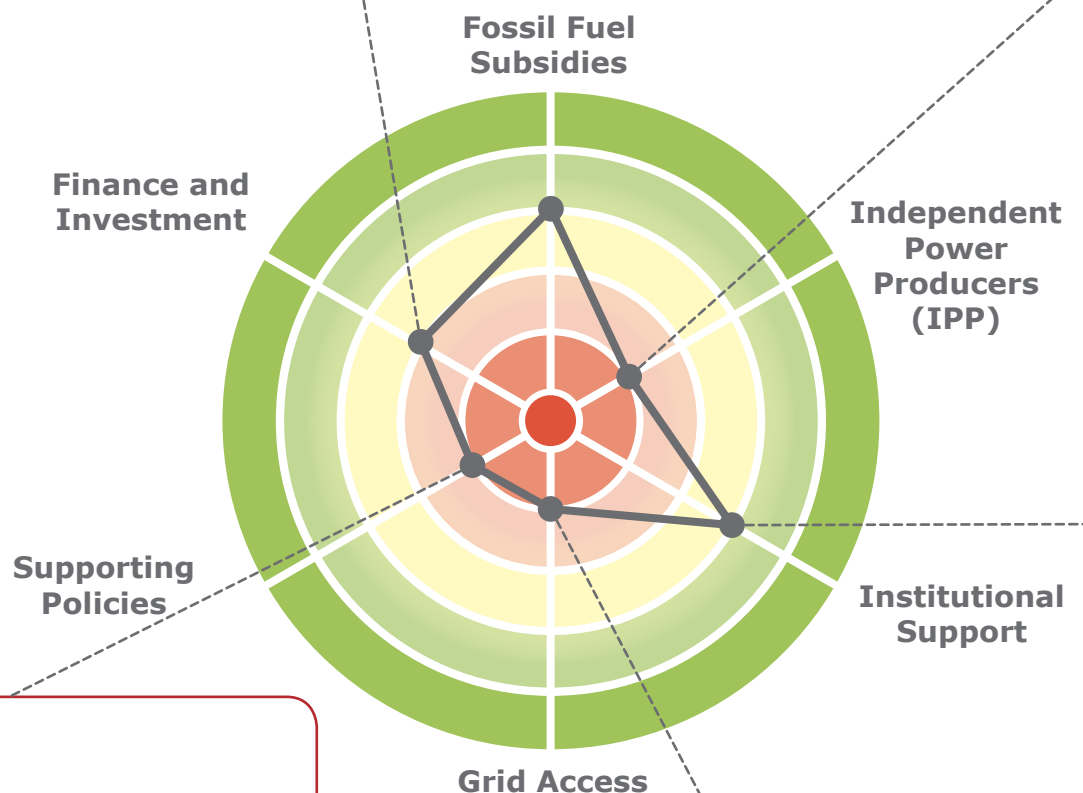


	Wind	PV	CSP	Hydro	Total RE	Total all installed capacity
MW	0	0	0	1590	1590	2723

RE Targets (MW Installed Capacity)							Total	Target Date
Wind	PV	CSP	Biomass	Small-Scale Hydro	Waste to Energy			
680	667	50	54	63	68	1582	2031	

Finance and Investment

- Currently, no RE fund is established for financing RE projects.
- No policy of providing financial guarantee to private investors to ensure payment under power purchase agreement.
- According to the Investment Encouragement Act of 2013, Chapter 6, Articles 19, 20 and 21, all strategic projects, including electricity generation are subject to an exemption from custom duties on capital goods.



Supporting Policies

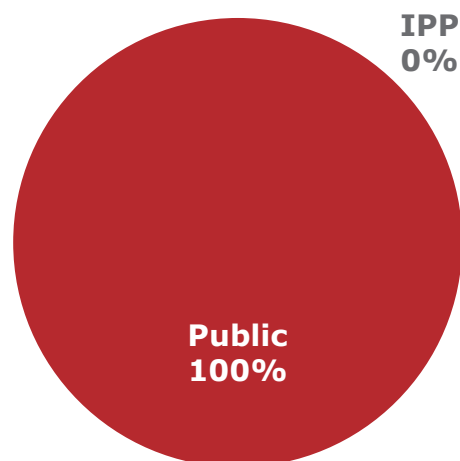
- Procurement and contracting law, chapter 5, article 13.2 (2010) provides a legal basis for organizing a public competitive bidding process for private developers of RE projects. Currently, there are no tenders announced yet for private sector to participate in public competitive bidding process.
- No obligation to conclude long-term power purchase agreements with RE producers.
- No Feed-in Tariffs.
- No net-metering policy for small-scale RE projects.

Grid Access

- No priority access to RE is granted by law.
- No grid code for RE is developed.
- No detailed grid map for designated renewable energy sites.

Independent Power Producers (IPP)

- All power producers in Sudan remain state-owned. The Ministry of Water and Electricity is the main body responsible for regulating electricity generation, transmission, and distribution.
- In 2001, Sudan adopted a new electricity law authorizing private sector power generation, but to this day no IPPs exist in practice.
- Currently, Sudan's legal framework does not allow private self-generation of RE (auto-producers) with the possibility of feeding surplus electricity to the grid.
- No RE auto-producers in practice.



Institutional Support

- Sudan does not have a designated authority to promote RE. Activities related to promoting RE fall under the auspices of the Ministry of Water and Electricity. In 2010, the ministry established a Directorate for Renewable and Alternative Energy which consists of four divisions: (1) Solar energy division, (2) Wind energy division, (3) Geothermal energy division, and (4) Alternative energy division.
- Sudan has published a wind atlas in March 2012. Based on this atlas, three areas have been identified with a potential to host wind power projects: (1) Jabel Marra mountains in Western Sudan, (2) Northern Sudan (Dongola), and (3) the Red Sea area.
- Land for large-scale wind projects is not allocated yet for private development.
- Sudan has published a solar atlas in March 2012.
- Land for large-scale solar projects is not allocated yet for private development.

Projects

Wind

PV

In Operation

Under Construction

In Pipeline

Project: Nyala Wind Farm

Capacity: 20 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Dongola

Capacity: 100 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Red Sea wind farm

Capacity: 180 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Khartoum Wind Farm

Capacity: 20 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Khartoum PV plant

Capacity: 10 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Nyala PV plant

Capacity: 5 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Al Fashir PV plant

Capacity: 3 MW

Developer: Public

Project: Al Geneina

Capacity: 2 MW

Developer: Public

Projects Percentage of Total Capacity

100%

100%

■ In Operation ■ Under Construction ■ In Pipeline

Contributors

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